THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Contains All the Important News of the Week.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOR COLORADO
First, Last and All the Time
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

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Concentrates From News of the Day

Washington, June 17.— Forecast for Colorado: Thursday warmer in the southeast portions; Friday fair in west, probably showers and cooler in east.

Silver 52⅞; lead lower at 4⅛.

Money on call, steady at 2@2½.

New York stock market closed irregular after a day of uncertain fluctuations.

Chicago grain active and strong.

LOCAL.

Marriage of Adjutant General Bell to Mrs. M. Edith Carter in this city yesterday.

Inventory of estate of Alvaro Hemenway filed in district court yesterday reveals cause of tragedy.

Judge Lewis sustains motion to non-suit in Golden Cycle case and minority will appeal to supreme court.

D. G. Williams, assistant city passenger agent of Colorado Midland, is member of a family of which representatives of five generations are living.

G. M. Young files information against ex-Building Inspector Coray, charging embezzlement.

John A. Young files suit against Colorado Midland for $15,000 damages for alleged injuries.

Site purchased for tent colony and work of establishing charity will begin immediately.

L. C. Corrick falls from D. and R. G. train while pulling into city and may die as result of injuries sustained.

STATE.

D. Coyle of Denver, chairman for the college commission of the Presbyterian church in the United States, has undertaken to raise $12,000,000 during the next three years for educational purposes.

Joshua Talman, the earliest settler in the Arkansas valley, is dead at his home near Rockvale; he crossed the plains in 1839, and settled on Four Mile creek. After being driven away from there by the Sioux Indians he built a block house on the present site of Canon City.

The Epworth league state convention will open in Denver this afternoon. Mayor Wright will deliver the address of welcome.

Charter convention in Denver has passed resolution outlining its policy in the matter of public franchises.

GENERAL.

The next annual congress of the National Prison association of the United States will be held in Louisville, Kentucky, October 3 to 8.

Chauncey Dewey and his companions were bound over without bail for the murder of the Berry family.

James T. Metcalfe, superintendent of the money order system of the postoffice department has been removed.

Bishop J. H. Hartsell of the Methodist Episcopal church, sailed on his seventh tour of inspection of the African mission field; the trip will be 30,000 miles long, and it will take till next April to accomplish it.

Miss Jean Ankrom, formerly of Washington, Pa., the only woman school supervisor in Porto Rico, was thrown from a carriage in a runaway accident at Ponce and killed.

Henry F. Greene of Duluth, has been appointed civil service commissioner to succeed Mr. Garfield. Mr. Greene is a lawyer.

FOREIGN.

The cabinet ministers and other Servian officials at Belgrade, are jubilant over the czar's telegram to King Peter, demonstrating sympathy on the part of Russia. King Peter has telegraphed to the czar thanking him warmly for his message.

King Victor Emmanuel has telegraphed his brother-in-law, King Peter of Servia, expressing his wishes for the tranquillity and prosperity of the country under the new regime.

The Chinese authorities have abandoned the idea of transferring the commercial treaty discussion from Shanghai to Peking.

Bernado Calero has been nominated to be chancellor of the Mexican legation in London.

A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says General Bernardo Reyes has been unanimously elected governor of Neuva Leon.

According to a dispatch from London a parliamentary committee of the Trades Union congress, representing 1,500,000 organized workmen of the United Kingdom passed a resolution strongly condemning Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposal and urging the working people to combat "the delusive doctrines."

MINING.

Golden Cycle directors held a stormy meeting yesterday in which the majority voted to remove the stock from the local mining exchange, transferring it to St. Louis together with the main offices.

Henry Hine, president of the Guanajuato Power and Electric company, announces that the gigantic transmission project will be ready to turn power into the great Mexican gold fields September 1.

Chicago capitals operating the Hoosier mine on the crest of Tenderfoot hill, will deepen their main shaft by 200 feet in their search for the lost Hoosier ore shoot.

Lessees on the Elkton are taking out ore from three principal ore shoots and thereby making a good production for the property.

Initial mill return on the new cyanide process in Cripple Creek is made and is pronounced a success.

Damon lessees are making a good tonnage of high grade ore which is netting them fair profits.

ROBBED A POSTOFFICE.

Des Moines, Ia., June 17.—Robbers last night broke into the postoffice at Rhodes, Marshall county, 20 miles northeast and cleaned the place of every stamp in the possession of the postmaster. The loss will be $1,000.

CHAMBERLAIN HAS SCORED GREAT PERSONAL TRIUMPH

Debate in House of Commons of Exceptional Interest and Importance in Its Results---But Government Position Is More Than Ever Precarious.

By Associated Press.

London, June 17.—The result of today's debate in the house of commons is recognized as a great personal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain. The intention of the Liberals was to drive a wedge between the colonial secretary and the premier who has throughout endeavored to maintain a non-committal attitude toward the preferential tariff proposals. Instead of attaining this, the effect of the debate was to drive Mr. Balfour into the colonial secretary's arms and practically commit the government to a policy of retaliation.

A feature of the situation was the changed attitude of the Conservatives toward Mr. Chamberlain. In previous debates on the same subject Mr. Chamberlain was treated with a certain coolness. Tonight on the contrary he was greeted with ringing cheers throughout his speech and he himself wore the brisk and satisfied air of a man foreseeing his triumph.

Whether Mr. Balfour was equally pleased at being forced into the adoption of the colonial secretary's policy is doubtful, but it is recognized on all sides that Mr. Chamberlain has immensely strengthened his position and cut off any retreat from a full discussion of his scheme.

Rumors circulated in the lobbies tonight to the effect that the debate would result in the resignation of the chancellor of the exchequer, Ritchey, the duke of Devonshire, and other free traders in the cabinet, but these reports were not regarded seriously. It is regarded, however, that the government position is more than ever precarious and that nothing can delay an appeal to the country on the question. Except as being an attack on Germany, Mr. Chamberlain's speech was a repetition in more convincing and forcible terms of his previous speeches. He made a great point in showing that the mere talk of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy had already caused a change of tone in the German newspapers which no longer talked of retaliation, the object of which, he said, was less to punish Canada, than to read a lesson to any British colony daring to discriminate in favor of the mother country.

Mr. Chamberlain added that the feeling on the subject in the colonies was so strong that he would have neglected his high office had he failed to bring the matter before the British electorate.

THE SERVIAN CONSPIRATORS NOW FEAR NO OPPOSITION

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, June 17.—With the receipt of the czar's telegram to King Peter in the opinion of the best informed persons, natives and foreigners all possibility of an internal rising against the provisional government of Servia has passed. The despatch has so strengthened the hands of the conspirators that there is no chance whatever of opposition to them. Nothing is now heard but talk of the approaching reception of the new king.

Large crowds are constantly gathering before the windows of shops on the main street of Belgrade where, since the receipt of the czar's message a large photograph of the chief military actors in the late drama have been displayed.

The skuptschina and senate during the day adopted a modification of the constitution of 1888.

KING PETER'S MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLE OF SERVIA

By Associated Press.

Geneva, June 17.—King Peter today telegraphed to Belgrade the following manifesto to be proclaimed to the Servians, the substance of which was cabled to the Associated Press June 15:

"Thanks to the favor of God and the will of the people, I am called to the throne of my ancestors. I submit myself to the popular decision and today ascend the throne of Servia.

"I consider it to be my first duty to thank God for the favor accorded me, and I express the hope that the powers will hail my succession as an event which will give Servia an era of repose, progress and order.

"I give my word to respect the rights acquired by all.

"I will be the protector of the legality and well-being of the people.

"I call upon the heads of the church and the military and civil functionaries to retain their functions and execute them conscientiously.

"I declare that I banish from memory all acts committed during the past 40 years, bearing upon me.

"Every honest Servian will find under my reign protection for his moral and material life.

"The motto of my dynasty is: 'For the sacred cross and cherished liberty.'

"It is with that motto, assured of the attachment of the army and church that I ascend the throne as Peter the First, king of Servia."

SERVIAN OFFICERS EAGER TO SHOW TRACES OF SLAUGHTER

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, June 17.—The correspondent of the Associated Press today was allowed to inspect the palace in which King Alexander and Queen Draga were murdered. The bedroom, which is furnished in empire style, remains in the same condition as when the king and queen fled on the approach of the assassins. French novels lie on the king's table and the queen's toilet articles, perfumes and cosmetics cover her dressing table. The costly silk bed coverings are full of bullet holes, the conspirators having shot wildly in all directions, through and under the bed, chairs and tables, in the efforts to find their victims.

A simple wardrobe room, leading directly from the bedroom was the scene of the final act in the drama. The apartment is lofty but scarcely seven feet wide and 15 feet long and is furnished only with three great wardrobes. The officers who attended the correspondent showed the latter the bloodstained floor at the end of the room where the king and queen fell, and the broken venetian shutter at the window through which their bodies were thrown to the ground. A secret stairway leads through the floor to rooms in the southern end of the palace. By this stairway the hapless couple might have attempted to escape, but they were unable to do so because the opening of this stairway was covered by a heavy chest. Escape, in any event, would have been impossible as the soldiers who had surrounded the palace were so determined to kill the king and queen that they had even placed cannon in front of the palace and were prepared to destroy the building in the event of failing to find their prey.

Each of the three rooms between the vestibule and the bed chamber showed marks of the tragedy. Mirrors were shattered, pictures were shot through, furniture broken, there were bullet holes in the doors and in the oil portraits of the king, which were in every room, and most of the latter were otherwise mutilated. Contrary to the general understanding but little effort had been made to renovate the apartments except where the carpenters were making two new doors to replace those that had been blown to pieces at the time the conspirators forced their way into the apartments occupied by the king and queen.

The royal apartments were simply and beautifully furnished, chiefly in oriental style, and presented a home-like appearance. The interior of the palace might have been that of a country house belonging to a prosperous American.

The house of the king's adjutant, Lasar Petrovics, which was the first attacked, is even a greater wreck than the royal apartments in the palace. The entrance was completely destroyed by dynamite. The adjutant then escaped unhurt but he was killed later in the vestibule of the palace. A large bloodstain marks the spot where the officer died.

It was in a bare, whitewashed room in the commander's quarters, adjoining the palace, that Queen Draga's two brothers were sitting on wooden chairs, which bear marks of the bullets.

The proceedings in the palace today showed the same absolute callousness that has characterized the actions and demeanors of everybody in Belgrade since the tragedy.

The Servian officers, chatting and smiling, led their guests to the different rooms, eagerly pointing out the bullet holes, dynamite marks and bloodstains, and displaying the greatest solicitude that no trace of the slaughter should be overlooked. Queen Draga's costly gowns and lingerie were overhauled by the rough hands of the soldiers when the Associated Press correspondent was in her bedroom and rude jests were made regarding the drawerful of toys which it was suggested were intended for the "expected heir."

The murderers entered the palace from the rear, where there is a large vestibule that looked as though it had been struck by a tornado. The heavy, oak doors and massive side columns were shattered by dynamite and the doors through three rooms leading to the royal bed chamber were also forced in a similar manner. Fire had been started in two places in the palace.

AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION OF FORT LOGAN GYMNASIUM

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, June 17.—The war department today authorized the construction of a military gymnasium at Fort Logan, Colorado, to cost approximately $40,000. Work will commence at once.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 17.—Today's statement of the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $227,686,151; gold, $14,545,204.

THATCHER WILL NOT BE REMOVED FROM BOARD

AS RESULT OF CHARGES MADE

It is stated on authority that Captain George W. Thatcher, commissioner-in-chief of the Colorado World's fair board, will not be removed. Yesterday the board in Denver spent the day in checking up the accounts of Captain Thatcher as the result of charges of irregularity that have been made against him.

The board in its investigations yesterday found that Captain Thatcher could only be accused of employing a poor system of bookkeeping, and there was no evidence to substantiate charges of crookedness. In several instances items had been entered on a pocket note book carried by the commissioner-in-chief and not properly transferred but it was readily seen that nothing but carelessness was the cause of apparent discrepancies. It was decided by the commission that a better system of bookkeeping shall hereafter prevail.

Among the charges made was one that Captain Thatcher had used state funds on a trip to St. Louis, when it was undertaken on personal business. An informant of Governor Peabody had stated that as a result of this trip Captain Thatcher had cleared $5,000 on the sale of a mine.

Members of the board requested that the informant be brought before the commission in order that, in justice to the commissioner-in-chief, he might be questioned. The governor assented but when the informant appeared he refused to stick to the statements it was alleged he had made previously. The evidence was not substantiated in any degree, and while no final decision has been reached it is believed from remarks made by the governor and members of the board, that no further action will be taken in the matter.

The quarrel between T. J. O'Donnell and I. N. Stevens, the two members of the board who indulged in a fist fight Monday afternoon, has, to all appearances, been patched up and the belligerents were very courteous to each other at yesterday's meeting. Both show signs of the encounter, but smiled glacially at the chaffing they received from their fellow members.

THE DEWEYS BOUND OVER TO DISTRICT COURT WITHOUT BAIL

By Associated Press.

St. Francis, Kas., June 17.—Chauncey Dewey, Clyde Wilson and W. J. McBride, charged with the murder of the Berry family two weeks ago, were bound over tonight to the next session of the district court without bail. They will be taken early tomorrow morning to Goodland, where they will await their trial. They will be escorted across the country to Goodland by the Osborn militia company, which has been guarding them through the jail since their arrest. Sheriff McCullough thinks he can protect his prisoners, if the militia helps him take them to jail at Goodland, in spite of the threats made by the settlers.

At the conclusion of the evidence given by the state this afternoon the attorney for the Deweys said that the defense would not present any evidence fearing that their cause might be injured.

Justice Hall then ordered the men to be committed to jail at Goodland. Their trial will be held early in the fall.

Interest was manifest in the trial all day because of the persistent refusal of the cowboys on the Dewey ranch to answer any of the questions put to them. Warrants are out for most of the men called as witnesses by the state from the Dewey ranch. Ben Slade, a Dewey cowboy, became angry under the questionings of Attorney General Coleman and intimated that it would not be good for the attorney to question him further, and Justice Hall ordered him sent to jail.

Subsequently Slade and the others sent to jail for contempt yesterday were released owing to the inadequate jail facilities in St. Francis.

Captain Cunningham has taken extra precautions to insure the protection of Dewey and his men. According to the orders of Governor Bailey, the militia cannot protect the Deweys after tomorrow, when they will be landed in jail at Goodland.

BULGARIAN OFFICERS ALSO ARE CONSPIRATORS

By Associated Press.

Berlin, June 17.—The Sofia correspondent of the National Zeitung asserts that as an outcome of the Belgrade tragedy some Bulgarian officers have confessed that during the jubilee celebration of the victory of Shipka pass in September, 1902, the assassination of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was planned. The leader of the conspiracy was the recent minister of the interior who in 1889 conspired against Stambuloff and Prince Ferdinand. After the assassination of Prince Ferdinand it was intended to place his infant son, Boris, on the throne. An anonymous letter revealed the plot. Prince Ferdinand showed the letter to the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia who advised the suppression of the news.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT OPENED AT CHEYENNE

By Associated Press.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 17. — twenty-fourth reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Colorado and Wyoming, opened in this city today and will continue for three days. Several hundred veterans and their wives from out of town are present. Department Commander Huff of Denver, is among the number. A big street parade opened the festivities this afternoon, followed by a reception at Keefe hall and a rousing camp fire tonight at which addresses of welcome on behalf of the state and city were delivered respectively by Governor Chatterton and Mayor Keefe and responded to by Commander Huff and others. A joint convention was also held by the Women's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R. circle and Ladies Aid to the Sons of Veterans.

MILITIA COMPANIES TO BE SENT TO DUBUQUE

By Associated Press.

Dubuque, Ia., June 17.—Street cars did not run today and Dubuque is comparatively quiet tonight. Many people were in the streets but crowds were not allowed to congregate. Governor Cummings wired tonight that three companies of militia would be sent. The troops are expected in the morning.

FATE OF IRISH LAND BILL STILL HANGS IN BALANCE

By Associated Press.

London, June 17.—The fate of the Irish land bill still hangs in the balance. In the debate in the house of commons on the bill, Irish Secretary Wyndham accepted one amendment making a rather important concession to the Nationalists and as the Irishmen refused to support the opposition in an attempt to get an immediate discussion on the preferential question and also abstained from voting in the division on Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's motion it is supposed that they are still hoping for a compromise.

It is asserted that the government is prepared to drop the bill rather than yield on the question of a minimum purchase price and that Mr. Chamberlain strongly supports this course.

CALL FOR SPECIAL SESSION OF KANSAS LEGISLATURE

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., June 17.—Gov. W. J. Bailey today issued the following proclamation, calling together the legislature in special session:

"Whereas, the recent floods have, in addition to the destruction of vast amounts of property, swept away numerous bridges, the immediate rebuilding of which is imperative but for which no adequate law exists thereby bringing about an extraordinary occasion within the meaning of the constitution authorizing a special session of the legislature.

"Now, therefore, I, W. J. Bailey, governor of the state of Kansas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution, do hereby convene the legislature of the state of Kansas in special session at the capitol in the city of Topeka on Wednesday, June 24, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of enabling counties and other municipalities to build necessary bridges.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state, this the 17th day of June, 1903.

"W. J. Bailey,
"Governor."

NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 17.—After a conference with the president today Secretary Moody announced the following appointments, all of the appointees being from New York:

Captain C. W. Rhea to be chief of bureau of steam engineering upon the retirement of George W. Melville in August next.

Pay Director Henry T. B. Harris, to be paymaster general, upon the retirement of Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny this month.

Lieut. Conolel G. F. Elliott to be commander of the marine corps when Major General Charles Heywood retires next fall.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IS REMOVED

Alleged Indiscretion in Matters Pertaining to the Award of Contracts for Printing Money Order Forms--- Official Removed Is James T. Metcalfe.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 17.—As a result of alleged indiscretion in matters pertaining to the award of contracts for printing the money order forms of the government, James T. Metcalfe, for many years superintendent of the money order system of the postoffice department, was today removed from office by the postmaster general. A full investigation will be made later.

The dismissal is the result of acts of Mr. Metcalfe in opposition to the bid of Paul Herman of Rutherford, N. J., the lowest bidder by $45,000, and in favor of the next highest bidder, the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company of New York, of which Mr. Metcalfe's son is an employe.

The Letter of Dismissal.

The story is briefly told in the following letter of dismissal, signed by Postmaster General Payne, at 5 o'clock this afternoon:

"James T. Metcalfe, superintendent of money order system, postoffice department:

"Sir—You are hereby removed from the position of superintendent of the money order system. The charges upon which I base your removal relate to your actions in the matter of letting the contract for money order forms. These charges were made known to you this morning by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Assistant Attorney General Robb of the postoffice department and a transcript of your answer thereto is inclosed herewith.

"It appears from your answer that when the proposals of the different competitors for the contract of supplying money order forms were opened, Paul Herman of Rutherford, N. J., (formerly employed as foreman by the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company of New York, by which company it seems your son is also employed) was found to be the lowest bidder, his proposal being $45,000 below that of the next highest bidder, namely, the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company; that the bid of Herman as submitted was regular in form, and that he had deposited a certified check for $5,000 as a forfeit.

"It further appears that within a day or two the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company, filed a protest against awarding the contract to Herman, alleging that he was not financially responsible; that a short time thereafter Mr. Herman called at your office and you advised him to withdraw his bid and re-enter the employ of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company, understanding that at the time such withdrawal would result in the contract being awarded to said company and consequently in a loss to the government; that you offered to write and did write, a letter to the said company, apprising it of your interview with Herman and using your good offices in his behalf; that you advised Herman that his $5,000 deposit would probably be returned to him if he adopted your suggestion.

"It further appears that you regarded Mr. Herman as possessing the mechanical qualifications requisite to the performance of the contract and that it was not any part of your duty to pass upon the question of his responsibility, financial or otherwise.

"It also appears that you did not acquaint your superior, First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, with the fact that you had endeavored to have Herman withdraw his bid.

"It further appears that a hearing has been had before General Wynne upon the question of the financial responsibility of Mr. Herman although it developed since the submission of your answer this morning that you discouraged such a hearing and manifested a desire that the contract be awarded to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company.

"Very respectfully,
"H. C. Payne, Postmaster General."

No Crime Charged.

Postmaster General Payne in announcing his action stated that there was no charge that Mr. Metcalfe had done anything against the law, but said that his conduct was a serious indiscretion that could not be overlooked.

Mr. Metcalfe, he says, has always been a faithful, efficient, painstaking and honest employe.

The postmaster general on his arrival at the department today sent for Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Assistant Attorney General Robb, and after detailing the information that had reached him regarding the money order bids instructed them to send for Mr. Metcalfe and immediately investigate the case. The two gentlemen named, with Inspector Fosnes, thereupon examined Mr. Metcalfe closely for two hours, and he, it is stated, corroborated the facts stated in the letter of dismissal.

Messrs. Bristow and Robb immediately afterward had a long conference with the postmaster general, who also sent for First Assistant General Wynne who has immediate supervision of the money order system and who had insisted on the lowest bidder being given a hearing and the opportunity to demonstrate his ability to fulfill his contract. The postmaster general later conferred with President Roosevelt and the order of dismissal followed.

Postmaster General Payne's voice trembled with emotion as he announced the dismissal to the newspaper men late this afternoon. He said it had become his duty to make the removal and it was a step he could not avoid in the proper discharge of his duty. In reply to questions he said no consideration had been given as yet to the appointment of a successor, but that the duties of superintendent would devolve on Mr. Metcalfe's assistant. He is Edward F. Kimball of Massachusetts, who has been in the service 17 years.

A Good Record.

Mr. Metcalfe was originally appointed from Iowa and had been in the postal service since 1882. Since his administration of the office the money order service has been widely extended by mutual arrangements with a large number of foreign governments throughout the world, and Mr. Metcalfe has enjoyed cordial personal relations with many foreign postal officials. His salary was $3,000 a year.

The Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company has been the contractor for the money order blanks for sixteen years. Norman Metcalfe, the 27-year-old son of the deposed superintendent, draws a salary of $2,250 from the company.

Mr. Metcalfe tonight said that he did nothing wrong and had nothing to conceal; that his son's employment by the bidding firm could have no effect on the award; that he objected to Herman handling the government work because he (Mr. Metcalfe) knew that Herman's means were limited and that a stoppage of supplies in the midst of a contract term would have proved serious. He says that with Herman's consent he wrote to Mr. Hallebeck advising that Mr. Herman be restored to his old place, and that he told Herman that he had little doubt that the government would allow Herman to withdraw his forfeit check of $5,000.

GENERAL SHERMAN BELL STEALS MARCH AND IS QUIETLY MARRIED HERE

Wedded to Mrs. M. Effie Carter at Home of R. P. Russell Yesterday--Will Spend Honeymoon at White House--A Pretty Romance.

MARRIED—At Colorado Springs, June 17, Sherman M. Bell, adjutant geneal of the state of Colorado, to Mrs. M. Effie Carter, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. P. Russell, 1601 North Nevada avenue. At home, corner Colfax avenue and Corona street, Denver.

Very quietly and in the presence of the immediate family and intimate friends, Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell was married yesterday afternoon to Mrs. M. Effie Carter. General Sherman Bell stole a march on friends in Denver it being the desire of both principals to the ceremony that it be very quiet and arrived early in the afternoon, accompanied only by Colonel J. Q. MacDonald of Governor Peabody's staff. At 5 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. R. P. Russell, 1601 North Nevada avenue, Rev. B. E. Harl of the First Baptist church, Canon City, an old friend of General Bell, tied the knot that made the former Rough Rider, "the gamest man in a regiment of game men," a Benedict and won him a charming and accomplished wife.

A congratulatory telegram was received from President and Mrs. Roosevelt and upon a warm invitation from General Bell's commander in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, the newly-wed couple will spend a portion of their honeymoon at the White house. The trip to Washington will be made as soon as the adjutant general completes arrangements for participation by the Colorado National guard in the army maneuvers some months hence.

Upon arriving in Colorado Springs yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock General Bell and Colonel MacDonald went immediately to the county clerk and recorder and procured the marriage license and then drove to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Russell. Mr. Russell is well known in mining circles over the west, as he is heavily interested not only in the Cripple Creek district, but his operations extend from Old Mexico to British Columbia. The house was tastefully decorated with cut flowers. Great masses of roses and carnations were everywhere. Rev. Mr. Harl, who had come to the city to marry his friend, was in waiting. The ceremony took place in the parlors.

Colonel MacDonald was best man and Miss Elsie Vaughn, bridesmaid. The bride was gowned simply and carried bride's roses. After dinner, which was served directly after the ceremony, General and Mrs. Bell left on the 6:40 Colorado & Southern train for Denver.

(Continued on page 9.)

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

REVOLUTION IN SERVIA

ACCOMPLISHED BY MURDER

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, June 11.—A military conspiracy which subsequent events show had the sympathy of the majority of the Servian people was carried out in the early hours of this morning and King Alexander, Queen Draga, her two brothers and several ministers were assassinated. Prince Peter Karagorgevitch, the pretender to the throne, has been proclaimed king by the army, and there is every reason to believe that this decision will be confirmed by the Servian parliament, which has been summoned to meet on June 15.

The revolution was executed without any opposition on the part of the people of Belgrade, and the capital and the country remain quiet. While the main outlines of the events which took place within the royal palace are known, the details are conflicting, owing to the extraordinary secrecy with which the plot was contrived and carried out. The chief conspirators were all men of high rank who acted in concert with the army.

The participation of the latter in the assassinations of last night blotted out the Obrenovitch dynasty, which has ruled Servia, with a short intermission, for nearly a century, is mainly due to the attitude of King Alexander and his consort towards the officers of the army, whom he always treated with scant courtesy. His desire to remove the war school from Belgrade to Shebatz particularly gave the officers offense.

Today's date is a sinister one in the history of the Obrenovitch house, being the 35th anniversary of the assassination of King Alexander's grand uncle Michael, who was done to death by agents of Alexander Karagorgevitch, the then leading member of the house which has long disputed the throne of Servia against the Obrenovitch family, and whose head today, Prince Peter Karagorgevitch, has been proclaimed king.

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, Servia, June 11.—A military revolution broke out here last night. The troops, who revolted under the leadership of Major Angikovics, surrounded the palace, assassinated King Alexander, Queen Draga, the latter's sister, the queen's brother Nikodem, Premier Markovitch, Ministers Petrovitch and Tudorovics, General Pavlovitch, the former minister of war, and some of the members of the royal guard.

Prince Karagorgevitch was proclaimed king.

A new government was formed and the following proclamation was issued:

"To the Servian People:—Last night the king and queen were shot. In this grave and fateful movement, friends of the fatherland have combined to form a new government. While the government makes this announcement to the people it is convinced that the Servian people will gather round it and lend it their aid to maintain order and security throughout the land.

"The government hereby makes known that from today the constitution of April 6, 1901, comes in force. A meeting of the national representatives dissolved by the proclamation of March 24, is summoned to meet at Belgrade, June 15.

"Jovan Avakumovics,
Premier.
"Ljubanur Kalievics,
Foreign Minister.
"Stojan Protics,
Minister of Interior.
"Georg Genshics,
Minister of Commerce.
"Gen. Jorvan Alanzokvics,
Minister of War.
"Vogislav Velikovics,
Minister of Finance.
"Col. W. Leander Michin,
Minister of Public Works.
"Ljubomir Schiokovecs,
Minister of Justice."

Popular Approval.

The streets are thronged with people whose actions seem to approve the coup d'etat. M. Protics, the new minister of the interior, was loudly cheered as he drove to the ministry. M. Avakumovics, the new premier, belongs to the Independent Liberal party.

The people received the news of the assassinations, which were perpetrated between 10:30 last night and 2 o'clock this morning, quietly.

The bodies of the king and queen remain in the palace.

As the morning advanced the excitement in the streets grew steadily. In spite of the pouring rain thousands of people gathered in the vicinity of the palace. Everywhere troops of all arms were posted and field guns were placed in position to quickly deal with any opposition to the newly formed government's will. The soldiers discarded their cockades bearing the late King Alexander's cipher and substituted for it flowers, green twigs and leaves.

Bands of young men paraded the streets waving flags and shouting "Long live Karagorgevitch." Flags are flying from nearly every house in Belgrade and there is absolutely no display whatever of crape or other signs of mourning. The royal standard has been lowered from over the palace. Reports from places outside Belgrade indicate that the country accepts the disappearance of the Obrenovitch dynasty without regret.

Conflicting Reports.

According to the best available information obtainable from the mass of contradictions, the crime was carried out by members of the Sixth infantry under the command of Colonels Mischich and Machin. The latter is a brother-in-law of the late Quen Draga and is minister of public works in the new cabinet. The soldiers appear to have fought their way into the palace, shooting down the aide de camp on duty, Colonel Naumovics, although, according to another version, the king shot Naumovics because he opened the gate to his assailants, thereby creating a suspicion of his connivance. Some of the other persons killed were surprised in their houses simultaneously with the attack on the palace. The bodies of all the dead will be placed in coffins during the course of the day. The remains of King Alexander will probably be buried at the convent of Rakovza. The other bodies will be interred in the local cemetery.

DETAILS OF THE PLOT AND ITS TERRIBLE EXECUTION.

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, Servia, June 11.—Dissatisfaction with King Alexander's rule has been accentuated since his suspension of the constitution last April, and it is from that time that the military plot dates. The organization of last night's bloody deed was carried out with consummate skill. The king for the past two months had been thrown off his guard by the apparent complacent reception of his recent coup d'etat.

In the meantime the conspirators had decided on June 10 as the date for the execution of the revolution, for two reasons; first, it is the anniversary of the murder of King Alexander's grand uncle Michael; and second, because it was feared that further delay would permit the skuptschina (Servian parliament) to settle the succession to the throne according to the king's wishes, and it was believed that the brother of the hated queen would be his choice.

The prime movers in the plot were Ljudomir Schickovics and Ojislav Vlickovics, who have entered the new cabinet as ministers of justice and finance respectively. M. Schickovics was condemned to 20 years penal servitude for an attempt to assassinate former King Milan.

The king and queen passed the eve of their death quietly. They attended a choral festival, then took supper in the Konak, and afterward retired to rest.

Meantime the conspirators held a meeting in the Kalimegden park. The Sixth infantry regiment, which was chosen to carry out the coup d'etat, was recently punished for having used its weapons against a crowd of demonstrators. About 1 o'clock in the morning the Sixth and Seventh regiments were called to arms and were led to the royal palace, which they entirely surrounded. A band of 30 officers, led by Colonel Maschin and Colonel Meschics, forced their way into the palace, shooting all who attempted to bar their passage. They were aided by treason within. The aide de camp on duty, Colonel Naumovics, had been won over by the conspirators, and was intrusted with the plans for action within the royal inclosure. Several doors leading to the royal apartments were blown in by dynamite, Colonel Naumovics himself bursting in the door of the royal bedchamber with a bomb. The officers had called on the king to open, but he had curtly refused. As the door fell the king rushed to a window and appealed for assistance, but no answer came. Realizing the situation, he returned to the queen, holding her in his arms to protect her, and awaited the conspirators.

Colonel Naumovics and the officers then entered the room. Naumovics presented to the king a form of abdication for his signature. The document contained the statement that by marrying "a public prostitute" the king had degraded the throne and that he must abdicate.

The king's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Naumovics on the spot. Colonel Mischics picked up the document and presented it again. The king waved it from him.

The officers then with their drawn revolvers fired a hail of bullets, and the royal couple fell together to the ground. The king lingered until 4 o'clock this morning when he died.

The band who carried out the assassinations appears to have met with great resistance on the balcony side of the palace, where the curtains are torn and the window broken as though the occupants had tried to escape into the garden. Torn gloves and articles of soldiers' clothing lie scattered below. This resistance probably was offered by two loyal aides de camp, who were killed.

A single cannon shot announced the execution of the plot, all the terrible details of which may perhaps never be known. Detachments of troops marched to the bureaus of posts and telegraphs and the railway stations and occupied them. Other troops immediately marched to the barracks and proclaimed Prince Karagorgevitch king. A body of mounted officers, with Lieutenant Colonel Gruics, the son of the present ambassador at Constantinople, at their head ,rode to the center of the town and announced the army's choice to the people, who, now alarmed, were thronging the streets. Enthusiastic shots of "Long live Karagorgevitch" and "Long live the army" were raised. The warmest welcome was extended to Queen Draga's brother-in-law, Colonel Maschin, one of the regicides.

The troops at the barracks received the news with joy. There was only one objector, General Nikolics, commander of the Danube division, who was promptly shot down and severely wounded, but not before he had shot and killed Lieutenant Gagics.

The places of business are closed and many inhabitants have left the town. Even with a pass it is difficult to obtain admission to Belgrade, so carefully is it guarded. The newspapers are almost unanimous in approving the revolution. Some compassion is felt for the unfortunate king, but the people generally admit that no other solution to an intolerable situation was possible. The Radical papers assert that the recent scandalous elections were the chief cause of the conspiracy. There is some talk of a republic but the majority of the people desire the accession of Prince Karagorgevitch.

All remains quiet today, an encouraging effect being produced by the absolute unanimity which prevails regarding the choice of the new ruler whose proclamation as king by the army undoubtedly will be ratified by parliament. This quiet acceptance of the revolution is apparently the same throughout the country, but fears are entertained that attacks may be made on prefects and communal authorities.

The government therefore has taken strong measures to suppress any opposition to its will. It had been expected that Prince Karagorgevitch would arrive immediately, but it is stated tonight that he will arrive only after he has been summoned by parliament. Colonel Bogdan Danjinovics has been appointed prefect of Belgrade, and the members of the late government who were not murdered have been liberated. The former leaders of the Radical party, Messrs. Pasics, Vusics and Nilosaliveics, who have been staying at Abazzia, have been summoned hither.

GERMAN FEELING ANTAGONISTIC TO THE NEW SERVIAN MINISTRY.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, June 11.—A dispatch from Semlin, Hungary, to the National Zeitung gives an interesting version of the events at Belgrade. It says:

"A party of officers proceeded to the palace by previous arrangement with General Ljubasivkovics and called upon King Alexander to abdicate in favor of Prince Peter Karagorgevitch. The king refused and shot Colonel Naumovics, who made the proposal. The other officers thereupon summoned the war minister, General Pavlovith, and Tudorovics, the minister of the interior, and shot the king and queen and Petrovits, one of the king's aides de camp, and other loyal officers. The leader of the actual assailants was Lieutenant Colonel Michich, who himself murdered the queen. The latter together with her brother and sister was struck down with an ax. The queen died immediately. The king lived a few minutes.

"The immediate cause of the revolution was the return to Belgrade of Lieutenant Lungievitza, brother of the queen, and a supposed candidate for the throne.

"The surviving ministers have been arrested.

"The obsequies of the king and queen will be held June 14.

"A festal illumination of Belgrade is projected for this evening."

The German government cannot be said to have taken up any attitude as yet regarding the provisional administration of Servia. Horror was expressed at the foreign office at the blood in the coup d'etat. The immediate feeling is one of antagonism to the new ministry and there is an indisposition to make its path easy. The foreign office for the present is simply awaiting full information from its legation at Belgrade and is also awaiting the other chancelleries. The fact that the late King Alexander was not allied to any European reigning families is regarded as simplifying the situation. Germany has no special political interest in the events in Servia. That an intrigue looking to the dethronement of the late king was on foot had been known to the German government for some time and also to the government of Servia, but no importance was attached to the matter. The late king seems to have looked upon the hints of the existence of a plot as having no special significance. Reports to this effect have been circulated in the Austrian and German newspapers and have been cabled to the United States, but as the Balkans are so productive of baseless rumors, those concerning the plot against the late king of Servia were treated lightly.

A later dispatch to the National Zeitung from Semlin agrees with other reports that the bodies of the king and queen were thrown from their bedroom windows into the park. King Alexander was shot through the neck at the first fire, and the rush of blood suffocated him.

Queen Draga received several shots, and after she was dead the regicides slashed her body with their swords and thrust it through and through. The rugs in the royal chamber were soaked with blood, which flowed over the floors. The window hangings were torn down and trampled under foot, the windows broken and objects of art shattered in wanton destruction. The murderers afterward embraced and congratulated one another on the success of the plot: each announced joyfully to those below that the king and queen had been disposed of.

The residence of the queen's brothers, near the palace, was nearly wrecked. When the brothers, says the correspondent, were lying dying from their shot-wounds, they kissed each other.

The ministers who were killed met their death at their homes, and in some instances the attacks on them were made in the presence of members of their families. The daughter of the police minister, Todorowitch, was wounded. The minister himself escaped with some wounds inflicted while he was trying to telephone to the police headquarters for help. He did not get the connection, as the telephone was occupied by troops. Count Marshal Nikoljewitch escaped from the royal palace and sought refuge in the Austrian legation. The Austrian minister, Herr Dumba, was thus the first diplomat to learn of the assassinations. He sent a boat across the river, requesting the officer commanding at Semlin to send troops to protect the legation. While the officer was deliberating whether he ought to encroach upon Servian territory, the minister sent another message withdrawing his request.

Shots were fired at the Russian legation but it was afterwards explained they were fired by mistake. In all about 150 officers were in the plot.

This afternoon the streets of Belgrade are fairly quiet. The soldiers in force are doing police duty.

Ljudomir Schickovics has made three speeches to the populace arguing the necessity for the deed. Bank Director Petrowitch, Queen Draga's brother-in-law and one of the bitterest enemies of the king and queen, will inherit her fortune.

FRENCH COMMENTS ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN SERVIA.

By Associated Press.

Paris, June 11.—The startling announcement of the assassination of the king and queen of Servia caused a deep sensation here, particularly in governmental circles. The foreign office received early advices from the French minister at Belgrade confirming the Belgrade press dispatches and adding that the city was comparatively quiet this morning, the people seeming to accept the proclamation of Prince Karagorgevitch as king. Foreign Minister Delcasse communicated his advices to President Loubet. Officials of the foreign office say it is too soon to indicate clearly the effect of the situation in Servia on the European situation. Servia's dynastic troubles have been long impending, the present uprising being due to the animosities growing out of the propaganda of the pretender Karagorgevitch. It is recalled that when the Karagorgevitch dynasty secured brief rule in 1858, the European powers intervened and established a protectorate and thus terminated that dynasty. Whether there will be similar action of the powers at this time, officials are unwilling to predict, saying the shock of the tragedies is principally occupying attention.

It is generally believed that the assassinations are the sequel of the king's coup two months ago when he suspended the constitution, resulting in the disgrace and retirement of a number of senators and leading officials.

Prince Peter Karagorgevitch was a member of the fashionable diplomatic set of Paris and included among his acquaintances a number of Americans. He is described as having an agreeable personality, is about 50 years of age, has been a frequenter of the leading clubs and hotels and was a well-known figure at the races and sports. He was educated at the St. Cyr military college and entered the French army in 1870 with the rank of captain. A brother, Prince Arsene, is now in Paris. The latter received a dispatch today advising him that his brother had been proclaimed king. Prince Arsene said he probably would join his brother and take part in the events connected with his assuming the sovereignty of Servia.

Former Queen Natalie, mother of the late King Alexander, is living at the Hotel Reservoir, Versailles, with her sister, Princess Ghika, wife of the Roumanian minister. Queen Natalie received the first news from Belgrade this afternoon by telephone from the foreign offices. She immediately retired to her private apartments, declining to see anyone except members of the family or intimate friends.

The new king is well known here, having frequently visited this city. He has a cousin, Prince Bodijar Karagorgevitch, living on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, who took part in the French campaign in Tonquin and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of honor. In an interview today, Prince Bodijar said he considered that popular hatred of Queen Draga was largely responsible for the events at Belgrade. He added that his cousin, the new king, had long aspired to the Servian throne and declared that the family was closely allied to Russia, thus assuring a pro-Russian policy in Servia.

Dr. Petrovitch of the Servian legation described the new king as a student of affairs of state, as being intensely animated by Servia's political destinies, and as an admirer of Russia. The newly proclaimed king, Dr. Petrovitch added, is sending his son to St. Petersburg where he will be educated at the expense of the imperial court of Russia.

Politicians have frequently sought to induce the new king to attempt to take the throne of Servia but he has always replied that he would not permit a dynastic contest to provoke a civil convulsion and he preferred to await the result of the popular weariness resulting from the old regime.

A French official said: "The bloody deed of last night is the most pressing menace to the general peace of Europe that has happened in many years."

During the afternoon the Servian legation received an official dispatch in cipher signed by a member of the new government which confirmed the deaths of the king and queen and especially emphasized the fact that perfect quiet prevailed at Belgrade and throughout Servia. Foreign minister Delcasse called at the Servian legation and presented condolences of the French government. The legation was besieged during the day by resident Servians. The presentation of many messages of condolence brought out the peculiar status of the present Servian government which is receiving condolences on the subject of its own acts. The tragedy at Belgrade was the universal theme for discussion in the lobbies of the senate and chamber, and general horror or surprise were expressed at the unforeseen events which it is believed will not have a serious effect on European politics. The Paris manager of one of the leading American Life Insurance companies informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that a number of efforts were made to insure the lives of the Servian sovereigns, but that the company declined to accept the risks, knowing of the dynastic intrigues.

Similar efforts were made with another American company which also declined the applications. One reason for the refusal was the persistency of the applications. A leading official of the company who visited Belgrade three weeks ago, said he was not surprised at the tragedies. During his visit he had formed the impression that the then existing political situation could not last and that a catastrophe was imminent. The king and queen remained in the palace and did not dare to go out. An army officer informed the official that neither the army nor the police were obedient. When a crowd on one occasion gathered before the palace at Belgrade the king's order to disperse them was not executed. The universal sentiment of both high and low classes was antagonistic to the king and his council and the Servians generally were anxious to rid the country of them at any cost, and public sentiment is intensely wrought up over the bloody event in Servia. Throughout the day the tragedy was discussed at the foreign office, in governmental circles generally, on the bourse, at the clubs and in the cafes and public thoroughfares. As the details of the atrocity became known a wave of indignation arose over the calm and systematic method of carrying out the murders. A few newspapers seemingly approved the measures adopted against the late Queen Draga, holding her chiefly responsible, but the more serious papers, like the Temps and the Journal Des Debats, sound a note of warning. The Debats publicly voiced a widespread feeling of indignation, saying there was "no parallel for such a drama except in the days of barbarism or among modern barbarians."

The belief is rapidly gaining ground here that the new dynasty will have a dangerous task in attempting to overcome the recollection of its bloody entrance into power. The Debats characterizes the dominant Servian element as the party of regicides.

No Hair?

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If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PERSONELL OF THE NEW PROVISIONAL MINISTRY.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, June 11.—The members of the provisional ministry of Servia form an energetic group. Each one is a person of some celebrity in Servia.

M. Avakumovics, the new premier, was premier in the Liberal government of 1892, and previously was minister of justice and judge of the court of appeals and is the best known jurist in Servia.

M. Protics, the new minister of the interior, is the most prominent leader of the Radicals and an able speaker and writer.

M. Kallevics, the new foreign minister was premier in 1875 and later minister at Vienna. Latterly he had been a senator and has been occupying a neutral political position.

M. Schionkovics, the new minister of justice, sharply criticised the doings of the royal pair in the last parliament. Like M. Protics, he was condemned to 20 years' imprisonment because of his complicity in a plot against King Milan but he was pardoned.

M. Genshics, the new minister of commerce, served two years in prison on the charge of high treason, for his opposition to the late King Alexander's marriage.

M. Velickevics, the new finance minister, is a former member of the cabinet

SERVIANS APPARENTLY ACCEPT THE SITUATION

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, June 12.—The assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, the latter's two brothers, the Servian premier, minister of war and former minister of war, perpetrated in the dark hours of yesterday morning by a band of officers, and the proclamation by the army of Prince Peter Karagorgevitch, pretender to the throne, as king of Servia, has apparently, it may be said, now that 36 hours have passed, been accepted by the capital and the Servian people without a murmur.

The meeting of the skuptschina on Monday is expected to confirm the proclamation as king of Prince Karagorgevitch and to regularize the new situation.

Some Favor Republic.

The only new element in the situation is a feeling among the intelligent classes in favor of the abolition of Servian monarchs altogether and the creation of a republic, and this idea is shared by at least one member of the provisional government. Differences of opinion on this point developed today at a meeting of the cabinet, when the foreign minister, Kalievics, expressed himself for the establishment of a republican form of government. The majority of the ministers, however, declared themselves in favor of a new king in Prince Peter Karagorgevitch. They strengthened their declaration by the strong argument that it was certain that Austria and Russia would not countenance the creation of a republic.

The remains of the ill-fated king and queen were buried almost stealthily last night in the capitol, where the members of the Obrenovitch family are interred.

The government has laid claim to the possessions of the late monarch. It is not known whether he left a fortune, but it is supposed that he had considerable savings, having lived economically during the last decade. It is reported that the greater part of his money was deposited in England, but it is a question whether the capital would be delivered to the Servian government. The opinion here is that it all belongs to the state, even including the king's foreign investments.

Queen Draga was in receipt of 30,000 gulden monthly, and also had great savings, which will be handed over to her three sisters.

Narrative of Participants.

Following is a narrative by men who took an active part in the revolution: Army officers to the number of 90 having formed the project of a revolt, among them being delegates from almost every garrison in Servia, a majority of the officers of the Sixth regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Mitsich invited his comrades on Wednesday evening at 11 o'clock to meet in the Kalimagden garden, and there the immediate carrying out of the intended deed was organized.

At 1:40 a. m. the officers, in eight groups, went to the konak, the royal palace. Each had a cue and especial directions regarding his part. In the konak palace the revolutionists had two important partisans in the king's bodyguard—Colonel Alexander Macschin, Queen Draga's cousin (not brother-in-law), and the king's personal adjutant, Lieutenant Naumovics. Two officers of the high military academy appeared at the appointed hour—2 a. m.—at the gate of the kronak, where the king's adjutant, Panajotovic, who was in the conspiracy, handed to them the keys to the garden gate, which is always kept locked. First, stepping before the guard at the konak, one of the two officers called, "Down with your arms!" A fight ensued, with shots from both sides, in which several persons were wounded.

Searching for the King.

The revolutionists then entered the front garden without hindrance, and reached the courtyard of the old konak, where Lieutenant Naumovics was awaiting. He opened the lock of the iron door leading to the front room on the first floor. Hurrying up stairs to the first floor, the revolting officers attracted the attention of the palace attendants and the royal couple by the shooting.

In breathless haste the conspirators ran through the rooms, opened wardrobes and looked behind curtains in vain. In the ante-room connecting with the corridors between the old and the new konak the sergeant of the gendarmes was sleeping. Awakening, he stepped before the revolutionists, who felled him. At last Queen Draga's servant was found. He wounded Captain Dimitreyic severely, but was spared because he was needed in finding the fleeing couple. Indeed, this servant showed the officers where King Alexander and Queen Draga had gone to secrete themselves. When he had told this, he was shot. Colonel Maschin then joined the revolutionists and led them back to the sleeping apartment where the king's adjutant tried to hinder them. He shot at Lieutenant Naumovics, who fell dead. The others killed the adjutant. After a long search a small door leading into the alcove was discovered, but it was found locked. It was broken in with an axe, and here the royal couple were found in undress. The older officers first intended forcing the king to abdicate, but the young officers shot at the royal couple. Nobody knows who shot first, but it is said it was Lieutenant Kistics. After the murder, King Alexander's body was found entirely covered with blood. That of Queen Draga was badly torn by bullets. The report that the bodies were thrown out of the window into the garden is untrue. The young officers intended to do so, but Colonel Maschin prevented it, exclaiming, "That would be barbarous!"

One Faithful Servant.

All the servants of the royal couple fled when the first shot was heard, with the exception of Queen Draga's servant, who was found dead. At 2:12 o'clock all was over.

Colonel Maschin issued from the gate of the konak, around which great crowds had collected, and made a speech, saying:

"We have now destroyed the dynasty of the Obrenovitch, and have got rid of the dishonorable woman who was the king's evil spirit. Long live Servia!"

The people responded:

"Long live the army!"

Almost simultaneously with the butchery in the palace the troops endeavored to arrest all the relatives of the queen and those ministers whom the conspirators disliked. Two brothers of the queen were seized and escorted by a detachment of troops from their dwelling to the guard room of the divisional commander. They were evidently unsuspicious of their doom, and were lighting cigarettes when they were shot dead.

General Zinzar Markovics, the premier; General Palovics, minister of war, and M. Todorovics, minister of the interior, were shot by the troops as they attempted to defend themselves from arrest. The former two were killed, while the latter is just alive late tonight.

Burial of the Victims.

Shortly after midnight the bodies of the dead king and queen were carried to their last resting places. It was a pitiful sight. All day long the victims were reposing in rough coffins and had lain exposed to the gaze of those who had killed them and to the privileged curious. There have been unpleasant evidences of the public resentment against the late royal couple. Some persons even spat on the remains.

In the streets there was a dead silence and the public were kept back by the troops. The burial service was brief. Two priests were present. Inside the cemetery none were allowed except a strong force of gendarmes and a few officers. Not a single friend or relative of the deceased was present. The remains of the royal couple were interred in a vault in the cemetery chapel. Two wooden crosses alone denoted the spot, marked "Alexander Obrenovics" and "Draginja Obrenovics." The other bodies lie outside in the cemetery in rough graves.

Today the sisters and the nieces of the late queen, who had been arrested by the military authorities, were expelled from the country. Her sisters, late last night, were permitted to take a farewell look at the dead queen's remains. They were conveyed by the police on board a Servian ship. They were lucky to escape with their lives. Another niece of the queen, who was on her way from Paris to Belgrade, was compelled to stop at Semlin.

Ex-Queen Natalie was desirous of coming to Belgrade to see the body of her son, but was dissuaded by the government.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY IN BELGRADE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Semlin, Hungary, June 13.—From an intimate personal friend of the new premier of the Servian provisional government, Avakumovics, the Associated Press correspondent has received the following account of the tragedy in Belgrade which he is assured is absolutely authentic. These facts will be set forth in official protocol which has not yet been drafted owing to pressure of the state business, all that is yet known officially being contained in the verbal report made to the premier by the officers.

Some time ago officials in the secret service warned the king of what was going on, when all the officers concerned were transferred to points in the interior, the king fearing to take stronger measures against them. About the same time a certain lady was sent to Geneva to see Prince Peter Karagorgevitch and submit to him a proposition that he come to Servia, upon his agreeing to accept a new constitution based on liberal principles. Prince Peter accepted those conditions. As soon as the conspirators obtained the assurance that the kingdom would have a new sovereign they decided to kill King Alexander and Queen Draga.

Maschen Led the Conspiracy.

Colonel Maschen, Queen Draga's brother-in-law, was the leader of the conspiracy. A number of officers came to Belgrade from interior posts on the night of the tragedy and supped together where the final details were arranged. At midnight they proceeded from the restaurant to the palace and forced the doors leading to the royal apartments, using dynamite. When the officers entered they could find nobody, the king and queen, alarmed by the noise of their approach, having concealed themselves. For two hours the officers hunted through every nook and corner of the royal apartments without success; then they found the king's adjutant, Lazar Petrovitch, and compelled him to lead them to the king's hiding place. He took them to the bathroom and pointed to a secret door in the wall opening upon a staircase leading to the roof. Behind this door crouched the king and queen. When the conspirators were assured of their prey they shot and killed the adjutant. Meanwhile the king fell upon his knees and begged for life, offering to yield to every demand, to sign any document, to agree to leave the country or to send Queen Draga away, anything, everything, if only they would not kill him.

The officers answered roughly "It is too late," and fired at him. The queen also fell on her knees and asked pardon for her conduct but one of the officers, calling her a degrading epithet, told her she had been queen long enough. One of the conspirators, after submitting the queen to gross indignities, slashed her with his sword, and the other officers fired at her. The king was also slashed with sabers.

Left to Die Slowly.

The conspirators then dragged the king and queen into the front apartments and threw them over the balcony upon the lawn in front of the palace, which is separated from the street by an open iron fence.

The king and queen lived for one or two hours afterward.

Meanwhile two of the officers summoned the queen's two brothers from their home to the house of the commander of the Belgrade division, where they were offered a glass of water and told to bid each other farewell. In the very moment they embraced each other the officers shot and killed them. One hundred soldiers, commanded by two officers, at the same time surrounded the house of Minister of War Pavlovics, and summoned him to open the door. The minister looked from a window and the soldiers fired at him, wounding him. The Russian military attache, who lived in the same house hearing the noise, rose and dressed himself in his Russian uniform and attempted to remove the minister to his apartment. The officers ordered him to go away, and he, seeing the hopelessness of the situation, departed. The soldiers then entered the house and then shot and killed the minister, whose body was left on the floor and was not discovered until 10 o'clock in the morning when it was found by his son-in-law and daughter, who had escaped.

Attempt at Poisoning.

Since the tragedy occurred the real facts of an attempt upon the persons of the king and queen a month ago have become known. The conspirators at that time engaged the services of a young Bohemian, the son of a tailor living in Belgrade. He obtained a position in the kitchen of the Grand hotel of Belgrade to learn cookery. He proved so intelligent that a little later he was given employment in the royal kitchen. Here again he proved very efficient and was intrustedwith the duty of preparing the food for the royal table, taking it from the cooking utensils and placing it in dishes, which he handed to lackeys.

He now again began to appear very prosperous, and took French lessons. He came one day to his teacher, a widow living in Belgrade, in a jubilant state, wearing a new suit of clothes and saying that he was earning 160 cinars (about $32) per month.

The same evening while preparing a dish for the king he mixed poison with the food. The head cook detected him in the act, and promptly informed the king, and the youth was shot immediately. His parents were brought to the palace and told the facts of the case and were compelled under threats of death to tell everybody that their son had killed himself. Since the tragedy the youth's parents have revealed the plot.

Since the first excitement caused by the news of the assassination subsided Belgrade has been remarkably quiet. The shops are open, the people sit in the cafes, and everything is as usual except that the public buildings and private houses are decorated with Servian flags. The latter fact, however, is no indication of the real public sentiment, since in this part of the world such demonstrations result from official instructions which private citizens find it unwise to disregard. The military still occupies the government offices, and a number of soldiers are stationed around the palace. The garrison also is being constantly increased with a view to Monday's meeting of the skuptschina, the proceedings at which it is alleged are already arranged and will consist merely of registering the decree electing Prince Peter Karagorgevitch king of Servia.

Prince Peter is expected to arrive in Belgrade Wednesday morning. His brother-in-law, Nasha Nenadovics, reached the Servian capital Thursday night, coming quite secretly, and proceeding to visit his relative, Premier Avakumovics.

STRIKE HAS KILLED CALIFORNIA CAMP.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Bakersfield, Calif., June 13.—Because of the miners' strike at Randsburg all business is practically at a standstill and the camp is dead. A special from Randsburg says:

All men employed on the Consolidated Mining and Milling company properties were called out last night. The St. Elmo group of mines are closed down and Manager Erickson has gone east. A report says that the men on the Baltic in the Stringer district have come out. One of the officers of the Yellow Aster company says the mines will remain closed permanently, unless the men will work at the old scale. Business is at a standstill and merchants give no credit to anyone.

DEATH CAUSED BY MISPLACED SWITCH.

By Associated Press.

Pocatello, Idaho, June 14.—East-bound fast mail, No. 2, on the Short Line was ditched in the yards here today by striking a misplaced switch. The engine was thrown over on its side, killing Fireman Bowers and seriously injuring Engineer Williams. Mail Clerk Campbell was also badly hurt. The passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

KILLED BY RUNAWAY TRAIN IN TACOMA.

By Associated Press.

Tacoma, Wash., June 14. — While a number of persons were standing on the main line of the Tacoma and Eastern railway at Kapowsin this evening a runaway train loaded with logs crashed into them, instantly killing Harry D. Voorhees of Tacoma, but formerly of Detroit, Mich., and possibly fatally injuring George F. Bullen, local manager of the Griffin Car Wheel company. Mrs. C. H. Forner was so seriously injured that she died within 30 minutes. The party was observing the work of a construction crew and the escaping steam of the engine prevented them from hearing the runaway train.

OVER TWO HUNDRED KILLED BY CLOUDBURST IN OREGON

By Associated Press.

Portland, Ore., June 15.—The most appalling disaster in the history of this state occurred last evening about 6 o'clock when the town of Heppner was almost entirely destroyed by a cloudburst and probably 500 people drowned. Heppner is the county seat of Morrow county and has about 1,250 inhabitants.

The most reliable reports at 6 o'clock this evening state that the loss of life at Heppner will be at least 500, though the number of dead may be larger. All telegraph and telephone wires are down and no accurate information can be secured. A report from Ione, 17 miles from Heppner, states that 300 bodies have been recovered.

A messenger who arrived at Ione states that a wall of water 20 feet high rushed down in the gulch in which Heppner is situated and carried everything before it. The flood came with such suddenness that the inhabitants were unable to seek places of safety and were carried down to death by the awful rush of water. Almost the entire residence portion of the town was wiped out but some of the business part which is on higher ground escaped. Huge boulders weighing tons were carried down by the torrent and many people were killed by being dashed against the rocky bluff. Early in the afternoon a thunderstorm occurred, covering a wide region of country, and later a heavy rainstorm set in, many of the small streams overflowing their banks in a considerably short time. Bridges were swept away like straws and the darkness of the night soon made the situation more appalling.

Two Hundred Bodies Recovered.

As soon as possible after the terrible flood subsided, the work of relief was commenced by the citizens of the town. Dozens of bodies were found lodged all along the bends of the stream and in several places they were piled over one another. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon 200 bodies had been recovered, almost within the city limits. The buildings which were not carried away were moved from their foundations or toppled over. Hundreds of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs that had gone into the creek bottoms for water perished.

News of the calamity did not reach the outside world until this morning, all means of communication having been cut off. As soon as possible news was sent by courier to the nearby towns and measures looking to the relief of the stricken people were commenced. The Oregon Railroad and Navigation company started a relief train from The Dalles shortly after noon with a party of 100, including three doctors, four nurses, 50 horse blankets and supplies of all kinds. At 1:30 this afternoon a relief train with doctors and supplies started for the scene from this city. The citizens of Portland started a relief fund as soon as the news of the disaster spread over the city and within a few hours $5,000 was raised. Supplies will be rushed to Heppner as soon as they can be assembled.

List of Identified Dead.

The following is a list of the identified bodies:

THOMAS HOWARD AND FAMILY.
JAMES JONES AND FAMILY.
DR. M'SWARDS.
FAMILY OF C. A. RHEA.
MR. CARR'S FAMILY.
MRS. CHARLES ANDREWS AND CHILDREN.
MRS. ROBERT BAIRD AND CHILDREN.
MR. WELLS AND FAMILY.
JIM MATTOCK.
TOM MATTOCK'S FAMILY.
DR. HIGG'S CHILD.
MISS ELLIOTT.
MRS. ELDER.
BILL COHEN AND FAMILY.
HERBERT BARTHOLOMEW'S FAMILY.
W. M. WALTON AND FAMILY.
MR. GEIGER.
JOHN MEYERS.
BEN PATTERSON.
GEORGE NOBLE AND FAMILY.
BOB HINDS AND FAMILY.
MR. AND MRS. DAWSON.
OCCUPANTS OF HEPPNER HOTEL.
SEVERAL CHINAMEN.
MRS. CHARLES CURTIS.
GEORGE TYNSLEY, WIFE AND CHILD.
H. A. BOYD'S FAMILY.
MRS. W. H. BERG.
CHRIS. M. ASHBAUGH.
CARL JONES AND FAMILY.
GEORGE SWADDARD.
JOHN M. KERNAN AND FAMILY.
AGENT O. R. & N. RAILROAD.
C. E MATFIELD AND FAMILY.
BERT CABOTS AND FAMILY.
BEN PATTERSON AND FAMILY.
H. C. GERZER AND FAMILY.

Damage Elsewhere.

Fifteen buildings in the town of Lexington, nine miles below Heppner on Willow creek, were washed away but there was no loss of life.

At Ione, 17 miles away, considerable damage was done to buildings throughout though no loss of life is reported from there.

In the Path of Destruction.

Heppner is the county seat of Morrow county and is the center of a large farm and stock-growing country. The town is built on the banks of Willow creek in the neighborhood of the converging point of four other mountain streams that drain a large area of rolling and hilly country that reaches from three to 20 miles to the foothills and along the course of Willow creek itself for a distance of 25 miles to the base of Blue mountains.

To the west and east of the town running southwest and southeast respectively until they empty into Willow creek are two deep gulches which run back some three miles among the foothills as they narrow to form the valley in which the town is located. Flowing almost directly south to the Willow and joining a half mile or so above the town is Balm creek, which drains in its course to the foothills for a distance of 15 miles a wide region of hilly country. Next comes the main water course, Willow creek, with an immense area of drainage that extends northeast for a distance of 25 miles to the Blue mountains. Farther east, four miles, is Hinton creek that runs practically parallel with Willow creek for a distance of 20 miles, having its rise in the foothills and entering into the most easterly gulch a few miles south of Heppner.

The major part of the business and residence section of the town lying to the west of the creek is a low bottom covering an area of about 1,500 by 1,200 feet.

Disaster Not Exagerated.

Word was received here from Ione late this afternoon that 300 coffins were needed at once at Heppner. The weather is hot and it is necessary that the dead should be buried at once. One hundred coffins were sent to-night and more will be sent from The Dalles and Pendleton. The Portland office of the O. R. & N. this afternoon received the following message from Heppner via. Echo:

"Roughly estimated almost all the people living on the banks of Willow creek drowned.

"Need relief in shape of large body of men to help clear away debris and recover bodies. Haste is very essential, as the weather is turning warm and the dead must be recovered before putrifaction sets in.

"Damage to track unknown, further than ten miles below here, which to that point is more than two-thirds washed out.

"Agent Kerman and wife are presumably dead, as they have not yet been found.

"Depot and all loaded and empty cars still intact but the yards are washed away."

LATER DETAILS ADD TO HORROR OF CLOUDBURST.

By Associated Press.

Heppner, Ore., June 16.—Estimates of the loss of life by Sunday's cloudburst differ widely but the number of dead is certain to reach 300, and it may be swelled to 500 when all are accounted for. One hundred and ten bodies have been buried and it is known that 150 more are missing. Still others who were strangers in the town are supposed to be among the lost. People are coming here from all directions in wagons and on horseback and the work of recovering bodies and burying the dead is proceeding as fast as possible.

By Associated Press.

Ione, Ore., June 16.—The following is the identified list of dead that have been buried:

James Matlock, two Hockett girls, William Ayers' boy, M. Jones, A. C. Geiger, Mrs. James Jones, Percy Dawson, Baby Dawson, Nora Florin, Ada Curtis, Mrs. Tom Matlock, Mrs. Redfield, Mrs. Percy Dawson, Charlie, a Chinaman, J. M. Kernan, Mrs. J. M. Kernan, Mrs. Kitty Walter, Vasta Andrews, Pearl Jones, James Willis, daughter of Fred Krugs, Mr. and Mrs. Dowison of the "Fair," Mr. and Mrs. Krugs, Lea Stalter, Fern Stalter and children (number not known), Mrs. Tom Howard, Mrs. Wells, Harry Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Lipne, Anna McBride, Mrs. McBride, George Wells, Mrs. Clyde Wells, Mrs. Jessie Kirk, Mrs. Pearl Jones, Baby Ashburgh, baby, unidentified, Dr. W. P. McSwords, 4-year-old baby, infant daughter of Krugs', George Thornton, Robie and Louie Stalter, Wilfred McBride, Frank Harlman, Alexander Gunn and wife, Mabel Howard, Thomas R. Howard and wife, Mrs. Pat Burg, Maud Leffler, Grover Wright, Mrs. James Long, Ora Roberts, Ama McBride, Maud Keithly, Mrs. R. F. Hind, two babies, infant daughter of Edward Asbaw, farmer found below town, Frank Oxley, Wilbur Beard, Florence French, Zedda McDowell, Nellie Howard, George Krug, Mrs. William Ayres and two children, Pearl Jones and two children, Frederick Willis and infant son, Edward Rood and little girl, Press Looney, Mrs. Hanby, Mrs. R. C. Hart and Mrs. James Roberts.

A. Abramsics died from injuries last night. Among the unidentified dead are a woman 38 years old, 4-year-old boy, 6-year-old boy, man 30 years old, dark complexioned, six babies.

One hundred and fifty known persons are missing.

By Associated Press.

The Dalles, Ore., June 16.— A telephone message from Ione states that the latest find in the ruins in Heppner indicates that the loss of life will be much greater than at first supposed. The casualty list will foot up 500 and many of the bodies may never be recovered. The property loss and destruction of buildings alone will aggregate probably a million dollars. This is regarded as a conservative estimate. One hundred and fifty of the best residences were swept from the earth. Trees and every standing thing were razed and uprooted. The debris is piled along the railroad track to the height of freight cars. The relief work is progressing at a satisfactory pace.

A pall of devastation and death hangs over the razed homes, frantic, half crazed people are charging about the ruins, hunting for loved ones. Dozens of families have been wiped out.

In the 50-foot wall of water which swept through the town dozens of bodies were carried down Willows canon for miles. In the rush of subsiding waters during Sunday night cries of distress were heard in monumental piles of debris and the first volunteers of aid worked like demons to hunt out and find perishing wounded but in many cases it was too late by the time the sufferers were located in the darkness.

Among the incidents of the catastrophe was the saving of three lives by Julius Keithly, 70 years old, who rode one mile and a half on the roofs of houses and pulled in three people from the flood.

Jim Kernan, the O. R. & N. agent, met his death at the telegraph key trying to raise Portland to inform the outside world of the impending calamity. His little daughter, Kate, who was saved by remaining in the station house saw her father and mother lost in the whirl of mad waters. Katie stood by while her father was calling for the Portland office. The flood swept in the lower floor and curled around him. Mrs. Kernan rushed out of the house and started for a high point of ground. Kernan bravely sought to save his wife and both were lost.

One of the most thrilling adventures was that of Tom Shuter, who, with his family was carried down stream in his house for a mile and a half. His wife and two children stayed in the upper rooms. Below town the house was shot across the current to the west where it lodged in debris 150 yards from the canon bank. Shuter then took his two little ones on his shoulder and swam 200 yards in the boiling torrent contending with obstructions.

He landed the children and then struck out for the house for his wife, and rescued her.

The McBride family which was lost went down in their house. The daughter screamed and beckoned from the windows to Louis Kinney, who, with his family, ran out in the nick of time from their house to escape the death-dealing tide. Kinney saw the whole McBride family perish.

Zedda McDowell, seven years old, ran to tell her mother to save herself, when she herself was drifting to death.

A force of 75 men are digging graves on the hillside. Prompt measures are being taken to prevent a plague. The weather promises to become hot and a relief corps to clean up the town is badly needed.

H. R. Baird of Portland lost his wife and three children. They were here visiting her father. Mrs. Clarence Andrews and three children of Seattle, is in Sitka, Alaska. She is a sister of Mrs. Baird.

A. Abramsics is the only severely wounded who has died so far. Not many wounded are alive.

By Associated Press.

Portland, Ore., June 16.—A special to the Oregonian from Heppner, Ore., says:

Terrible Willow creek, which Sunday wiped out more than one-half of this town, has shrunk to the size of an innocent brook. Awful tales of destruction to life and property are graven in its banks. At least 300 people of Heppner have perished and possibly the number may reach 500.

About $500,000 worth of property is erased from the wealth of Morrow county in Heppner along Willow creek. every heap of debris may contain a human form in decomposition. Many do reveal such spectacles when uncovered.

A grim visaged aspect has Heppner. No loafers may tarry in its precincts. A rigid emergency government impresses able bodied men in the work of saving the town from plague-breeding disease.

Three hundred bodies have been found and there are men who say the work is only half begun. An army of women take charge of the bodies as they are borne out of the wreckage by the men. An arm, a leg, a toe, a finger, a lock of hair, a tuft of clothing—these are harbingers of horror beneath the mud. Babies and little children lie there buried with many a gash or bruise on their tender bodies. Forms of women frequently come to light, bereft of all clothing. The bodies are borne to Roberts hall to be washed and dressed by women, to be shrouded in coarse white clothes, to be laid in rough wood boxes. There is no time for ceremony. The floors swim with the half diluted mud that drips from the victims, but the living patter through it or sweep it out when it gets too deep. The rough boxes go to the cemeteries, not singly in hearses, but many at a time, piled high in wagons.

Social lines are all erased in the district. The aristocracy of the town delves in the mud with the lowly.

Medicines are not needed here. Neither are physicians nor nurses. The town must be cleaned up if it would escape pestilence. It must have more men to help clean up and provisions to feed the men would be welcome. Many families are entirely destitute, all their worldly possessions having been carried away. The whole row of houses next to the creek was swept away. Spectators of the calamity describe the structures as falling like card houses. The dwellings were tossed about like bobbins and most of them fell completely to pieces. The town had perhaps 250 houses, nearly 200 of which were demolished. The whole business part of town would have been swept away had not the Palace hotel, a heavy brick structure, diverted the current. Houses on brick foundations fared better than others because the flood could not so easily wash under them.

The bodies of Dr. Vaughn, postmaster, and his wife were found today locked in each other's embrace.

At the railroad station a live two-year-old baby was found in a grain sack in a pile of drift. The mother was rescued a short distance further down stream.

George Conser's experience was most extraordinary. He was sitting in his home with his wife when the flood picked up the house and the floor of the front hall bulged upward, letting in torrents of water. Conser and his wife fled upstairs. While the husband and wife were upstairs a partition fell in on them and held them down to their necks in water. They thought their last moment had come and kissed each other good-bye, but the friendly current took the house shoreward. There the structure was all but demolished. When the waters abated Conser kicked out a window and with his wife escaped.

All stores were ordered open today by the emergency organization. Goods were confiscated, especially implements, though the credit of the city was issued for payment.

A Bad Breath

A bad breath means a bad stomach, a bad digestion, a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

SOCIALISTS MADE GAINS IN REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, June 16.—The leading feature in the reichstag election which was held today was the success of the Social-Democrats who have probably increased their representation in the reichstag by 15 seats and their total vote to more than 2,500,000 or 400,000 more than in 1898. All the parties concede the success of the Socialists, which has been at the expense of them all. The Socialists gained one seat and 63,000 votes in Berlin and seats in Dresden, Solingen, Pirano, Plauen, Sittau, Doebel, Altonburg, Dunstadt, Schwartzburg, Bielfeld, Beyreuth and Bremen. They lost seats in Sorau and Bornburg. The Socialist gains in Saxony caused Herr Bebel tonight to call Saxony the "Red Kingdom."

The most pronounced Socialist success was in Essen, Krupp's town, where the Socialists increased their vote from 4,000 to 22,705. The Centrist party also increased its vote there from 20,103 to 35,186. The returns as yet are far from complete. In the city districts where the Socialists are strong, the returns are nearly all in and the rural and small town districts cannot change general results.

Radicals Lost.

The Richter wing of the Radicals seems to have suffered most, having lost eight members, or nearly a third of its whole representation. The Barth wing of the Radicals lost three members and the Nationalists and Conservatives have lost Saxony. Herr Richter, sometimes called the "Mirabeau of the house," will probably have to submit to a second contest as he only has a plurality and not a majority, as the law requires. Herr Barth, Prof. Mommsen and Herr Basser also must try a second time. Bremen is lost to the Liberals, Herr Frese being defeated by a saloonkeeper named Schmalfeldt.

A confusing factor in fixing the relative position of parties now in the new parliament is the number of second elections which must be held on June 25, in all constituencies where no candidate received a majority. The number of these second elections in 1898 was 192 out of 397, and probably second elections must be held this year in quite as many.

The position of the parties based on the returns received up to 5 o'clock this morning from 235 districts is: Total members elected, 117; requiring second election, 118. The elected were:

Socialists, 49; Centrists, 35; Conservatives, 11; Alsatians, 6; National Liberals, 5; Free Conservatives, 4; Independents, 3; Poles, 2; Danes, 1; Agrarian leader, 1.

In the foregoing districts the Socialists have gained 12 seats and lost two.

Features of the Election.

An extraordinary feature of the polling in Berlin was the part taken by Socialist women. Hundreds went from house to house, bringing out laggard voters, waiting at the factories and mills and accompanying the indifferent electors to the polls. While the other parties had paid workers, the Socialists employed 7,000 canvassers who were unpaid and alone of all the parties they voted their full strength. They had bought up space on the municipal advertising pillars and placarded doors and windows with party legends. Fifty thousand copies of a poem entitled, "Vote Red," were circulated.

At the most aristocratic ballot place, opposite the residence of the imperial chancellor, were Socialist watchers and ticket distributers, smartly dressed in frock coats and silk hats.

Chancellor von Buelow did not vote, as he is kept abed by gastric trouble, but nearly all the other members of his cabinet voted at this place. Baron von Richtoff came in as the judges were disputing the right of a Louisiana negro to vote. He averred that he was a German subject but as his papers were incomplete the judges were in doubt. "He is a French cook," interrupted Baron Richtoff, "and naturalized German." The negro's ballot was thereupon accepted.

Situation in Saxony.

The affair of the late crown princess appears to have had some influence in the elections in Saxony where great Socialist gains were made, for instance, of 9,000 at Chemnitz, and 4,300 at Leipsic. Exaggerated narratives regarding the wrongs of the late crown princess passed from mouth to mouth. The court made simple denials. A more potent cause of the Socialist success in Saxony, however, is the increased taxation due to a decrease in the railway receipts and the industrial depression. There, as all over the empire, the Socialist war cry was "Bread, usury and dear meat."

The Berliner Tageblatt says the food question gave the Socialists their gains and the result of the elections is accepted by that organ as a disapproval of the new tariff.

Crowds of Socialists had jubilation meetings all night which were addressed by Herr Rebel, Herr Singer and other favorite orators, who said they had reason to hope for close to 3,000,000 votes.

SERVIAN GOVERNMENT MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, June 16.—The position of King Peter I promises to be little more than that of a royal captive. The real government of the country will be a military dictatorship under the leaders of the revolution, Colonel Maschin and Colonel Mitschlitch. The new king is almost without any personal adherents, and the ruling spirits of the army, it is thought, would just as readily murder him as they did his predecessor, should he oppose their aims.

At present the whole country is under military rule, and although no prefects in the country districts have been removed, each is accompanied by an army officer who attends the prefect wherever he goes, even to the telephone. This policy has led to one good result, not a single case of disorder anywhere has been reported.

Forcible Arguments.

Extremely forcible arguments were found necessary to repress the Radical aspirations for a republic. The foremost advocate of the creation of a republican form of government was Jubomir Schikokovics, editor of the Belgrade Odjeka. Finding him impervious to arguments, the conspirators invited him to a dinner at the Officers' club last Saturday. During the dinner his host told him that unless he agreed to support Prince Peter there would be one less head in Belgrade that night. The editor yielded to the force of this reasoning and accepted the situation. He is now minister of justice in the new government.

The deliberations of the new senate and schuptschina on the republican question were materially hastened by the attendance of one of the leaders of the revolution, Colonel Mitschlitch. The colonel took no part in the proceedings but his presence was significant enough to induce the members to accept the army's choice. Premier Avakumovics told the deputies that it was useless to talk of a republic as neither Russia nor Austria would permit it. He further urged that the proposed new constitution would give King Peter far less power than that enjoyed by the president of the United States.

In spite of the semi-official statements made this morning that the delegation of the national assembly elected to submit the crown to the newly chosen king had already started, it is still here. The government declares that the number of its members, 24 would entail too great a cost on the country in the way of traveling expenses but the real reason of the delay in its departure is that the government found some of its members to be averse to King Peter. These members sought the opportunity to become reconciled to him at the expense of the country. Now that the ministry has cut off their traveling expenses their desire to make the journey will be greatly diminished and the delegation will probably consist of a dozen members at the most.

The People Are Indifferent.

Conversations heard in public places indicate that the people, especially those living outside the capital, know little and care little about the trend of national politics. One of the features in all the shop windows now is the display of large pictures of King Peter, freshly printed, the cuts having been brought from abroad. Two peasants were heard discussing one of the prints today. The first asked who it was.

"The new king, Karageorgevitch," replied the second.

"Why did they kill the last king?"

"I don't know. I think he had some trouble with the army."

"Suppose this one has trouble with the army?"

"They will kill him, too," came the unconcerned response.

It is believed that the army will try to make secret terms with the new king by which it will retain the supremacy gained by the tragedy, but whether the king will agree to the conditions is uncertain.

Assassination Saved War.

One of the highest officials of the present government asked a number of foreign journalists what Europe thought of the way the revolution was carried out. He was told bluntly that it was considered a brutal act. He then explained from his point of view that the assassination of the king and queen was an act of mercy as by totally destroying the dynasty instead of deporting the sovereigns the likelihood of a civil war was precluded.

Following is the text of the telegram from Premier Avakumovics by which King Peter was notified of his election:

"The national representatives of the people, sitting together, have just elected you king of Servia. While making you acquainted with the fact the government of Servia has the honor to tender you its heartiest congratulations and to express the desire that our country may have a fortunate and glorious future in store under the rule of the grandson of the famous Karageorgevitch the First, liberator of Servia."

The telegram sent by the presidents and vice presidents of the senate and skuptschina was as follows:

"The national representatives of the kingdom of Servia have unanimously and enthusiastically elected you hereditary king of Servia. We, the undersigned, have the honor to convey to you our most cordial and enthusiastic congratulations."

CHINESE WATERS THE SCENE OF NAVAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

By Associated Press.

Victoria, B. C., June 16—The steamer Victoria, which arrived to-day from the orient, brought the news that a naval demonstration was being held in connection with the situation in the far east by the Japanese-British fleets at Che-foo. A number of United States warships were also present.

The Tien-tsin correspondent of the Tokio Azalli says some American warships have of late entered the Yellow sea and have landed several engineers New-chwang and on the Yalu river for the purpose of surveying these districts. It is also stated that a large number of Americans have lately been entering Manchuria to inspect the territory and to watch the movement of the Russians there.

The Chuo says that the Russian naval maneuvers are going on in the neighborhood of Dalny. On May 17 fifteen Russian warships which were there taking part in the maneuvers sailed for Port Arthur. A portion of the fleet plays the part of the Japanese navy, while the ships that come to the far east recently, play that of the Russian navy. Admiral Alexieff is commanding the movements of the ships from his flagship, the Ruric. The scene of the maneuvers is said to extend from the gulf of Pe-chi-li to the Korean sea, where the ships now sailing for the far east have arrived.

Extensive maneuvers will take place in the neighborhood of Korea.

The Osaka Mainich reports that 5,000 Chinese coolies have arrived at Newchwang from Tien-tsin and Chee-foo, en route to Manchuria, to engage in railway work and construction of fortifications and barracks for the Russians.

Shang-hai papers give the following translation of an alleged telegram dated May 12 from Chang Chih Tung at Peking to the acting viceroy at Wu-chang, Tuan Fang:

"As regards the Russian conditions, the government is in a state of great perplexity. In my opinion, these conditions should be formally rejected. If the Russians maintain their demands we should beg the court to transfer the seat of government to Nanking and declare war on Russia."

Arrangements are being made to celebrate the seventieth birthday of the Chinese dowager empress in November next. Over $10,000,000 being secured for the celebration.

According to a Peking dispatch Wu Ting Fang, former minister to Washington, has been appointed vice minister of foreign affairs of China.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR WILL COME WEST VIA COLORADO.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 16. — Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, accompanied by the ambassadress, will leave Washington the latter part of the week for Quebec whence they will go to the Pacific coast by way of Denver and Salt Lake.

PRELIMINARY TRIAL OF DEWEY AND HIS CATTLEMEN.

By Associated Press.

Lincoln, Neb., June 16.—A special to the Star from St. Francis, Kan., says: With an armed guard standing as a solid wall between them and the curious public, Chauncey Dewey, W. J. McBride and Clyde Wilson faced Justice Hall for their preliminary hearing this morning. They were charged with the murder of Daniel Berry and three sons, two weeks ago in a fight on the range near the Berry ranch. No one was allowed to enter the court room until he had been searched for weapons and the strictest watch was kept on all. The soldiers sat with their backs to the court and faced the crowd, thus having an opportunity to view everyone who entered the court. The line extended clear across the room from wall to wall. The array of legal talent here is probably the greatest ever witnessed at a preliminary hearing in Kansas.

The state is represented by Prosecuting Attorney Hotchkiss, Attorney-General Coleman and Attorneys Murphy, Noble and Colby of Beatrice, Neb. The defense is represented by Senator Hassing and Attorneys Harvey, Scott and Moreland. It was not until nearly 10 o'clock that the prisoners were led into court. They appeared indifferent to the gaze of the crowd and conversed with Attorney Harvey. Attorney-General Coleman announced that the prisoners would first be given a hearing on the charge of murdering Bruce Berry. The witnesses were then called and all answered. The Dewey cowboys are in town but had not been served with state's subpoenas and another long wait followed.

Ed Tucker, one of Dewey's cowboys, the first witness called, created a sensation by refusing to answer any of the questions put to him by Attorney-General Coleman of the state. Tucker said he would refuse to answer questions because he understood there was a warrant out for his arrest and State Senator Hassing, the attorney for the defense, volunteered that the witness was acting under counsel's advice on the ground that his answer might deduce testimony that would tend to incriminate him. The Dewey cowboys have, it is stated, refused to testify and this has successfully blocked the purpose for which the state had subpoenaed them.

Tucker continuing to refuse to reply to his questions, Attorney-General Coleman appealed to the court and asked that he be committed to jail until he would answer.

Roy Berry was the next witness. He is the one who was shot through the face during the assault on the Berry ranch. He was brought into the court room on a stretcher and his entrance created a great sensation. Asked by Attorney General Coleman who shot him, replied in a weak voice that it was Chauncey Dewey. He insisted that he and his father had no trouble with the Deweys of a serious nature before the killing, although there had been a number of disputes about minor matters. Attorney Hessin for the defense, asked Berry if he was armed on the day of the tragedy. He replied that he was, but that none of the Berrys had made any effort to use their arms.

Mrs. A. Berry, widow of Alpheus Berry, testified that on the afternoon of the murder Will McBride and another man whose name she did not know, called at the house and asked if the Berrys were at home. Afterward she heard the shooting and saw the finish of the tragedy, but did not know who fired the shots. Dr. G. Pogg of Bird City, said he was called to the Berry home after the murder. He made an examination, but could not tell whether the bullets entered from behind or in front.

George Shafer, P. E. Waldin and L. L. Capron, neighbors of the Berrys, did not see the shooting, but immediately after hearing the reports of the guns they went to the ranch and found the bodies of the unfortunate men lying on the ground.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE ON MASSACRE OF JEWS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 15—Through their representative association B'nai B'rith, the Jews of America to-day laid their case before President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, and they are content to abide by whatever the executive decides is best for them. By appointment the executive council of the association called to-day at the state department. Secretary Hay escorted his callers to the White house, where they were received by President Roosevelt. The interviews with the president and Secretary Hay were extremely satisfactory to the council, although it soon became apparent that positive action could not be immediately had upon the subjects nearest to them, namely the betterment of the condition of the Jews in Russia.

B'nai B'rith's Statement.

The memorandum submitted by the B'nai B'rith says the facts concerning the Kishenev massacre as officially reported by the Russian government have appalled and horrified not only the Jews in Russia and elsewhere, but the whole American people who want something done and whose hostility to Russia, if nothing be done, will become intensified and fixed.

The Jews, it says, likewise are fearful of the future. It is recognized that the situation is plainly different from that in Roumania inasmuch as in Russia the Jews are fleeing from mobs operating in contravention of Russian law, while in Roumania it is the laws that forbid them to live there. Denunciation of the Jews by Russian diplomats, it says, cannot placate the public, as a half a million Russian Jews have come here during the past 23 years and have shown that they are thrifty, energetic, intelligent and ambitious and daily are growing more influential and popular. They are constant propagandists against Russia and the memorandum says the result is to undermine the traditional comity between Russia and the United States.

Two Courses Suggested.

It is declared to be desirable to end this state of things without breach of diplomatic etiquette or embarrassment to our government and one or both of the subjoined methods therefore were submitted for consideration:

A—A petition to the czar to which the B'nai B'rith will get the signatures of the leading men of the United States. Our government to assist unofficially in securing the delivery of this petition to the czar and procuring a favorable reply thereto, either by a direct communication or some other form of public expression.

B—Using the Kishenev and other recent incidents of more or less similar nature as grounds, an official invitation by the United States addressed to all the powers to an international conference to consider prosecutions and the oppressions growing out of radical and religious prejudices and hatred, and to protect civilization and international concord from the evil effects of such prosecutions and oppressions.

Secretary Hay's Reply.

In reply to Mr. Levi, who submitted the memorandum, Secretary Hay said in part:

"No person of ordinary humanity can have heard without deep emotion the story of the cruel outrages inflicted upon the Jews of Kishenev. These lamentable events have caused the profoundest impression throughout the world, but most especially in this country, where there are so many of your co-religionists who form such a desirable element of our population, industry, thrift, public spirit and commercial morality. Nobody can ever make the Americans think ill of the Jews as a class or race—we know them too well.

"You have observed that no civilized government in the world has yet taken official action—this consideration alone would bid us to proceed with care. The emperor of Russia is entitled to our respect not merely as the ruler of a great and friendly nation, but as a man whose personal character is even more elevated than his exalted station. We should not be justified in assuming that this enlightened sovereign who has given so many proofs of his devotion to peace and religious tolerance, has not done and is not doing all that lies in his power, to put a stop to these atrocities, to punish the guilty, whether they belong to the ignorant populace or to high official circles, and to prevent the recurrence of the outrages which have so shocked humanity. In fact, all we know of the state of things in Russia tends to justify the hope that even out of the present terrible situation some good results may come; that he who watches over Israel does not slumber; that the wrath of man, now as so often in the past, shall be made to praise him."

The President's Statement.

The call on the president at the White house followed and there President Roosevelt, after the memorandum was laid before him, said:

"Mr. Chairman: I need not dwell on a fact so patent as the widespread indignation with which the American people heard of the terrible outrages upon the Jews in Kishenev. I have never in my experience in this country known of a more immediate or deeper expression of sympathy for the victims and of horror over the appalling calamity than has occurred. It is natural that while the whole civilized world should express such a feeling, it should yet be most intense and most widespread in the United States; for of all the great powers, I think I may say, that the United States is that country in which from the beginning of its national career, much has been done in the way of accounting the debt due to the Jewish race, and in endeavoring to do justice to those American citizens who are of Jewish ancestry and birth.

"I am confident that much good has already been done by the manifestations throughout this country without any regard to creed whatsoever, of horror and sympathy over what has occurred. It is gratifying to know, what we would of course assume, that the government of Russia shows the feelings of horror and indignation with which the American people look upon the outrages at Kishenev, and is moving vigorously not only to precent their continuance, but to punish the perpetrators. That government takes the same view of those outrages that our own government takes of lynchings, which sometimes occur in our country, but do not characterise either our government or our people.

"I have been visited by the Russian ambassador on his own initiative, and, in addition to what has been said to Secretary Hay the Russian ambassador has notified me personally, without any inquiry on my part, that the governor of Kishenev has been removed, that between 300 and 400 of the participants in the outrages have been arrested and he voluntarily stated that those men would be punished to the utmost extent that the law would permit.

"I will consider most carefully the suggestions that you have submitted to me, and whether the now existing conditions are such that any further official expression would be of advantage to the unfortunate survivors with whom we sympathize so deeply. Nothing that has occurred recently has had my more constant thought, and nothing will have my more constant thought than this subject. In any proper way by which beneficial action may be taken it will be taken to show the sincerity of the historic American position of treating each man on his merits as a man, without the least reference to his creed, his race or his birthplace."

EACH DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS ADD TO KENTUCKY'S DISGRACC.

By Associated Press.

Jackson, Ky., June 15.—The second week of court in Breathitt county opened with a reign of terror. While the petit jury continued hearing testimony on the murder charge against Curtis Jett and Thomas White, the grand jury was hearing evidence in the cases of Joseph Crawford and Edward Tharp, teamsters for the Hargis brothers who are held without bond on the charge of arson for burning the Ewen hotel.

Since the burning yesterday of Ewen's large new hotel and the rally of the Hargis faction to the aid of the men suspected of having burned it, the citizens, hopeful that when the militia arrived, the intimidation would cease, now shake their heads and say today the state can render no relief. The nearly finished Ewen hotel had 43 rooms and it was greatly needed. It is pointed out that of the 14 incendiary fires during the past two and a half years, ten of them have taken place in the daytime. The Ewen family including seven children, have been taken care of by the militia. The family presented a pitiable spectacle today. Ewen tried to console his heart-broken wife and daughters but their distress was great. Kind-hearted citizens, although feeling that in doing so they are risking their lives and property, have sent them clothing and bedding. They were breakfasted by the soldiers. Scores of people gathered to look at them. Major Allen, in charge of the troops, ordered the crowds dispersed and the guard lines set back so that the distressed family might not be annoyed.

The jail last night was under a heavy guard, the prisoners suspected with burning Ewen's house were detained in the camp. They were kept in the camp guard house manacled so they would have no opportunity to escape. They were greatly frightened during the night, fearing a mob would come to release them and that the soldiers would shoot them. Crawford cried during the night and repeated "What a fool, what a fool I am." It is believed that these men will be released because the grand jurors are residents of Breathitt county and will fear vengeance similar to that wreaked upon Ewen if they indict the men. Joe Crawford and Ed Tharp were brought before Judge Redwine this morning and their testimony heard on the writ of habeas corpus sued out for their release by the Hargis people yesterday. Gray Haddicks and Jerry Lunsford identified Crawford as one of the men seen coming from the Ewen hotel just before the fire was discovered and A. P. Short said he saw Crawford and Tharp crossing the bridge before the fire. The prisoners told conflicting stories of their whereabouts, on their detention yesterday. Judge Hargis and the attorneys he employed to defend Jett and White represented the prisoners. Judge Redwine decided to hold them to the grand jury which was reconvened this morning.

After the habeas corpus proceedings of Crawford and Tharp were disposed of the trial of Jett and White was called. The prisoners, who have been greatly alarmed over the arrest and detention of Crawford on the charge of burning the Ewen hotel, were brought into court by the militia and turned over to Elisor Jones. The mothers of both the alleged assassins were in court as was Miss Sarah Hargis, the young daughter of Judge Hargis. There was much excitement about the court house and those entering the court room were not only searched but also closely watched.

THREATENED STRIKE IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION AVERTED

By Associated Press.

Scranton, Pa., June 16—There will be no strike in the anthracite region growing out of the refusal of the operators to recognize the credentials of District Presidents Nichols, Fehey and Detrey, instructed by the joint executive board of the United Mine Workers as the miners' representatives on the board of conciliation.

The convention of the Union Mine Workers today elected the three presidents by districts as their representatives and the operators, through President George F. Baer of the Reading company, announced that this action was satisfactory.

There was a burst of loud and long applause when President Mitchell announced that the operators, through President Baer, had authorized the statement that the action of the convention was satisfactory. Mr. Mitchell, during the noon recess, had communicated indirectly with President Baer, through Mr. Connell and Mr. McNeill. The convention elected President Mitchell as the legal representative of miners at the head of the conciliation board. The operators are unanimously agreed on the acceptance of the selected miners' representatives. Mr. Connell stated in an interview tonight that the most the operators demanded at any time was what the miners did today.

Mr. Connell further stated that the operators' representatives on the board of conciliation would urge an immediate session of the conciliation board that the existing disputes may be settled and peace once more be permitted to prevail.

An interesting incident of the convention was the presenting of certain grievances by some of the engineers. Replying to their statement, President Mitchell said:

"As far as I can learn some of the engineers ought not to get anything at all. They were granted a Sunday holiday by the commission, yet they work the seven days as formerly, so as to get an extra day's pay. One of the strongest causes we had before the commission was that of the engineers working seven days a week the year round, and a 24-hour shift every two weeks. They are doing you and their employers a wrong by not taking advantage of the day off."

PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH ELECTED AS KING OF SERVIA.

By Associated Press.

Semlin, Hungary, June 15.—The skuptschina and senate of Servia met in joint session precisely at noon today and within 15 minutes had elected Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as king of Servia.

Long conferences were held between the ministers and deputies on Sunday night and all this morning. These resulted in a cut and dried program which went through without a hitch.

The parliamentary gathering was held in the white and gold ball room in the new wing of the palace, within a few yards of the spot where King Alexander and Queen Draga's bodies were thrown from the window. Not the slightest reference was made to Wednesday's tragedy. The ministers of the provisional government sat at a table at the top of the hall, the prominent figure among them being the chief of the conspirators, Colonel Machin, Queen Draga's brother-in-law, who was resplendent in his full army uniform. The members of the skuptschina and senate entered the hall and took their seats informally.

President Velimirovotics rose and immediately began speaking amid breathless silence. He said the national assembly had met to elect a king of the fatherland, having already agreed upon the principles of the new constitution.

Immediately the whole assemblage rose and shouted, "Long live Karageorgevitch," the roll call followed, each member rising quietly in his place and saying: "Peter Karageorgevitch."

There was no dissenting vote and the proceedings closed with brief speeches delivered by the president and premier congratulating the assembly upon its day's work, which it was hoped foreboded better days for Servia.

Directly afterwards the soldiers outside took the oath of allegiance to the new king, the late Queen Draga's regiment being the first to do so.

The new constitution closely follows that of 1888 and is even more democratic. It is described as making Servia virtually a republic with the king at its head.

TENTS FOR TOPEKA FLOOD SUFFERERS.

OVER THE STATE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF CHARTER CONVENTION.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, June 16.—The first regular session of the charter convention was held at the council chamber this afternoon and the body was permanently organized with General Irving Hale as the president, Senator Rush as vice president, J. H. Gabriel secretary, and Moses Vaincourt sergeant-at-arms. In assuming the chair, General Hale made a short address in which he said that the charter must be drafted by the convention strictly upon non-partisan lines with the object in view of giving the city and county the best of governments, members of all parties could easily unite in the work.

Upon behalf of the committee on rules, Senator Rush submitted a report. The report was adopted and the rules which are practically the same as governed the last state senate, modified to suit the conditions which will arise in the charter convention, were adopted.

The convention, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution providing that all the proceedings held prior to the issuance of the certificates of election should be ratified and that the minutes of all meetings held during the period of the temporary organization be adopted as the official minutes of the convention.

Good Progress Made.

While the previous meetings of the convention have been devoted to informal discussions, yet it is rumored that no time has been lost in the work of drafting a charter. In fact, it is asserted that the instrument is all ready, awaiting the signatures of the officers of the convention. While this rumor may not be well based, still it is a conceded fact that the convention had the work well in hand during the days when legal squabbles prevented the canvassing of the vote and the issuance of certificates of election. The resolution adopted today ratifying all that was done under the temporary organization will legalize all steps taken by the delegates and the progress made in the drafting of a charter will not be lost.

Attorney Riddell for the Republicans, went into the supreme court today and asked for a writ of certiorari with a view of having the case reviewed. Owing to the fact that the court of appeals had not handed down a written opinion the supreme court declined to grant the writ. However, this does not necessarily mean that the highest judicial body of the state will take no action in the premises, for with the handing down of a written opinion by the court of appeals the matter may come up and the whole charter convention controversy may be reopened.

World's Fair Board Quarrel.

Stories were printed today in some of the Denver papers to the effect that at a meeting of the World's fair commission in the governor's office yesterday, Hon. I. N. Stevens and Hon. T. J. O'Donnell, while engaged in a controversy over the attempt to depose Captain Thatcher, commissioner-in-chief, became engaged in an altercation which resulted in blows. Neither of the attorneys tonight show any sign of the conflict through which they are reputed to have passed, and both deny emphatically that anything beyond hard words occurred. Each says that after a short controversy they resumed their work and that they left the governor's office the best of friends. Governor Peabody denies that any blows were struck but states that a bitter quarrel arose. Others in the governor's office at the time of the alleged occurrence, absolutely refuse to talk.

SHORTAGE IN VICTOR UNION MADE GOOD.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, June 16.—Mrs. Christy Bowman, who disappeared from her home last Friday, was located this morning at the home of Mrs. Green of this city. Physicians ordered the woman taken to her home on South Sixth street. This afternoon she was to have appeared in a divorce case against her husband but she was declared to be in such a precarious condition that it might mean death to have her taken to Cripple Creek. The nature of the malady from which she is said to be suffering is not stated.

Shortage Made Good.

Financial Secretary Relender of Federated Labor union No. 19, today received a check for $728 from the United States Fidelity & Guaranty company of Baltimore. This is to cover the shortage of W. L. Smith, ex-treasurer of No. 19. Smith was arrested May 11 charged with embezzlement of funds of which he was custodian, in the sum of $734. He waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the court in the sum of $2,000. His case will be tried soon. His bondsmen are Duncan McNeill and J. Maurice Finn, the latter is also his attorney.

Inspected Water System.

R. N. Jones, W. F. Kreutzer and Earl Polluck made a trip yesterday over the entire water system of both Colorado Springs and Victor, returning this morning at 3 o'clock. City Engineer Polluck remarked today that they found every dam and pipe line in the very best shape and no likelihood of any of them bursting as has been reported. The gentlemen were well pleased with their trip, although it was a very hard one, the mud being so deep in places that for miles they could not travel faster than a walk.

Died.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tenner died early this morning at the residence of the family near the Modoc mine. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment was made at Sunnyside cemetery.

RAILWAY DAMAGE SUIT ON TRIAL.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 16.—In addition to the plans for large improvements on the Midland Terminal railroad as outlined in Sunday's Gazette, new rolling stock will be purchased and extra trains will be inaugurated very soon. An additional train each way between the district and Colorado Springs will shortly be put on.

Statement of Valuations.

Frank P. Mannix, county clerk and recorder, this morning received from R. R. Leese, secretary of the state board of equalization, a statement of the valuation placed on all sleeping cars, railroads, telegraph and telephone companies operating in Teller county for the year 1903, which is as follows:

Midland Terminal	$288,000
C. M. R. R.	102,604
C. M. R. R.	106,792
C. S. & C. C. D. Ry.	375,485
F. & C. C. Ry.	104,776
Colorado Telephone Co.	46,223
Golden Circle	45,704
W. U. Telegraph Co.	7,571
Postal & Cable Co.	5,465
Pullman Co., C. M. R. R.	2,530
Pullman Co., M. T. R. R.	3,450
Wells Fargo Express Co.	2,845
Self-Winding Clock Co.	1,800

And a number of other smaller ones too numerous to mention.

Damage Suit on Trial.

The case of L. E. McGarry vs. the Midland Terminal and Colorado Midland railways, was called this morning before Judge Cunningham in the district court. This is the first of a number of suits which have been filed against the road as a result of a wreck near Cascade on Sunday, June 29, 1902, for damages for personal injuries. The suit brought by McGarry calls for $20,000 damages. When court convened Attorney J. M. Glover made a motion to increase the damages from $20,000 to $50,000, but this was overruled. A jury was impaneled this afternoon after which the attorneys stated their case. The attorneys for the plaintiff are J. M. Glover and H. McGarry, brother of the plaintiff; for the defendants, K. C. and Walter Schuyler, Henry T. Rogers and R. G. Withers. There have been over 100 witnesses subpoenaed in this case, many from Colorado Springs and Divide.

Aldermanic Cases.

The mandamus case of Messrs. J. E. Hanley and W. G. Shultz vs. Mayor W. L. Shockey and the city council, came up again this morning before Judge T. Stevens of Ouray. The defendants' attorney asked that a portion of the answer of the plaintiffs be stricken out. This was argued, after which Judge Stevens took the matter under advisement.

This afternoon the mandamus case of R. F. Ferguson vs. the mayor and city council was heard and after lengthy argument from counsel on each side the judge sustained the demurrer to their answers, stating in part that the action of the Republican council was illegal and void, therefore that Mr. Ferguson should be reinstated.

Following this case the quo warranto proceedings of John F. Wright and Vernon Peiffer vs. Nicholas N. Gardner and W. H. Barnard and J. W. Murphy vs. Henry Leimberger will come up for trial. It is likely that these cases will occupy the attention of Judge Stevens practically all of the rest of this week.

An Appeal from Denver.

At the regular meeting of the district trades assembly an appeal was received from the executive committee of organized labor at Denver for the union people who are still locked out in that city through what they charge is the bad faith of the Citizens Alliance members in the agreement made by them with the executive committee of all organized labor. The appeal was indorsed with recommendations to all affiliated unions to contribute liberally to this worthy cause.

Sent to Children's Home.

The suspended sentence in the case of Lottie Mellon was ordered vacated by Judge Frost and the little girl will now be committed to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children where she will be taken tomorrow.

Motion for New Trial.

The defendants in the case of G. W. Baugh vs. the Elkton Consolidated Mining & Milling company today filed motion for a new trial on the ground that the court erred in several different matters during the last trial in which Baugh was awarded damages in the sum of $12,500.

Divorce Granted.

In the district court tonight Clara Brown was given a divorce from Wm. Brown. Plaintiff asks for her release on the grounds of desertion and non-support. Judge Cunningham asked the six jurymen to give their verdict without leaving their box, which they did and rendered it in favor of the plaintiff.

AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER FOR VICTOR.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, June 13.—Victor feels quite elated over the ample water supply which the recent rains have stored up in the city reservoirs. There was an unusual precipitation in that vicinity last evening and as a result No. 2 dam is overflowing and fast filling up the Bison park reservoir. The fact that dam No. 2 was full caused some little anxiety among city officials as the dam is not considered any too safe with this amount of water in, and several times today the report has been going around the streets of the city that the dam had broken, but by telephoning it was learned that nothing of the kind had happened. Steps were taken this afternoon to relieve the great pressure. With plenty of water on hand, Victor will now begin to make contracts with the big mines of this end of the district, deriving quite a snug sum from this alone. She is also soon to take steps to arrive at an amicable agreement with Colorado Springs over the division of the watershed near the city source of supply, they believing that now is the accepted time for this agreement to be entered into.

Married in Iowa.

Word was received here today that Rev. Robert H. Forrester of the Methodist church of this city had been married to Miss Eva J. Polson at Pleasantville, Ia., last Tuesday. Mr. Forrester has had charge of the Methodist pastorate here about a year and during that time has made many friends and a very good impression upon the public generally. The people in general and especially the Methodists are generally rejoicing over the marriage and wish the couple a happy future. They will return to their home some time the coming week.

Deputy Wardens.

W. E. Bingman and C. D. Smith, both of this city, today received commissions from Game and Fish Warden J. M. Woodard appointing them deputy game wardens for this territory. Both gentlemen are well known all over the district and are thorough believers in the protection of game and fish.

GRAND ARMY MEN GOING TO CHEYENNE.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 13.—The members of J. W. Anderson post No. 96, and Victor post, No. 100, G. A. R., to the number of some 25 will leave here on Tuesday next in a special car over the Short Line for Cheyenne, Wyo., to attend the department encampment of Colorado and Wyoming. It is expected that quite a large number of the Relief corps will also attend the encampment. An elaborate program has been arranged and the old soldiers expect to have the time of their life.

District Court Holiday.

There was no session of the district court today as all cases set for this week had been disposed of. The next case to be taken up is the damage suit of L. E. McGarry vs. the Midland Terminal and the Colorado Midland Railway company. The hearing on this case will commence next Tuesday morning and both sides will be represented by prominent attorneys and the best legal talent of the state.

School Exercises Repeated.

Owing to the lack of accommodation for the large number of people who were deprived of hearing and seeing the exercises of the juvenile classes of St. Peter's school last night, the exercises were repeated this evening identically the same program being rendered. Long before the hour set for the program to commence the seating capacity was taxed to its utmost and many were again turned away. The exercises given by the little people have exceeded the fondest expectations of teachers, parents and admiring friends and spoke in no uncertain manner of the proficiency which the pupils have attained during the past school year. The exercises were the finish of a most successful school year.

Peaches Caused Death.

Mrs. Rose Gallagher died last evening at her home on Golden avenue, of ptomaine poisoning caused from the eating of canned peaches. Deceased was about 30 years of age and leaves a husband and two children to mourn her untimely death. Funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the residence, interment being made at Mt. Pisgah cemetery.

To Address Young Men.

Mr. G. L. Bilheimer, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will address the meeting of the Men's Christian union in Odd Fellows hall tomorrow afternoon. A large crowd is expected to listen to his address.

Marriage License.

A marriage license was issued this morning by the county clerk and recorder to Fred Wellant and Minnie Stephens both of this city.

Jury Still Out.

In the case of H. A. Mills vs. the Central Consolidated company which was concluded in the district court yesterday, the jury had failed to agree up to 11 o'clock tonight, and were locked up for the night. The amount sued for is $300, alleged to be due on mining machinery.

Aldermanic Contest.

In the aldermanic cases of M. C. Murphy vs. H. Leimburger and Vernon Pfeifer and J. F. Wright vs. W. H. Barnard and N. Gardner, respondents have filed answers praying that the action against them be dismissed and their costs paid by the contestants.

STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, June 13. — William O'Brien who, for some time, has been general superintendent of the Stratton's Independence property, resigned late last evening, his resignation to take effect immediately.

Mr. O'Brien in all probability will be succeeded by Alex. McDonald, the assistant superintendent who is now in charge.

Mr. O'Brien was made general superintendent of the property soon after Manager Cornish took charge and no reason has been assigned for the resignation other than that Mr. O'Brien is anxious to make a change because of his family's health. Mr. O'Brien will leave in a few days for Denver he will determine upon his future.

DENVER'S CITY COUNCIL WITHOUT POWER TO ACT.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, June 13.—Denver is tonight wondering whether she possesses a government empowered by law to transact public business. The cause is a decision handed down by the court of appeals today. This decision is one of the most sweeping ever given in a court of Colorado. It arose out of the controversy as to who should count the votes cast at the recent charter election. Judge Mullins recently enjoined County Clerk Aichele from canvassing the returns and dissolved an injunction which restrained the city council from acting as a canvassing board. The case was then appealed to the court of appeals.

In its decision today given by Judge Thomson the court ruled that City and County Clerk Aichele together with two justices of the peace shall canvass the votes of the charter election and that the city council is absolutely without authority to act in the premises.

The decision not only takes from the city council the power to act as a canvassing board but goes far beyond this. It declares that the city council ceased to exist with the adoption of the Rush constitutional amendment; that it is simply a board of county commissioners with absolutely no power to pass any ordinances except the one calling for the election for members of the charter convention and that all other ordinances and all business transacted by the city council subsequent to the adoption of the Rush amendment are invalid, void and without effect.

The court holds that the old city of Denver and the old county of Arapahoe ceased to exist with the adoption of the Rush amendment and that a new body politic and corporate was formed in its stead. This new government is neither municipal nor county in its nature but separate and distinct.

All the title the members of the city council hold to their offices is that conferred upon them by the amendment. While the personnel is the same it is an entirely different body with no powers or functions beyond those which the amendment gives it.

When the amendment said the election must be conducted under the laws it meant the laws of the state and not those of the city, which had ceased to exist. The ordinances of the old city of Denver were to remain in force only so far as applicable, and when the laws of the state applied they must under all practice prevail and take precedence.

The court then announced that the injunction against the city council would be revised and made perpetual and that against Clerk Aichele would be set aside.

Immediately upon the decision being handed down Attorney Riddell for the city council, gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court.

City and County Clerk Aichele was at the city hall when the decision of the court of appeals was announced. He at once took charge of the poll books and removed them to the court house and Monday morning he will resume the canvass of the returns where left off when he was stopped by the decision of Judge Mullins.

Charged With Murder.

Robert Wilson, the building inspector, William Farnsworth, William Prisk, H. W. and C. E. Baerrensen were arrested this afternoon on information filed with the district attorney by Thomas McKernan, the charge being murder. McKernan alleges that the defendants are responsible for the killing of his wife, Fern McKernan, who was killed in the collapse of the Michaelson building on Larimer street a few weeks ago. The warrants were sworn out in Justice Byrne's court. The coroner's jury which investigated the accident found that the building inspector, contractors and the architect were guilty of criminal carelessness. The arrests have created a great sensation.

Fire and Police Board.

A brief was filed in the supreme court today by Adams Ward asking a dismissal of the writ of quo warranto in the fire and police board case. It is alleged that fraud and deception were used to have the court issue the writ. By artful imposition in the statement of facts, says the brief, coupled with an ex-parte declaration to the court that there would be nothing but a legal issue issued, counsel secured the issuance of the writ. It is argued that the governor has no power to remove the present fire and police board as under the provisions of the home rule bill his jurisdiction over the board ceased. The only power that could remove the board is the power that created it. This was done by the people when they voted on the home rule bill and they can end the term of the board only through the charter convention.

Colonel Sweeney Will Fight.

The military branch of the government of Colorado is threatened with an outbreak of hostilities between Adjutant General Bell and his erstwhile assistant, Col. W. H. Sweeney, Jr. Col. Sweeney, who is in California for his health, has sent word that he will return to Denver July 1 and will make a fight for his position. He declares that he did not resign and that he received no notification of his removal from office until he reached California. He alleges that he was appointed by Governor Peabody and that he can only be removed by the governor. General Bell had no power to depose him and he will pay no attention to his orders.

Governor Peabody says that Sweeney had not resigned and that there was no record of his retirement. The governor declares positively that Colonel Sweeney had not been removed. Sweeney is a nephew of the governor. The chances now are that there will be warm times for the ex-Rough Rider at the big granite building on the hill.

Running Horses Shipped.

Word has been received of the shipment this morning of a carload of running horses, being shipped from Dodge City, Kans., to take part in the summer meeting at Overland park, which opens with the Colorado Derby next Saturday. The horses belong to J. H. Ripple and include some of the fastest horse seen on western tracks within the past few years. P. C. Smith of California reached the city today with his string. The management at Overland has received assurances of the arrival of other horses which assures the entire success of this summer's meet at Overland.

Celebrated Flag Day.

An enormous gathering at City park this afternoon celebrated the tenth anniversary of Flag day. The celebration was under the auspices of the Sons and daughters of the Revolution. Governor Peabody and staff, Adjutant General Bell, General John Chase and staff, Colonel Verdeckburg, officers of the National guard and Rev. Geo. B. Vosburg took part in the exercises. The attendance was largely from the schools of the city. The program as carried out was as follows: Bugle calls, reveille and assembly, "Stars and Stripes Forever," by the band; invocation by Rev. Richard E. Sykes; introductory, John W. Barrows; explanation of bugle calls by Adjutant General Bell, illustrated by bugle calls by a member of the National guard; address by Rev. Geo. B. Vosburg, chaplain of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution; patriotic airs by the band; "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by the audience, the exercises closing with a squadron drill and masquerade by troops B and D, First cavalry, Major Z. T. Hill.

CIVIC DEMOCRATS GIVEN ELECTION CERTIFICATES.

Special to the Gazette:

Denver, June 15—A canvass of the returns of the recent charter election was completed this evening and it shows that the entire Civic-Democratic ticket has been elected by majorities ranging from 175 to 2,000. Clerk Aichele, assisted by Justice Byrne and Hines, began the count yesterday and it was continued all through the day and to-day up to 6:30 o'clock. Immediately upon the completion of the count showing the Democratic victory, Clerk Aichele issued the certificates of election and this evening previous to the meeting of the charter convention at the chamber of commerce each member was presented with the evidences of his right to make a charter for Denver.

Up to the time of the closing of the canvass there was considerable question as to whether the Republicans had saved several of their candidates. The canvass, however, showed that Mrs. Wells, the lowest Civic-Democratic candidate, had received 10,703 votes and Fred Williams, the highest Republican, 10,528, a majority for Mrs. Wells of 175.

It has been rumored that the Republicans would make an effort today to get the case into the supreme court upon an appeal from the decision of the court of appeals, but nothing was done. Attorney Riddell for the Republicans will probably bring the matter before the supreme court in the morning. It is not, however, believed that the courts will make any further trouble for the charter convention.

Now that the canvass has been completed the convention has got down to serious business. Heretofore it had simply informally discussed the question as to what sort of government Denver shall have, but to-morrow it will take up the work officially and it is believed that it can easily complete the charter within the 60 days provided for by the amendment.

Arguments on Contempt Cases.

In the supreme court to-day the matter of the contempt cases against Mayor Wright and eleven aldermen was brought up for argument.

On November 14, 1902, the mayor and aldermen passed and signed a franchise granting certain concessions to the Denver Tramway company. Upon suit of Wellington G. Sprague, Judge Mullins issued an injunction restraining the mayor and council from passing and signing the franchise. Notwithstanding the injunction, the mayor and council acted and were cited for contempt and sentenced to four months imprisonment in the county jail by Judge Mullins.

The action of the council had been taken to convey valuable franchises to the tramway company in advance of the proclamation of Governor Orman declaring the Rush amendment in effect. Had the injunction been observed, the proclamation following soon after the election would have prevented the granting of the franchise.

In his argument to-day in the supreme court, Attorney Hawkins was particularly severe, not only upon the council and mayor, but upon the tramway company. In referring to the franchise he said "It was a deliberate, outrageous fraud or attempt to practice fraud on the people of the city so soon to be invested with the power to regulate their own affairs under the charter now being drafted, when the asses' ears fell from the city council and like the slave at the beck of its master, the council rushed the franchise through and the mayor signed it before the people could come into their own. The franchise is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the city council knowing that its chance to act was short, rushed the franchise through before Governor Orman could issue the proclamation which would have prevented it from doing so."

The supreme court has taken the matter under advisement.

Love and Chloroform.

Mortimer Wisdom attempted suicide at the Burlington block this afternoon, chloroform being used. The police surgeon is doing his utmost to save the young man's life, but the chances are decidedly against his success. Wisdom left a note explaining that he was tired of life because of a disappointment in a love affair.

Admitted to Bail.

W. E. Baerrensen and H. W. Baerrensen, architects, William Farnsworth, contractor, and Robert A. Wilson, building inspector, charged with manslaughter in the case growing out of the collapse of the Michaelson building through which Mrs. Fern McKernan was killed, were arraigned before Magistrate Byrne to-day and were admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each. The hearing on the charge made against these defendants has been set for June 25.

Narrow Escape.

Mr. J. W. Heatherly, wife of a prominent mining man of Aspen, after lying 13 hours unconscious from asphyxiation by gas has regained consciousness and the physicians now declare that her chances for recovery are good. The lady was suffocated by an accidental escaping of gas in the tubing attached to a heater in the bath room at a rooming house at 1624 Welton street.

Te Measure Water.

State Engineer Carpenter left this evening to make measurements along the Arkansas river for the use of the attorney general in the suit of Kansas against Colorado. Prof. Carpenter will make a trip to the head waters of the river and will accurately ascertain the exact amount of water which normally flows through the river.

The Skeleton Celebrated.

Arthur Thorp, the man with the iron stomach, whose stunt with the circus is to eat glass, and Howard Green, the living skeleton, to-day secured a writ of attachment against the Sells & Downs' circus, which played in this city to-day, each alleging that $35 back salary was due. The writ was issued by Judge Byrne and Constables Reid, Rigers and Connelly went to the circus grounds and attempted to attach the receipts. The circus people caught on to the object of the business and the officers were unable to find any of the coin of the realm excepting two plugged quarters. Thereupon they entered the show and seized an Egyptian mummy. As they started from the tent with the defunct subject of the Pharaoh, the circus men came to time and produced the coin. The living skeleton when last seen was having a hilarious time in resorts near the depot.

PROCTOR'S REPORT ON THE WASHINGTON POSTOFFICE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, June 13.—Chairman Proctor of the civil service commission today submitted to Postmaster General Payne the report made by the commission at the request of the postmaster general with reference to the charge of violation of the civil service regulations in the Washington postoffice. The inquiry included the following points:

1—Whether all of the employes outside the force of carriers were regularly in the service and entitled to their positions; two, whether the civil service rules had been observed in the employment and assignment of laborers, and third, whether there had been a general observance of the civil service law and rules in the administration of the Washington postoffice during the incumbency of the present postmaster. In addition to the report proper and a transcript of the testimony taken Mr. Proctor presented a summary of the findings. This summary concludes as follows:

"A departure from the observance of the civil service rules appears in the promotions of certain employes in the Washington postoffice which have been directed by the department, although reports of efficiency are neither requested nor received by the department. A case in point is that of a lady who was nominally appointed in Moorestown, N. J., postoffice, but never left the Washington postoffice; who owed her appointment to the classification transfer method; was promoted from September 1, 1900 to July 1, 1901, from $600 to $1,600 per annum by direction of the department and is doing the work formerly done by an employe who received a compensation of only $1,000 per annum.

The information disclosed by the investigation seems to warrant the statement that appointment to classified positions in the Washington postoffice without examination by the devious method of appointment in small unclassified offices, or in offices about to be consolidated, and subsequent transfer, and the appointments of those laborers who were appointed and separated during the administration of the present postmaster, show a wide divergence in policy from a strict regard for the public interest and afford indications that the department used the Washington postoffice for political and personal purposes to an extent which left the authority of the postmaster in transfers and appointments of this sort but little more than nominal and placed the office, in many respects, in the relation of a bureau to the department.

The investigation seems to show clearly that most of the irregularities herein set forth were directed by the department, or requested or suggested by high departmental officials, and in either case came to the postmaster with all the force of a direction. With the exception of the appointment of eight laborers, afterwards separated, three clerks appointed to offices about to be classified, and one employe, appointed in the Good Hope (District of Columbia) postoffice just before its consolidation, it appears that Postmaster Merritt did not initiate any of these improper appointments or assignments and his responsibility for them appears to be secondary and dependent upon the extent to which a subordinate is justified in objecting against the orders or suggestions of his official superiors.

The investigation indicates that the employes who entered the service by transfer and without examination are, in general, inferior to those appointed through competition. The investigation by the commission shows that many of the persons who entered the service by transfer had failed upon competitive examination, were from states which were in excess of the apportionment, or had not passed with sufficiently high grades to be reached for appointment by the regular methods. It is the observation of the commission that where a service or an office remains unclassified there is always a tendency to increase the number of employes beyond the number actually required for the transaction of business.

Among the employes in the department or in the postoffice service who were brought into the classified service within the last few years by classification, having been appointed without examination under the rules were 30 war emergency employes classified by the act of April 28, 1902, 12 made permanent under paragraph 17 of rule VIII and 338 classified in the rural free delivery service on November 27, 1901. The total number of employes in these three classes who entered the service upon considerations of their fitness ascertained by competitive examinations was 380. Nearly all of the clerks and messengers in the rural free delivery service who were converted into the classified service were in positions in Washington, D. C. One hundred and thirty-three of them were appointed prior to July 1, 1901: 26 were appointed in the four months immediately preceding the classification, and 56 were appointed in the 26 days preceding classification. How many of these were appointed for reasons other than the needs of the service, it is, of course impossible for the commission to determine; but that the service was packed with employes in the interest of the individual is indicated by the fact that a number of appointments in the month of classification was more than twice as great as for the preceding four months. This assumption is strongly supported by the fact that during the entire 18 months that this service has been classified ther have been 17 persons selected for appointment to positions within the District of Columbia, as against 56 clerks and messengers appointed during the 26 days preceding the classification.

There was no necessity of anticipating the needs of the service by an excessive number of appointments just before classification, for the commission had registers of eligibles at the time which were ample and also appropriate as is shown by the fact that all but four of the 37 appointments which have been made to the rural free delivery service in the District of Columbia and outside since November 27, 1901, were from registers then in existence.

The appointments made under the circumstances above set forth resulted in a congestion of the service, and when a reduction is to be the employes appointed for political or personal considerations are cared for sometimes at the expense of persons appointed upon merit and without influence. In relieving the branches of the service thus crowded with employes transfers are made to other parts of the service, to the injury of eligibles in line for appointment by reason of their ascertained fitness.

The passing of the war emergency,

NO INDICTMENTS AGAINST MEN CHARGED WITH ARSON

By Associated Press.

Jackson, Ky., June 16—The arson cases were disposed of today when Crawford and Tharp, teamsters for County Judge Hargis, were set free, no indictments being returned by the grand jury. Some express the opinion that the murder cases will close in the same way tomorrow and that Jett and White also will be released.

It is stated by those who will talk even secretly on the matter that the grand jury was composed of residents of Breathitt county, drawn by those who are identified with the dominant faction, and that no indictments for anything were expected from a jury drawn in this county. On the other hand it is pointed out that the jurors in the case of Curtis Jett and Thomas White are from another county and that a verdict of conviction may be possible.

The secret departure of several of the Ewen family and arrangements for the rest to get away indicate the feeling that Ewen's life is not safe even after all his property has been destroyed.

In addition to subscriptions to the fund to aid the Ewens from different parts of Kentucky and other states, Mrs. Mary Shreve Ransom of Louisville today offered the Ewen family a home in her city for a year, free of rent. A petition was circulated at Lancaster, Ky., for Governor Beckham to recognize a legislative appropriation to reimburse Captain Ewen and Lexington has offered him inducements to locate in that city.

The defense closed its testimony this afternoon and there is now great interest in anticipation of the charge that Judge Redwine will give to the jury. It is believed that the verdict will greatly depend upon what the court says before the jury retires. There is much comment tonight upon the testimony offered by the defense, especially that of Judge Hargis and Sheriff Callahan, who were standing across the street when Marcum was killed in the court house. While the witnesses of the defense yesterday consisted of the defendants themselves and their friends, those today consisted of the relatives, employes and close friends of leaders of the Hargis faction, and the drift of all was to prove an alibi for the prisoners.

the amendment on December 31, 1901, of the rule referring to transfers and new provisions of the revised rules which became effective on April 15, 1903, will, it is believed, prevent the continuance of these abuses in the classified service; and the adoption at the earliest practicable date of regulations for the employment of laborers in the Washington postoffice in accordance with the executive order of March 26, 1903, will, there is reason to hope, put the employment of laborers on the basis of fitness and the needs of the service.

The investigation was made in response to the following letter dated May 4 from the postmaster general to the commission: "I should be pleased if you would have one of your examiners detailed to make an investigation of the Washington city postoffice with a view of ascertaining whether or not the civil service law and regulations have been and are being complied with in the administration of that office."

Mr. Proctor was in conference with Postmaster General Payne for an hour today regarding the report. Later Mr. Proctor in a verbal statement to newspaper men, said that in all his experience with the postoffice he had had less trouble since Mr. Payne's incumbency than at any other time. The postmaster general gave the following statement regarding the report:

"Attention is called to the fact that since my incumbency of the position of postmaster general the civil service commission report that there have been but 10 persons transferred to the Washington postoffice by appointment from smaller offices and that these 10 were appointed to their respective places six months or more prior to their transfer, which is in compliance with the law rules and regulations of the civil service as they now exist.

"It will be noted that the commission report that every person occupying competitive classified places in the Washington postoffice is there by right of a certificate regularly issued by the civil service commission.

"Regarding unskilled laborers which have not been subject to classification it is proper to say that there has been much consideration of the question on the part of the civil service commission and the department and many conferences have been had on this subject. On July 2, 1902, an agreement was reached and regulations adopted which were agreed to by the civil service commission and the department which will do away with all cause for complaints as to irregularities in the appointment of this class of employes.

"The point raised by the report regarding the promotion of certain employes in the office which have been directed by the department occurred previous to January 1, 1902. No such directions for promotion as are referred to have been authorized by me since I have been postmaster general."

Mr. Payne stated today that he expected to make public by Tuesday or Wednesday abstracts of the reports of the postoffice inspectors who recently investigated the Washington office; a similar report made by the inspector during former Postmaster General Chas. E. Smith's administration and the reply of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow to the Tulloch charges.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN NEW YORK FIRE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

New York, June 13.—Five persons were burned to death early today in a flat building at 347 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin. The dead:

Theresa De Cisco, 4 years old;; Camille De Cisco, 2 years old; Alfredo De Cisco, 4 months old; Francisca Stamano, 8 years old; Guiseppe Cipriano, 24 years old.

It is claimed by the police that the hallways of the buildings had been covered with oil and that bundles of rags saturated with the same substance also were found scattered about the place.

The fire was discovered by Lilio De Cisco, who lives on the third floor of the building. He was caring for a sick child when he smelled smoke and, looking into the hall, found it filled with smoke and flames. His cries aroused the other tenants, most of whom made their escape. De Cisco, his wife and one child were taken down a fire escape by a policeman who tried to return for others, but was surrounded by flames at the third floor and was preparing to jump when the firemen arrived. The building at this time was burning fiercely but firemen were sent up the ladders in an effort to rescue others. Cipriano was found on the top floor still alive, but unconscious. He was taken to the hospital where he died half an hour later. Again the firemen started up the ladder but they were forced back by the blaze and further search of the building was impossible until the fire was extinguished.

The bodies of the three De Cisco children were found on the third floor. Cipriano is thought to have assisted members of the Stefano family to the street and was overcome when he returned to make further rescues.

There have been a number of incendiary fires in tenements in this locality and a number of lives have been lost.

COLLECTION OF FOSSILS.

University of California, June 13.—Prof. John C. Merriam of the University of California, has returned from the recently discovered fossil beds in Idaho, from which he and his assistants dug ancient remains that will materially help science in clearing up some of the mysteries concerning the appearance and habits of prehistoric animals. The exact results of the expedition are yet to be known, however, as the fossils are still incased in their matrices of rock and need to be chiseled out and classified by the scientists.

RAIN IN LONDON TOO.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 16.—Not since 1871 has so wet a spell been known at this season, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. The rainfall for June then was four inches. Although the month is not yet half over, those figures already have been passed. Three inches and a half fell during the last six days, Saturday and Sunday alone being responsible for more than one inch and a half. Remembering this is Ascot week it will be understood that half of London is in despair over the unfavorable weather.

TRAIN DISPATCHERS.

By Associated Press.

Nashville, Tenn., June 16—The sixteenth annual convention of the Train Dispatchers' association of America opened here today. Many western delegates were absent having been kept at home by the floods.

NELSON INNES DEAD.

By Associated Press.

Denver, June 16.— Nelson Innes, formerly one of the best known sporting writers in the country died here of consumption today. Mr. Innes' illness was the result of a cold contracted while attending the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Carson City.

RATE WAR THREATENED.

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, June 16—Rate clerks of the Central Passenger association will meet in Cincinnati next Thursday to try and have the Lake Shore abandon its rate announced from Cleveland to San Francisco for the Grand Army encampment. The rate named is said to be an infringement on differentials by other lines and unless the Lake Shore complies with the wish of the clerks a general overturning of rates to the Pacific coast is probable.

GATES' RETURN.

By Associated Press,

New York, June 16.—John W. Gates arrived here today on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. Among the passengers also were 14 members of the Oxford and Cambridge lacrosse team.

ALL QUIET AT MORENCI.

By Associated Press.

Morenci, Ariz., June 16.—There were no new developments in the strike situation today. The camp is quiet. Some men are returning to work and many are leaving. The territorial guard expects to leave Thursday. The Fourteenth cavalry expects to be relieved by the Third infantry from San Francisco.

REV. DR. HATHAWAY DEAD.

By Associated Press.

Pasadena, Calif., June 16.—Rev. Dr. Hathaway, secretary of the American Sabbath association, with headquarters in New York city, died here suddenly this afternoon, after being taken to the Pasadena hospital for an operation for appendicitis. His home is at Orange, N. J., where his family reside.

DISCOVERY OF RUINS OF LARGE CITY IN MEXICO.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Chicago, June 13.—A dispatch to the Inter Ocean from Mexico City says: The ruins of a large city have been discovered in a remote part of the state of Pueblo by Francisco Rodriguez, an archeologist, who has just made a report of his find to the government authorities here. The city contains large pyramids and extensive fortifications. It is situated in the midst of a dense forest, and a large amount of excavation will be necessary to learn its true extent and importance.

A commission will be appointed by the government to explore the ruins.

TRANSPORT IS SAFE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Manila, June 13.—The United States steamer Samshui, which June 5 was reported to have been wrecked during the hurricane which swept over the Philippine islands has arrived here safe.

BUTTE MINERS CELEBRATE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Butte, Mont., June 18.—The Butte Miners union, the strongest organization of its kind in the world, is celebrating today the 25th anniversary of its foundation. In this quarter century the union has never had a strike, has maintained a set scale of $3.50 a day and has contributed in the neighborhood of $50,000 to strikers in other sections. It is the largest union in the world and the wealthiest.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

REPLY TO SCHWAB'S OFFER.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 16.—Charles M. Schwab's offer to take back the Bethlehem steel works and to surrender $10,000,000 of bonds and $10,000,000 of each kind of stock of the United States Shipbuilding company was replied to tonight by Samuel Untermeyer and his associates in a letter addressed to Mr. Schwab. In his letter Mr. Untermeyer said:

"The letter will promptly be placed in the hands of the bondholders' protective committee now forming and on appointment of a receiver he will be urged to present it for the immediate and favorable consideration of the court. The desired result could in this way be accomplished without the least delay."

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD IN BOX CAR AT PRING STATION

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a resident of Colorado City, was found at Pring, a station on the Santa Fe railroad, about 30 miles from town, at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. The station agent at that place notified Coroner David Law, who sent for the body and had it conveyed to this city.

His remains reached the city at 2 o'clock this morning in a wagon.

There was nothing about the man's person to indicate who he might be, and there was not a scrap of paper of any sort in his pockets.

The station agent at Pring said that the man had arrived there early in the day and complained of being sick. He said he was having cramps in his stomach and asked for something to relieve the pain. He was given some soda and cayenne pepper. This seemed to relieve him and after having drunk nearly a pint of the mixture, he climbed into a box car standing on the siding and laid down. The station agent did not pay any further attention to him and supposed he was asleep.

About 5:30 he thought he would see how he felt and went to the car and called to him. There was no answer and he climbed into the car and went to where the man was lying. He was dead, and several papers and some straw, on which the man had laid down, were scattered in all directions, and his clothing was ruffled, indicating that he had died in agony.

Word was at once sent to the coroner. To him the agent said the man had told him he lived at Colorado City and was on his way to the Moffatt road, where he expected to get work.

A post mortem examination of the remains will be held tomorrow in order to determine the cause of death and an effort will be made to find his relatives.

Sudden Death of H. A. Brown Due to Disease of Heart.

H. A. Brown, one of the leading commission men in the city, was found dead at his home at 9:30 yesterday morning.

A post mortem examination held at 1:30 yesterday afternoon, by Drs. W. C. Allen and G. F. Stough showed that death had resulted from fatty degeneration of the heart.

Since the beginning of the fruit season, Mr. Brown and the other employes of the commission company, have been in the habit of getting to work between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of getting the fruit and other perishable products ready for market. Thursday night Mr. Brown left the store, bidding Mr. Marsh and Mr. Underhill good night, saying he would be on hand at the usual hour yesterday morning. He did not come, however, but neither Mr. Underhill nor any of the other employes of the company suspected anything wrong. At 8:30 Mr. Underhill told Mr. Marsh that he better go to the house and wake him. "Brown has overslept himself," he said "and he had better be wakened."

Mr. Brown and his family lived at 401 San Rafael street, but for the past three weeks Mrs. Brown and son Lorain have been at Long Beach, Calif., where she went for the boy's health.

When Marsh arrived at the Brown home, he knocked at the door and windows, but received no response. He then telephoned the fact to Mr. Underhill, and after the latter arrived, both men repeated the knocking. Finally the front door was forced. The dead man's hat and coat were found hanging in the lower hall. Going upstairs, the two men were beginning to search the bedrooms, when they saw Brown's lifeless body stretched out on the bath room floor.

It will be remembered that Lorain Brown, the 14-year-old son, suffered a painful accident about two months ago. The accidental discharge of a shotgun carried off his right arm and a part of his shoulder. It was for the recovery of the boy, following this accident, that Mrs. Brown went to California. Mrs. Brown was notified of the death of her husband shortly after his body was found, and she will start for home as soon as possible. The funeral arrangements will wait her coming, and in the meantime the remains will be held at the coroner's office, where they were taken shortly after being discovered.

Mr. Brown had been in business in this city for about 8 years under the firm name of H. A. Brown & Co., commission merchants. He had been successful and an estate of several thousand dollars has been left his family. He was engaged in the same business in Denver before coming here, and it was there that he was married. He was only about 35 years old.

A few weeks ago Mr. Brown underwent an operation, allowing a great part of the skin on his upper right arm to be cut off and grafted onto his son's body. While the boy was lying at the hospital, suffering from the injury sustained as the result of the discharge of the shot gun, a hot water bottle which was being used to ease the pain he was suffering, broke, and the scalding water inflicted a fearful burn on his chest. The wound would not heal, and it became necessary to engraft new skin on it for that purpose. The father underwent the operation, and assumed the risk of losing his own arm for the sake of his boy.

CALENDAR SET FOR THE TERM.

The entire civil calendar for the term was set in the district court by Judge Louis W. Cunningham yesterday morning. A number of important cases will come up for trial during the term, including the cases growing out of the Antler's fire of October, 1898. These cases are all brought by the insurance companies, which were compelled to pay the losses sustained by the Antlers hotel and other structures burned. All the suits are against the D. & R. G. Ry. Co.

There will be no cases set for July 1 and 2. The state bar association will hold its sessions here on those two days, and the courts will be adjourned. The following is the list of cases set, and the dates on which they will be tried:

EQUITY CASES.

Monday, June 22, 1903.

Martha J. Atkins vs. J. P. Jackson. (Jury case.)

Edwin A. Sawyer et al vs. John N. Fitch et al.

Tuesday, June 23, 1903.

The Columbia Savings & Loan Ass'n. et al vs. Lee C. Matthews et al.

The Isaac Cahn Lumber Co. vs. The Colo. L. L. & Imp. Co.

Wednesday, June 24, 1903.

The El Paso Lumber Co. vs. D. S. High et al.

City of Colorado Springs vs. J. W. Skinner et al.

Simon Goldsmith vs. David Miller.

Thursday, June 25, 1903.

Ida E. McKelvey vs. J. M. Roseberry.

John I. Franklin et al vs. I. H. Friar.

Friday, June 26, 1903.

John S. Allam vs. James J. Shuler.

The New York Electric Co. vs. Florence M. Aldrich et al.

Thomas Ord et al vs. Florence M. Aldrich et al.

W. H. Fishburn vs. Florence M. Aldrich et al.

The Isaac Cahn Lumber Co. vs. D. S. Robinson et al.

Monday, July 13, 1903.

Matilda C. Standeford vs. Albert Allen et al.

JURY CASES.

Tuesday, June 30, 1903.

Thomas Addison vs. Henry S. Hayward et al.

E. L. Taylor trustee, etc., vs. E. W. Baxter et al.

Friday, July 3, 1903.

Lisle Harris vs. The Manitou & P. P. Ry. Co.

Tuesday, July 7, 1903.

Jerome D. Ferree vs. Clarence Edsall et al.

James F. Collins vs. John T. Milliken.

Ida May Davis vs. Robert Paul Davis.

Wednesday, July 8, 1903.

Birttie Barnard vs. Paul J. Barnard.

Charles M. Fogleson vs. The C. S. & I. Ry. Co.

J. N. Galloway vs. Dr. B. B. Grover.

Thursday, July 9, 1903.

Hannah Neiswinter vs. Ernest Waycott.

The British American Assurance Co. et al vs. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co. et al.

Friday, July 10, 1903.

The Sun Assurance Office et al vs. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company et al.

Saturday, July 11, 1903.

H. C. Loesch vs. The D. & R. G. R. R. Co. et al.

Rudolph MaGill vs. The D. & R. G. R. R. Co. et al.

The Crissey-Fowler Lumber Co. et al vs. The D. & R. G. R. R. Co. et al.

The Svea Ins. Co. et al vs. The D. & R. G. R. R. Co. et al.

Tuesday, July 14, 1903.

Ada Linnett vs. The Exchange Bank Building Ass'n.

Theodosia Jones vs. H. M Ogilbee.

Albert Allen vs. Whitney Newton et al.

Wednesday, July 15, 1903.

Sidney A. Pierson vs. The C. S. & Int. Ry. Co.

E. A. Pring vs. James Shemwell.

J. W. Young et al vs. The Cripple Creek Syndicate M. & M. Co.

Thursday, July 16, 1903.

Alex Reibscheib vs. Darius H. Bennett et al.

Anna Humneck vs. The C. S. & Int. Ry. Co.

Antoine de Giacomo vs. The Ajax B. & T. Co.

Friday, July 17, 1903.

George E. Schaaf vs. Charles E. Keiser et al.

C. B. Younglove et al vs. The C. R. I. & P. Ry Co.

Zach Billings vs. The D. & R. G. R. R. Co.

Tuesday, July 21, 1903.

Sarah Sutton vs. The A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.

S. M. Adkins vs. The C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.

Lydia A. Srackengast vs. The C. S. & Int. Ry. Co.

Wednesday, July 22, 1903.

Frank G. Peck vs. The Citizens Telephone Co.

Mabel Davis vs. The Colo. Springs & Sub. Ry. Co.

John McKay vs. Richard Clough et al.

Thursday, July 23, 1903.

Peter E. Johnson vs. The Colorado Springs Elec. Co.

T. M. S. Rhett vs. The Princess Alice G. M. Co.

John Brady vs. The Colorado Midland Ry. Co.

A. D. Jones vs. Chas. D. Taylor et al.

A. D. Jones vs. Chas. D. Taylor et al.

Friday, July 24, 1903.

E. R. Joyce vs. M. J. Spillane et al.

David H. Imler vs. T. B. Burbridge.

Tuesday, July 28, 1903.

R. T. Major et al vs. The Morning Glory G. M. Co.

This Man Is the "Qeerest Ever Broght to Conty Jail."

"I refuse to talk," is the keynote of an interview held at the county jail last night with the man who claims to be Irwin L. Fuller, a prominent young attorney of Peoria, Illinois, and now in jail, charged with forging the name of W. W. Williamson.

With but two exceptions, this answer was given to every question that was put to him, and he was asked everything that would suggest itself under the circumstances. He replied in the negative when he was asked if he had ever been arrested before for such an offense as that charged against him. When asked if he had ever been arrested on any other charge, he had recourse to his stereotyped answer, "I refuse to talk." This same answer was given to questions regarding his identity, the declaration that the real Irwin L. Fuller is still a respected citizen of Peoria, and regarding the defense that the prisoner would make when the charges against him are called for trial.

Fuller is the most stolid prisoner that has been confined in the county jail within the recollection of the jail officials. When arrested, he was faultlessly dressed, and in addition to this he has the manners of a gentleman. In his cell at the county jail his clothing and his linen are neatly folded and placed on a chair beneath his bunk, and not a thing in his cell is disarranged. While he was firm in his refusal to answer questions, his refusal was made in the most polite terms possible. "I beg your pardon for seeming so discourteous," he said, "but with all deference, I must insist on my refusal."

Night Jailor Larrabee declares him to be "The queerest ever brought to the county jail." He has not even talked to his attorneys, and it is probable that nothing will ever be learned concerning him, unless it is discovered by the Pinkerton detectives who are now at work on his case. His photograph was taken by the police yesterday and an effort will be made to learn something regarding his past life by that means. It is the opinion of the Pinkerton detectives that he is wanted in other cities by the police.

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In comparing Grain-O and coffee remember that while the taste is the same Grain-O gives health and strength while coffee shatters the nervous system and breeds disease of the digestive organs. Thinking people prefer Grain-O and its benefits.

TRY IT TO-DAY.

At grocers everywhere; 15c. and 25c. per package.

They Are on Their Honeymoon.

It is June.

The statement is borne out by the calendar.

It is the month of roses.

The gardens give fragrant testimony to the truth of that observation.

The month of brides.

The register at the Antlers hotel says an eloquent "Amen" in black and white to this most logical asseveration.

June, roses and brides. The three have joined in beginning what seems destined to be the banner month in the history of the great hostelry, so far as bridal couples are concerned.

They have come and are coming from all sections of the United States, and, delightful observation in parentheses, every bride has been comely, some beautiful. There have been blondes and brunettes, stately and petite, blue eyes and dark eyes—all kinds of brides. The husbands don't count.

The sage "bell hop" whose face is as guileless as that of a seraph but whose head is a granary of seeds of wisdom, gathered during years of reflection, particularly absorption, thus cogitated last evening:

"There's a hundred and twenty odd ways of telling a bride an' everyone's a good way. Sometimes you c'n tell by their luggage, thanks to their friends, but most times you jes' set the rules in motion and watch. She'll tell when he won't; but don't let on you 'spect anything an' don't wink or grin or be affable. That throws 'em off their guard an' you'll be richer by it. Sure, you can always tell 'em."

There are so many bridal couples and suspected bridal couples at the Antlers, however, that the novelty has worn off—except to the musicians. As the pretty young things in "flimsy stuff" float by, the orchestra outdoes itself. The violin plays tremulously, the flutey notes of the clarinet remind one of birds—singing from orange blossoms—there is a kinder touch on the pianoforte.

Its June.

And roses.

And brides.

And among the "spotted" ones, the sure ones, that appear on the last few pages of the register are:

B. A. Butler and wife, Boston; Allan F. Monro and wife, Pittsburg; M. W. Lloyd and wife, Detroit; Colonel William C. Hunter and wife, Colonel Hunter being on the staff of the governor of Idaho; W. C. Cowan and wife, Denver; M. S. Falk and wife New York; E. B. Cahn and wife, Chicago; E. S. Rosenbaum and wife, Chicago; W. S. Wilson and wife, Chicago; William Whitney and wife, Dawson, N. M.

PRETTY JUNE WEDDING IN ROMANTIC MANITOU.

One of the prettiest early summer weddings celebrated in Manitou's social season occurred yesterday in the Catholic church, when Miss Mary Catherine Whalen and Mr. John Edward Burns were united in marriage by Rev. Father Casey. The church was prettily decorated with palms and a profusion of cut flowers. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, Miss Margaret Burns, sister of the bridegroom, leading the way as maid of honor. She wore a pink silk mulle and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The bride entered leaning upon the arm of her father. She wore a beautiful gown of heavy white silk trimmed with rose applique and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The groom met the bridal party at the altar and after the ceremony a small reception was held at the Whalen home. Mr. and Mrs. Burns will make their home at 505 South Nevada avenue upon their return from a short wedding trip.

Man Indicted by Grand Jury Convicted of Gambling Charge

The first conviction obtained on the indictments returned by the grand jury, where a plea of not guilty was entered, was obtained yesterday in the case of William Shackelford, charged with gambling. A number of convictions, including the women arrested at Colorado City, have been secured on pleas of guilty, but this is the first conviction which followed a trial.

Shackelford was accused of running a gambling house in connection with the Lone Star club, of which he was proprietor. He was arrested at the same time Nathan Barker and J. H. Carrington were arrested for running a gambling house in connection with the Newport club. The Shackelford case was begun Saturday and continued until yesterday morning. The arguments were completed and the case sent to the jury at 5 o'clock, but the jury was unable to reach a verdict until 11 o'clock. When they returned the verdict, Shackelford, who supposed that the court had adjourned for the day, had gone to Colorado City, and he had to be sent for before the verdict could be read. He was not found until 1:30 this morning. He is subject to a fine of from $200 to $1,000. Five days are now allowed within which to move for a new trial.

The case of J. H. Carrington is now on trial in the criminal court, and will be argued and given to the jury some time today.

Local People Are Attending Grand Army Encampment.

The annual encampment of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming of the Grand Army will begin in Cheyenne, Wyoming, today and continue until Friday evening. The members of Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., and the Woman's Relief corps, who will attend the encampment, will leave for Cheyenne this morning at 4 o'clock in order to be present to witness the big parade which starts at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The following are delegates: Woman's Relief corps, Mrs. Lo C. Dana, Mrs. E. M. Collins, Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Largent, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Ellison and Miss Margaret Hodge. Mrs. Cora B. Sawyer, president of the corps, and Mrs. Fical will also attend. The delegates from the Grand Army post are: C. N. Sawyer, W. H. Gandy, H. A. Wattson, A. C. Patterson, T. W. Thompson and P. H. Sherman. Alternates have been named who will attend in the event the regular delegates do not go. Post Commander Lo C. Dana will also be a delegates to the encampment by virtue of his office, and L. E. Sherman, D. W. Robbins, F. B. Wells, George Nevins, T. A. MacMorris and other past post commanders will attend.

City Attorney Sheafor Makes an Awful Admission in Court.

According to his own admission, City Attorney J. W. Sheafor never played a game of billiards or a game of pool, and he is totally ignorant of the difference between a billiard table and a pool table. This admission was made yesterday morning in the trial of the charges against Dewey Stockbridge. Stockbridge was charged with allowing minors to play pool in his pool and billiard room. He had been tried for the same offense in police court several weeks ago, and was fined $50 costs. He appealed to the county court, and the appeal was being heard by Judge Orr when Attorney Sheafor stated his ignorance of such things. Opposing him in the trial of the case was J. Ried Crowell. When the case was called, the evidence showed that the minors referred to had been playing on a billiard table instead of a pool table as charged in the information.

When this evidence was in Attorney Crowell moved that the charges against his client be dismissed. City Attorney Sheafor looked thunderstruck. "On what ground?" he inquired. "For the reason," replied Crowell, "that you have charged playing on a pool table and the evidence shows that it was a billiard table." "And will you tell us the difference?" suggested Mr. Sheafor. Attorney Crowell then took up the question and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the city attorney and the court that the charges in the information were erroneous. The charges were dismissed and Stockbridge permitted to go.

After the trial of the case, Stockbridge cordially invited the city attorney to his pool room, promising that he would gladly show him the difference between a pool table and a billiard table.

THOMAS F. WALSH SAYS FOREIGN CAPITAL IS READY TO ENTER COLORADO

Thomas F. Walsh, discoverer of the Camp Bird mine at Ouray, a mine that by its seemingly impossible riches is doing more than any other one cause to establish confidence in the Colorado mining field, states that foreign capital is only awaiting an opportunity for investment in this state.

Mr. Walsh, accompanied by his daughter and her companion, is at the Antlers hotel. The party arrived in Colorado Springs Wednesday night and will remain here some days on what Mr. Walsh states is a pleasure trip with some small personal business mixed in. He stated that while there is no deal on foot that he knows of, that European investors are ready to look at any property of merit that may be placed on the market. He said:

"I am glad that the Camp Bird is bearing out the reports of such a favorable nature made at the time that the mine was sold and it is a source of gratification to me that the steady and increasing output has been the large factor in changing the sentiment of foreign investors in regard to American, and especially Colorado, mines. There is a great amount of capital ready to come in the state and you will find that any good property will be welcomed. That is, any property on the market. My trip to Colorado at this time has nothing significant in regard to it. While it is partly on business, it is mainly on pleasure."

Mr. Walsh stated that his declination of the proffered honor of an appointment on the Colorado commission to the World's fair was due solely to his private affairs which were so pressing he could not devote the time and attention he would feel bound to give to the work.

Mr. Walsh, after his visit in Colorado, will go to his summer cottage at Manchester-by-the-Sea. He may return to Colorado later in the summer.

WHY DO MEN GO TO BALL GAMES?

Fascination in the Crack of the Bat and the Long Hit.

Some people will say that men go for recreation. True enough, but that is a platitude, a shallow generality. There are all sorts of recreations. But what one of them holds a mass of people in business hours, day after day, for a season, and season after season? Men go wild over golf, and not a long time ago a Boston manufacturer failed because he could not keep at his desk. But everyone knows that the golf spirit is on the wane, and that an attack of the fever has its limits—with some a month, with others a year—and there is a very large class of immunes. Taking baseball in its own class, that of the out-of-door sports, it is no exaggeration to say that it is the one game which holds its clientele of enthusiasts year after year with so little fluctuation that the cause is a mystery. For some years there had been a waning of interest, it seemed, in the country, and many thought the great American game was about to be supplanted and go to join bicycling, croquet, and all such, since the days of the turkey-shoot and the barn-raising; but this season there is greater enthusiasm all over the country than was ever known before, and so far the attendance at games in all leagues, major and minor, has been unprecedented. A generation has come and is going since the great Ward was known from ocean to ocean—and still the game lives, the great American game.

That means that there is something in it which appeals to the American temperament, for, though transplanted, it has never prospered, except to a certain extent in Australia and South Africa, where the temperament is very nearly American. The Spaniard has his bull fight, and he will throng to the arena in thousands each Sunday to see the same old performance he has seen scores of times before. There is never any doubt about the outcome; the bulls always gore the horses, the banderillos always plant the barbed sticks in the bulls' necks, and the matador always kills the bulls. Now and then a bull will maim or kill a toreador, but that is so seldom that it can not be that the people go to see. It is the love of combat which stirs the Latin blood and the Spanish cruelty which delights in the spectacle of bloodshed and death. Wherever Spanish blood is predominant there one will find the bull fight. It suits the Spanish temperament. The Austrian and the Russian love their racing and all that pertains to horses, the German is fond of the crashing pins of the strike and the nice calculation of making a spare out of a bad break, the Englishman cannot be weaned from his dogged game of cricket and helter-skelter sort of football. It is all to the temperament. And what, then, is it in baseball which appeals to the American temperament?

Perhaps there is an answer to this in a conversation which befell in Cleveland several years ago, when delays of travel chanced to bring four National league teams together in the same hotel. The subject of any player's popularity and the cause was up. There were four of the most popular men in the game in the crowd, certainly four men who ought to know. One thought the man who made sensational catches in the field and startling stops in the infield won popularity; another thought it was reliability and steadiness and base-running; a third felt sure a man's carriage, quickness and cleanness in movement and play did the trick, while a fourth thought it was put-outs and assists that were the best pleasers of the crowd.

"You are all wrong," said another, who had come up behind them unnoticed. "The crowd likes the crack of the bat and the long hit."—(Collier's Weekly.

The Cranky Customer.

The easy chair in front of the furniture emporium on Umpty-third street looked inviting to the man who was strolling along and looking into the shop windows, and he sat down in it.

He wiped the perspiration from his brow, took a pipe from his pocket, filled it, lighted it, crossed one leg over the other, and was smoking away in comfort when the proprietor of the emporium came out.

"Can't you see," said the proprietor, "that this chair was put out here as a sample?"

"I don't see anything to indicate it," replied the other, removing his pipe from his mouth for a moment; "but I'll take your word for it."

"Well, it was. Don't you see the price tag on it—$4.75? We put it here to sell and not to furnish a lounging place for everybody that happens along."

"Four dollars and seventy-five cents? That's reasonable enough. I've seen chairs in Grand Rapids, no better than this, sold for almost as much, and they didn't care two straws whether you bought or not. Those fellows in Grand Rapids are too blamed independent." (Puff, puff.)

"You heard what I said, didn't you?"

"About this being a sample? It's for sale, isn't it?"

"Certainly."

"Same as everything you've got inside?"

"Of course."

"Then it isn't a sample. It's a part of your stock. You shouldn't misrepresent things." (Puff, puff.)

The furniture dealer began to turn red.

"All the same," he said, "you'll get out of that chair, or——"

"Hold on. You said it was for sale. I'll take it. I'd rather buy it than move. I think you said the price was $4.75. Here's the money. And now, if you don't object, I'll sit in it till I finish my pipe."

"Well, of course, you know, if I'd thought——"

"We'll not wrangle any more, if you please," interrupted the man in the chair, frowning. "I never like to be disturbed by idle talk when I'm smoking." (Puff, puff, puff.)

Fifteen minutes later he knocked the ashes out of his pipe, rose leisurely, scrawled his name and address on a blank card, and stepped inside the store.

"You may send this chair to that new house over at the corner of Umpty-second-street and Bingley place," he said to the dealer. "I've got a whole lot more furniture to get, but it takes too much conversation to buy it here. Good day."—(Chicago Tribune.

WHERE LOVE IS BLIND.

Many good people have begun to worry, in the newspapers, about love's young dream in the parks. It seems to be getting to be a kind of nightmare to them. They observe and are shocked and write alarmed communications to the papers, as if such things had never been before. And then other and genial people, with ideas doubtless as truly old-fashioned as any, wake up and answer in romantic terms, maintaining that it is the privilege and duty of young love not only to dream but to spoon. And the controversy becomes animated, not to say warm. Meantime young love pays not the slightest heed to the controversy, but goes on just the same, under the paternal protection of the police.

This aegis of police protection which is thrown over love-making in the parks is, as nearly as I can make out, the one Tammany institution which the reform administration has seen fit to adopt without any modification. There seems to be no doubt that it is a Tammany institution. It is probable that it was always tolerated, winked at, more or less, from the days when it was carried on under the half-closed eyes of calculating old Dutch vrouws in the Bowling Green, but it remained for a Tammany administration to assign policemen especially to the duty of guarding from peeping Toms and "rubber-necks" the lovers in Stuyvesant park. Tompkins square and other down-town shady nooks and corners—shady, that is, with regard to the electric lights. (The value of shade in the down-town parks no longer lies in the protection afforded from the summer sun, high in the heavens, for that does not amount to much. It resides in the power that a tree or bush has of cutting off the lateral rays of the intrusive arch-light.)

I have myself seen in Tammany's last fair summer of 1901 a policeman seize a man who casually ventured to peep through the iron fence around Stuyvesant park, shove him violently about 50 feet to Sixteenth street, and then hurl and kick him a rod or two down the street, with an oath-clinched warning "not to come rubberin' there any more." The policeman then returned solemnly to his duty of guarding the spoons behind the railing from all intrusion. And they did not in the least hesitate to take advantage of the protection they were getting.

Tammany guarded spooning in the parks because it thought the people wanted it. Tammany was always beneficent—in that way. As it robbed the poor in so many other ways, it wanted to do something to justify the reputation it had tried to get up for itself of looking out for them in such little cheap ways as this. The poor boys and girls had no other place to spark in except the parks. Crowded tenements are unpromising places for love's young dream. The stoops and doorsteps are too much disturbed—too much a thoroughfare. They cannot spark in street cars nor in churches. But a bench in a quiet corner of the park, with a lilac bush between it and the electric light—that is different. Beneficent Tammany, as well as the youth and maiden, recognized the difference, and the policeman protected the love-making. And the reform administration this once follows Tammany with propriety.

For, after all, park-spooning seems to justify itself. No newspaper assailant has been able to allege that it tends to public immorality. The people who engage in it are generally simple young people who work hard all day. For the most part, the girls' mothers know just where they are. Sometimes they take a look in to see how things are getting along. The love is carried on under the chaperonage of the great public—a very indulgent chaperone, and yet not quite blind and deaf, who looks out for her wards pretty well on the whole.

The crime alleged against the system is its offense against seemly and decorous appearance. Yet after all, people do not absolutely need to see it. They can turn their heads the other way if they want to.

No one who has yet criticised the custom has been able to prove, either, that it is not really love who lingers there in the park. If it were some imposter, some impudent, vicious pretender, masquerading in love wing's and with love's bow, the case would be different. We should all have to turn and put it to flight. But it is really the god himself—the same old boy, radiant with beauty, golden, imperious, making himself exactly as much at home amid the tired and scanty foliage of Tompkins square as he ever was among "the mingled beauties of exulting Greece."

Instinctively all the world recognizes him as the genuine potentate. He waves his hand, and the passing crowd is forgotten. The wind may blow aside the bush that shuts off the electric light; never mind, love holds his sway. He can work the miracle of obliterating the surroundings and the surrounders. He is blind—and all the world pities and protects the blind.

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LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the County Court.
Matilda Lucretia Holloway, Plaintiff, versus William T. Holloway, Defendant.
The People of the State of Colorado, to William T. Holloway, the defendant above named, Greeting:
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to dissolve the Bonds of Matrimony now subsisting between the plaintiff and defendant, upon the grounds of defendant's failure to provide for the support of his family, and extreme cruelty to plaintiff, for the custody of the minor children of said marriage, Homer Hills Holloway, James William Holloway, and for general relief, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1903. (Seal).
H. M. Mason, Clerk.

T. M. S. Rhett, Attorney for Plaintiff, room 48 Bank Bldg.
First publication June 11, 1903.
Last publication July 2, 1903.

LEGAL NOTICES

State of Colorado, El Paso County, ss.
NOTICE.
To Mrs. —— Kollman, and to the unknown Heirs-at-law of Paul Dingels:
YOU WILL TAKE NOTICE that an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Paul Dingels, late of said county, deceased, has been presented to the county court of said county for probate, and that the 29th day of June, A. D. 1903, has been set for hearing the application for probate of said instrument as the last Will and Testament of the said Paul Dingels, deceased, and

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the court that said Mrs. —— Kollman, and other heirs unknown of the said Paul Dingels, are non-residents of the State of Colorado and are residents of the State of Wisconsin; that Paul Dingels, a nephew of the said deceased, who resides about fourteen miles south of Colorado Springs, Colorado, is the name of the person who presents said instrument to the court; that Paul Dingels, deceased, residing at the same place is the testator in such will; the property devised by said will is: All the real and personal property owned by the testator at the time of his death, and the beneficiary and devisee named in said will is Adam Dingels, who resides at the same place.

You are hereby notified and commanded that you be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, on the said 29th day of June, 1903, then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court.

By Order of Court:
PAUL DINGELS.
Executor named in said Will,
By ROBERT L. HUBBARD,
His Attorney.
First insertion May 28, 1903.
Last insertion June 25, 1903.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF THE W. R. FOLEY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by action of the stockholders of The W. R. Foley Investment Company duly had and taken, pursuant to the statutes of the State of Colorado, said Company is dissolved.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1903.
Attest:—
W. R. SNYDER, Secretary. W. R. FOLEY, President.
(Company's Seal.)
State of Colorado,
County of Teller, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the county and state aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. Foley, President of The W. R. Foley Investment Company, and acknowledged that he is the President of said Company; that the seal to the above Notice of Dissolution attached is the corporate seal of said company; that he caused said notice to be signed, sealed and published, as President of said Company, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, pursuant to the statutes of the State of Colorado.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1903.

My commission expires June 29, 1904.
(Notarial Seal.) ABBIE C. COLWELL, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska,
County of Adams, ss

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the county and state aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. Snyder, Secretary of The W. R. Foley Investment Company, and acknowledged that he is the Secretary of said Company; that the seal attached to the above and foregoing Notice is the corporate seal of said company; that he caused said notice to be signed, sealed and published as Secretary of said Company, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, pursuant to the statutes of the State of Colorado.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1903.

My commission expires January 9, 1904.
(Notarial Seal.) U. S. ROH, Notary Public.
First publication June 18, 1903.
Last publication July 23, 1903.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Theo. W. Campbell, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Theo. W. Campbell, late of the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, in the said County, at the July Term, 1903, on the last Monday in July next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 5th day of June, A. D. 1903.
William Whyte Campbell, Administrator.
First publication June 11, 1903.
Last publication July 9, 1903.

ATTENDED GRADUATION.

Washington, June 16.—President Roosevelt left here this morning on a special train over the Southern Railway for Charlottesville, Va., where he made an address at the graduation ceremonies of the University of Virginia. In the president's party were Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb, Ambassador McCormick and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the city shortly after 1 o'clock.

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A. S. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

LITTLE GIRLS GOWNED IN WHITE SCATTERED FLOWERS ON THE ALTAR

In Memory of Their Dead, Knights of Pythias Lodges of Three Towns United in Impressive Ceremonies at the Opera House Yesterday---Addresses by Chancellor W. B. Price and Rev. Herbert A. Jones.

Solemnly and impressively the memory of departed brothers was honored yesterday by the assembled lodges of Knights of Pythias. The ceremonies were carried on according to the lodge ritual, and those who took part in it wore their lodge robes and official insignia.

The decorations of the stage at the Opera house, where the ceremonies were held, gave a solemn air to the proceedings. On both sides palms and other foliage were banked to the wings, the plants being ranged in tiers, those in the rear being high enough to hide the stage openings on either side.

The lodge altar stood in the center of the stage draped in black and white. Behind this ranged in a semi-circle, sat the officers of the lodge, wearing their mourning robes, and still behind them sat the junior officers in their military uniforms. Scenery representing the interior of a lodge room had been drawn across the rear, transforming the stage into a meeting place. The lights of the house were but partly turned on, and the ceremonies were carried out in a semi-darkness, which added to the solemnity of the occasion.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Jones, followed by the rendition of Chopin's funeral march by the orchestra. During this time, all had become quiet and nothing was heard save the strains of the music, which almost ushered in the presence of the dead.

W. R. Price, chancellor of lodge No. 34, spoke on "Knighthood." "Knighthood formerly meant," he said, "the armor, the war, the lists, in fact the opposite to everything which it signifies with us. Friendship and fraternity, is knighthood with us. Friendship is the foundation of our order. We are learning through its precepts, the divinity of the brotherhood of man.

Men Stood Alone.

"There was a time in the world's history when each man stood alone, he recognized no authority save his own, he sought to attend to the wants of no one save himself. He cared for no one else and no one cared for him. He did not even recognize any family ties. He lived as animals lived. Time has brought about a change, however, first the family came into existence, then the group of families, then the small state, governed by a patriarch, then the larger state, and finally there came into existence the modern governments. These governments are conducted on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. This has been a wonderful advance, but we have not yet ceased to advance. The spirit of brotherhood that is being taught in the lodge rooms of the Knights of Pythias, is extending this theory, until finally governments will be conducted for the greatest good to all.

"We Pythians, recognize not only our family relations and the duties we owe to the members of our families, but we hold that the whole world is a family, and every man and woman a member of it. Thus then we owe that same duty to all our fellow men, and we ask all men to membership with us in order that the brotherhood of our lodge rooms may become world-wide.

World-Wide Brotherhood.

"It will become world-wide, its recent growth has shown it, and there will come a day when we will greet all whom we meet as brother. And this brotherhood extends not only to the living but to the dead as well. We are called together here today for the purpose of showing our fellowship to those who once sat in our lodge rooms, but who have since been called to their reward by a providence whose workings we know not, save that we do know that bonds of fellowship, once made secure, can never be severed, even at the grave."

After the singing of "Lead Kindly Light," "Ave Maria," and "The Holy City," in quartet and in solo, the memorial services opened by the calling to order of the lodges in regular session, by Chancellor Price. The memorial sermon followed, delivered by Rev. Dr. Jones. He said:

Memorial Sermon.

Rev. Herbert A. Jones then delivered the following memorial address:

One of the noblest traits of character is the recognition of favors received, and the commemoration of the acts and lives of those who have passed away beyond our words of laudation or praise. In meeting this afternoon to commemorate the kindly and knightly deeds of your brethren who have entered the celestial kingdom you do but honor yourselves.

Peace is said to have her victories as well as war, and with equal truth it may be said that the civil walks of life have produced men whose noble deeds and heroic exploits would put to the blush the mightiest acts of the world's most famous military or naval heroes.

In the busy walks of life there are brave spirits, who labor to help their fellows, scorning wealth or personal ease, casting their influence on the generous side of humanity, binding their wounds and assuaging their griefs, or Howard-like, searching earth to alleviate misery, entering the dark places that are the abodes of disease and pain, encouraging the oppressed, speaking words of cheer to those who are ready to perish, and impressing all with their own spirit and nature.

Gifts of Genius.

There are others again, who use the gifts of genius to lift up their fellows to sublime heights and a nobler manhood. Delvers into the mines of intricate science display the wealth of their research to the wondering gaze of the multitude, giving them grander views of their being, worth and destiny.

Others, again, by years of studious application, invent some wondrous mechanism, or combination of existing things, or a new application of existing forces, and lo! the labors of toiling millions are lightened, and the producing power of the world increased a thousand fold.

Others, again, whose pens are sparkling with the light of genius, people the world with new creations, and introduce us to many worlds beside our own. The splendid creations of Spencer, Shakespeare and Milton carry us away into arcadian bowers, knightly courts, fantastic scenes and mysterious heavens. The inspiration of the world's great novelists makes us feel akin to the whole family of man. The sweet songs of Watts and Wesley, Cowper and Doddridge, Faringham and Crosby, will go adding volume to their melody, breathing joy and peace to the soul hunger of our race "to the last syllable of recorded times." And there are those who with faith in God, and in the possibilities of their fellow men, are going forth to lift their brother man to higher planes of human life, dragging them from the depths, storming the redoubts of sin, revealing to them the value of their immortal souls. This is true heroism! This is true manliness! The good they set in motion will outlive them and make their memories a blessing and a heritage to the world. A celebrated writer has said: "Geologists show us the ripple marks and rain drops in the sandstone, which was once the beach of an ancient sea, and which bears in those enduring marks some play of summer waves, or some dropping of summer showers in the remote past, which, light as they seemed to be, have left those perpetual traces of their presence to a distant future."

Silent Influences.

So the silent influences of those who are classed among the noble host of the world's true benefactors, may be as light as the zephers that roll softly up the gentle wave, as it meets the smiling strand, or as transient as the shower whose hasty drops are dotted on its surface, yet when ages of unmeasured cycles shall have rolled away, the ripple marks and rain drops of these passing acts shall be found chiseled in enduring character, as with the point of a diamond in the rock forever. He

"Who gives his life to God and man
Guides his course by love's true plan,
Sinking self in love of others,
Serving all as friends and brothers,
Heedless of the praise and blame
That may gather round his name,
Whatsoever his degree,
His the hero's crown shall be."

As civilization extends its power among men, and the onward march of useful invention and applied science enters into the practical walks of life, there is a growing tendency to unite forces, to associate capital, and mass together the energies of the multitude. Thus we see mighty combinations for the accomplishment of important ends, that would have appeared chimerical and visionary a few decades ago. The commerce, trade and politics of the world today are controlled by co-operative combinations.

As to United Energies.

It is no wonder then that in this age of combined force that men have united their energies—not for the amassment of wealth or for the sake of political prominence or power, but to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood, to enable them to extend the hand of sympathy to those who were in need, to administer words of comfort to the dying, and to lay with gentle hands the departed one in the grave; to care kindly for the helpless and dependent widow; to nurture, clothe and educate the fatherless, and thus by an active, philanthropic and God-like charity, cause many a sad and drooping heart, and many an otherwise desolate home to feel all that is noblest and grand in human nature. Out of this spirit of organized beneficence, Pythianism has grown as we see it today. During the darkest days of our national history, when war clouds hovered over our beloved land, when thousands of the noblest manhood of the states had given their lives for the healing of the nation, and hundreds of thousands were then in arms, and all war's passion, anger, devastation and cruelty was at its fiercest heat, it was then that the order was conceived.

How far-reaching was its object! How divine its aim! How noble in its conception and how glorious in its results!

About the middle of the civil war, men of the broadest humanitarian feelings conceived the idea of inaugurating a movement that would reflect the highest beneficence and God-like charity in the most tangible way, which culminated in the organization of the Knights of Pythias in the city of Washington February 19, 1864. No wonder that an order having for its object principles that touch the deepest fountains of man's highest nature should have had such a phenomenal growth, and that Pythian castles should be formed today all around the civilized world.

A Great Trinity.

There is a deep significance in the embossed shield of Pythianism, as it bears upon its face the motto of its principles with which to conquer the world: "Friendship, Charity, Benevolence." This trinity embraces the immortality of man, and the unity of the race. Goodness never dies. A good deed goes on perpetuating itself all down the centuries, and as long as Pythianism emblazons the motto of the order on its shining shield, its castles will stand as towers of strength and havens of refuge to generations yet unborn. Your motto knows no creed, caste, condition, continent or language, but Nubian and Esquimaux, Caucasion or African can find in its ritual a science, and in its castles a home. It inculcates "friendship." The name of friend has in all ears and hearts a charm and a significance. The greatest Greek philosopher said: "Without friends none would choose to live, although he possessed all other good things," and the immortal bard in speaking of its value said:

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel."

The sunlight makes all things beautiful and the approbation of our true friends sheds a luster on our lives. No case, no sacrifice that we have ever undergone in the endeavor to cultivate this rare and beautiful flower has ever been wasted. It is impossible for a man who has been sincere and honest through life to say at its close: "I have never made an enemy," but it should be a cherished ambition to say: "I have never lost a friend." Let us enjoy friendship as a pleasure. Let us gather the flowers and inhale the perfume of life. Let us seek for friendship founded on virtue, for the love of goodness can alone bring us the hollest sympathies, and make us capable of imparting them. By so doing we lay the foundation of enduring happiness.

The Book says, "Charity never faileth." How it broadens our view of the worth and value of man! What will not love do? As a mere animal instinct, it will give us life for love! Who can measure its height or depth? It is the reflection of the divine, into the human life. It is a divine emanation into the soul of man. It is Godlike for it is God.

Other graces adorn and beautify and support the life, this is the apex, the crown and the glory.

Love in Action.

The third word is "benevolence," which I define as love in action. How this divine has been counterfeited! How has it been stolen as a living in which superciliousness, phariseeism and patronage have masqueraded in kind words and loving deeds, tender and sympathetic acts are the winners through which true benevolence finds its way to human hearts. Benevolence was born in heaven, and angels bend in reverence to her heavenly authority, and find their bliss in conforming to her behests. This is our immortality, and behind this shield we build up character, which alone will be able to stand the disclosures of the rolling ages and meet without trembling the glance of the Almighty Judge.

May then the memory of all that was good in others be to you an incentive to noble living, and may their memory be ever green in the hearts of the living.

"Fast as the rolling seasons bring
The hour of fate to those we love,
Each pearl that leaves the broken string
Is set in Friendship's crown above.
As narrower grows the earthly chain,
The circle widens in the sky.
These are our treasures that remain
But those are stars that beam on high."

Closing Features.

With three raps of his gavil, Chancellor Price called the members to attention and brought the ceremonies to a close by saying:

"Friends and brothers, our solemn ceremonies are over. We thank you all for having taken part in honoring the memory of our brothers. We Pythians love our order, we are bound by ties so firm that even death cannot separate them. Some of us may be called for the last time, and when we are called we leave the physical fellowship of those we leave behind. But those who are still here, think ever of those who have gone. They can never forget. Neither time nor space can efface the friendship that binds us together.

"We have here today given demonstration of the love we bear for those who are still our brothers. We have fulfilled our duty, and there being nothing now before this lodge, I declare the session closed."

Members of Other Lodges.

William McKey.
Edward D. Lowry.

Manitou Lodge No. 58.

George W. Oudyn.
James Clark.
C. H. Frowine.
Robert Lindsay.
P. S. King.
C. E. Tillotson.

El Paso Lodge No. 47.

Fred L. Rouse.
J. L. Wallace.
W. T. Moore.
E. R. Bates.
H. M. Thompson.
B. F. McCammon.
F. J. Stewart.
J. H. McIntyre.
J. F. Brannon.
J. R. Dryden.
H. C. Chandler.
J. B. Blocker.
George R. Wales.
N. C. Hicks.

Syracuse Lodge No. 111.

A. D. Mitchell.
Charles C. Clifford.
George F. Harbaugh.

Myrtle Lodge No. 34.

Ensign Thomas.
J. K. Goudy.
Carl L. Slater.
Orrin Daily.
Herman Muser.
William Hollingsworth.
Alvaro Hemenway.
George F. Owen.
Oscar Scholtz.
Walter M. Copeland.

The Dead.

Flowers in memory of the dead were placed on the altar. The names of the departed were read by Chancellor Price. As each name was spoken, a little girl dressed completely in white, walked from one of the wings to the center of the stage, deposited two white carnations, wrapped with a twig of myrtle, on the altar, and passed off at the other side of the stage. The following names of the lodge's dead were read off and the simple offering to their memory left in each case on the altar:

Three-Legged Colt Is Causing Much Speculation at Manitou

A freak colt, the property of Dr. Creighton, Joe Columbia and A. McDowell, is exciting considerable curiosity at Manitou. The animal is perfect with the exception of the right fore-leg, which is entirely missing. There is not even a deformed member in place of the natural one, which would indicate that no attempt had been made by nature to supply the missing leg. The colt is now eleven days old and is as well and lively as when it was born. The animal moves around with an ease that is astonishing, when it is taken into consideration that the front leg is merely a pedestal. Dr. Creighton, who has examined the colt, pronounces all the vital organs to be sound and says there is nothing to prevent the animal living its allotted time.

Horsemen who have examined the colt pronounce it a freak and one which so far as known is the first of its kind. But one possible explanation can be given and that is suggested by Dr. Creighton. The mare which foaled this colt foaled another about a year ago which had its leg broken shortly after its birth. The injured animal was the source of considerable worry to the dam. For a long time after the accident and after the leg had been set the mare refused to eat and gave many indications that the accident to her colt troubled her greatly. It is supposed that the effect of this worry resulted in the colt recently foaled having but three legs.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY COUNCIL

In answer to an appeal from the people of Argentine, Kan., the city council last night appropriated $100 for the relief of those left destitute by the recent flood which almost completely buried that city under 16 feet of water. This amount will be sent to the mayor of the city, Dr. D. E. Clopper.

The first business brought before the council last night was a petition from the Merchants' association asking that the license for outside merchants and peddlers be increased. The license now is $100 a year, but this amount is too small in the opinion of the association, for the reason that it permits outsiders to come here during the tourist season and get the benefit of the best trade, without continuing their business throughout the year. The petition was referred to the ordinance committee and the city attorney. It is probable that an ordinance will be drawn in conformity with the wishes of the association.

The ordinance for the Citizen's Automatic Telephone Co. was not brought up at last night's council meeting, as was expected.

The petition presented by a committee of the Express and Hackdrivers' union, asking the repeal of the ordinance giving the D. & R. G. and Santa Fe Railway companies authority to designate certain parts of the platforms as carriage stands, was referred to the police committee. Representatives from both sides were present. A Van Vechten, representing the Colorado Springs Transfer company, said that the railroad companies had given them the space allotted to them at the stations for the reason that they promised to meet every train coming into the station, summer and winter, day and night. He said the same privilege would be given by the railroad companies to anyone else who would agree to the same conditions. The representatives of the union did not bring up any further arguments than those that have already been published.

The bond of the Colorado Springs Packing company was approved, Milo Rowell and W. S. Boynton being the sureties. The bond was in the sum of $12,000.

Want Streets Opened.

Petitions were received asking that Kiowa street be opened from Chestnut street to the Washington school; that Pitkin street be opened from Pike's Peak avenue to Bijou street; that the alley between Colorado avenue and Washington east of Limit street, be properly graded.

Licenses and Petitions.

A liquor license was granted the Antlers pharmacy. A petition was received from citizens in the vicinity of Boulder reservoir, asking that the city discontinue the use of the reservoir. City Attorney Sheafor declared, however, that it could not be abandoned for the reason that property had been bought with water rights in the reservoir. It was referred to the water committee and the city attorney. Bids were opened for the sewer department barn, ranging from $723.23 to $1,176. The low bid was submitted by Clay Yott. The bids were all referred to the sewer committee, which will award the contract. Bids for the paving of the alley in the rear of the old city hall were received and opened. The lowest bid was that of the Interstate Artificial Granite Co., being 15⅞ cents a square foot, and $10 each for catch basins. The bids were referred to the sewer committee with power to act.

Policeman Suspended.

Upon the recommendation of Mayor Harris, P. J. Donovan was declared suspended from the police force for conduct unbecoming an officer. The communication from the mayor stated that the actions resulting in his suspension were committed Saturday night. Chief Vincent King declined to state the reasons for the suspension but said that the action of the council did not leave a vacancy on the force. A bill for $3.55 was allowed Ernest Hall, the amount being due him as a surplus received on the sale of a horse belonging to him. The horse was sold at the city pound.

President St. John reporting for the water committee said that all the city's reservoirs had been filled as a result of the recent rains. All the water now being used by the city, he said, was that being developed this side of the reservoirs. Nothing is being taken from the reservoirs at all. Chairman Perkins of the street committee announced that his committee had a man employed canvassing the city for the purpose of learning the number of signs that will be required at street corners. The committee is planning to place signs at every street crossing. The committee on public grounds and buildings was authorized to advertise for bids for the parking and improving of Dorchester park. The council has appropriated $1,000 for this purpose. On motion of Chairman John Hill of the sewer committee the city agreed to purchase a bond for security against damages resulting from the construction of the sewer extensions. The bond will cost about $600 and will indemnify the city in case of loss of life or injury resulting to the employes on the sewer work.

No Action Taken.

The bids on the police telegraph system was passed to the next meeting. The police committee has not yet been able to get together on the question, and a report could not be made. The question is between the Gamewell system at a cost of $3,000 for six boxes, and the system proposed by ex-City Treasurer John Voorhees at a cost of $2,600 for ten boxes. New rules for the conduct of the meetings were adopted, the main change being the time of meeting. Under these rules the council will assemble at 7:30 on every meeting night. On motion of Alderman Banning, the specifications for the retaining walls on South Tejon street, were changed so as to provide that the walls could be constructed of either stone or concrete.

An ordinance regulating the granting of licenses to plumbers was adopted, providing that each applicant should furnish a bond in the sum of $1,000. The city clerk was authorized to draw a registered warrant on the income of the cemetery, for $3,000. This warrant will be sold to one of the banks of the city and the proceeds will be used in connection with $2,500, taken from the cemetery fund, for the construction of the irrigation pipeline into the cemetery grounds.

City Treasurer Hoagland submitted his report for the month of May showing that he had $112,369.70 on hand at the beginning of the month. It further shows that $23,413.38 was received during the month, and $43,269.88 expended, leaving a balance in the treasury on June 1 of $83,424.59. The trial balance of City Auditor George Perry was submitted for the month of May, showing the balance on hand in the hands of the treasurer to be the same as that contained in the treasurer's report, $112,369.70.

COLORADO COLLEGE GIRL IS AWARDED PRIZE BY COLONIAL DAMES.

Miss M. C. Porter, a student at Colorado college, was awarded a prize in the historical essay writing contest held by the Society of Colonial Dames of the state. First prize was taken by Stanley Hornbeck of Denver university, while third prize went to Ralph Alonzo Coan of the State university at Boulder. The award of prizes for the contest was made in Denver yesterday by the committee of members of the society, composed of Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck, Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Mrs. Charles W. Hobbs and Mrs. Frederick O. Valle. All of the essays had as a subject "The System of Indenture Labor in Virginia." The contest was first announced in February. A number of essays were sent in by students at the colleges over the state.

PRESIDENT LOUBET RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS

President Loubet of France has received the gold medal made and designed in Colorado Springs and presented by the Colorado World's Fair commission to the representative of France at the dedicatory exercises in St. Louis last month. Word has been received from Paris that not only will due acknowledgment be made but the handsome memento fashioned of Cripple Creek gold has been a good advertisement for the Colorado district. S. R. Earnest, of the firm of Foltz & Hardy, designed the medal.

The official report of the presentation of the three medallions forms an interesting chapter, not only in the history of the fair, but of the state. It has been referred to briefly heretofore in accounts of the busy week when the fair was dedicated. What occurred is set forth at length in the records of the Colorado commission which have just been compiled from the stenographer's notes, and which report was issued by the commissioners yesterday, as follows:

On Monday, May 4, in the private reception rooms of D. R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, G. W. Thatcher, as representative and on behalf of the board of managers of the state of Colorado, presented President Loubet of France, through his representative, Michel Lagrave, commissioner general of France for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, a fine gold medallion, with parchment scroll duly signed by the officers of the board of managers of Colorado. The medallion was designed by S. R. Earnest of Colorado Springs, and manufactured out of gold produced by the El Paso Gold Mining company of Cripple Creek. A medallion of the same kind was also presented to President Francis.

In presenting the medallion Mr. Thatcher said in part:

The Presentation.

"Mr. Commissioner Lagrave, I am authorized by the board of managers for the state of Colorado to present this medallion through you to his excellency, President Loubet, hoping in the presentation to recall the magnificent present made by the republic of France to the United States of America one hundred years ago; for in reality the ceding of the vast territory embraced in what is known as the Louisiana purchase was a gift in which our state is largely interested. The citizens of our state are proud of the territory thus acquired. We earnestly hope the relation between the two great sister republics will be more fully cemented by our participation in this great and magnificent exposition. You will please convey to your honorable president the great esteem which the people of the state of Colorado cherish for France, and to you, Mr. Commissioner General, we tender our best wishes for your success."

In replying Commissioner General "Mr. Commissioner, on behalf of President Loubet and in his name and in the name of the people of France, I thank the people of the state of Colorado, and the board of managers for Colorado, for this beautiful medallion, and assure you that the same shall be placed in the Grand Art treasury of France as a memento of this pleasant meeting, there to remain as a lasting token of the cordial friendship which unites our two sister republics, and on behalf of our esteemed president I desire, Mr. Commissioner, to especially thank Mr. S. R. Earnest and the El Paso Gold Mining company of Cripple Creek for this token of esteem."

Mr. Thatcher then presented President David R. Francis with a similar medallion and scroll, and said:

And President Francis.

"President Francis, on behalf of the board of St. Louis World's fair managers of Colorado, Mr. S. R. Earnest and the El Paso Gold Mining company of the great gold camp of Cripple Creek, Colo., I desire to present to you this medallion, as a token of esteem, assuring you that it is the earnest desire of the people of our state to encourage the great work entrusted in your hand, hoping and believing the Louisiana Purchase exposition will be a great and glorious success, and that the former cordial relations existing between the state of Colorado and the state of Missouri may be more fully cemented. The gold from which this medallion was manufactured came from the 600-foot level of the El Paso Gold Mining company's property at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and the parties interested and those who designed the same are desirous that you should receive the same in commemoration of the great event which made our two states a part of the Louisiana purchase."

Replying, President Francis said:

"Commissioner Thatcher, in accepting this beautiful token, I thank you and the board of managers for Colorado. I assure the people of your great state that the memento presented to me in their name affords me more pleasure than any act of any state or city since my connection with this great undertaking. I wish you to convey to the people of your state my heartfelt thanks.

"Mr. Commissioner, I wish you would especially thank the El Paso Gold Mining company and the gentlemen who were instrumental in procuring and designing this beautiful token, and for each and all of them I wish that which is hereon engraved—'Good Luck.'"

When crossing the line into the state of Colorado President Roosevelt was received by Governor James H. Peabody and staff, and at the town of Hugo was presented with a handsome gold medallion with scroll duly signed by the members of the Colorado commission.

In presenting this medallion to the president, Governor Peabody said in brief:

"Mr. President, the board of World's fair managers for Colorado take pleasure in presenting to you as a mark of esteem this medallion, manufactured from pure gold, procured from the 600-foot level of the El Paso Gold Mining company's property of Cripple Creek, and designed by S. R. Earnest of Colorado Springs.

"We hope that now and upon your return to Washington you will ever bear in mind the respect and esteem which the people of this state hold for you, and that this medallion may be a shield to protect and guard you safely on your mission of peace and good will."

President Roosevelt replying, said:

"Governor Peabody, I thank you, the board of St. Louis World's fair managers of Colorado and the people of Colorado from the bottom of my heart for this beautiful token of esteem, and assure you that there is and always will be a warm place in my heart for the great state of Colorado and all of her enterprising and loyal citizens. I shall always cherish this token of love and esteem as a cherished memento of my visit to your state.

"You will please convey to the gentlemen interested in procuring and designing this medallion my thanks and best wishes for their future success."

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS AT COLORADO CITY

Before an audience that completely taxed the seating capacity of the Wascott Opera house, a class of 36 young men and young women, members of the eighth grade of the Colorado City schools were graduated last night. Hundreds of friends of the young people together with the immediate members of their families, thronged the opera house so completely that at the hour of commencing the program scarcely another person could have gained admittance.

The exercises were opened by Rev. E. V. DuBois, pastor of the First Baptist church, who made the invocation after which the school rendered an opening chorus, entitled, "Jolly Students." Harry Correll, a member of the graduating class, read an original composition upon "Causes of Vagrancy," in which he reviewed the subject in a manner which was certainly creditable to one so young and which showed a breadth of research that would have done justice to one many years older. Miss Margaret Kimerling followed with an original recitation, "Mrs. Wiggs' Theater Party," a humorous take-off on the order of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, and which evoked prolonged applause. Miss Calanthe Dalincourt read an original composition, "Simon Says Wig Wag," which was highly appreciated and won for the young authoress a goodly share of praise, after which Miss Amy Wiseman recited, in pleasing style, "The Bell of Atri."

Four young women, the Misses Rosa Hoppe, Lena Lane, Verah Stanforth and Marguerite Luckey, were heard in a pleasing quartet, singing "Lullaby Sea" and "The Maid and the Rose," with Miss Lula Arterburn and Miss Eva Lushinsky accompanying them on the piano and violin. The singing was greatly enjoyed by the large audience and the young ladies were forced to respond with an encore. In the estimation of many of those who were present, the next two numbers on the program were the best of the evening. Two young men, Frank Parker and Fred Benedict, presented two very pleasing declamations which were, in fact, original compositions in the nature of the nomination speeches of the Democratic and Republican candidates for the presidency, Mr. Parker essayed to nominate all of the Democratic candidates for the past century, while Mr. Benedict placed in nomination the Republican candidates. The declamations were highly entertaining and were enthusiastically received by the audience. Following them, Miss May Fairbank and Miss Farnsworth were heard in a recitation, in which they detailed "How the Old Horse Won the Bet," much to the amusement of the hearers.

The concluding feature of the program was the annual address delivered by Helen L. Grenfell, state superintendent of public instruction, upon the subject, "Education in Colorado." It was a serious review of the progress of public instruction in Colorado from pioneer days when the public school was a log cabin on the prairie to the present day of advanced education.

J. B. Stephen, president of the board of education, presented the graduates with their diplomas and the exercises were terminated by the school singing "America."

DEATH OF A PIONEER CITIZEN.

William R. Shoup, an old and well-known resident of Colorado Springs, died at the home of his son, Oliver H. Shoup, at 1917 North Tejon street, yesterday morning. Mr. Shoup was 67 years of age and had resided in this city for the past 20 years. He was a veteran of the civil war. Death was caused by cancer of the liver after a long illness. The deceased leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter. The funeral arrangements have not been made but the services will not be held before tomorrow.

Pueblo's Present Population 66,000.

The school census of Pueblo shows that there are 13,600 children of school age: 7,314 on the south side and 6,300 on the north side. On the basis of 4.85 population to each child of school age, Pueblo has a population of more than 66,000. Owing to the great number of single men in Pueblo, this estimate is extremely low, when the United States census basis is 4.5 population to each school child.

The increase of more than 1,200 school children during the past year shows up remarkably well, being over 10 per cent increase as against 16 per cent increase over the previous year.

The indications for the coming year are that the growth of Pueblo will be greater than ever in her history. The steel works alone will add from 4,000 to 5,000 employes to their pay rolls. "Keep your eye on Pueblo."—(Pueblo Opinion.

Escaped Death by Margin That Makes Case Miraculous

Les Ayers, assistant electrician in the employ of the Telluride Reduction company at the Telluride mill, had a remarkable escape from death yesterday noon. Through an accident he received 440 volts of electricity and beyond two severely burned hands and a serious shock was uninjured.

Shortly before 12 o'clock young Ayers was on top of a roaster making a connection of wires when his pincers slipped and crossed two live wires. The full current of 440 volts passed through his body. He was thrown some 30 feet, and it was thought he had been killed. Workmen rushed to him and summoned Dr. J. H. Madden and whatever help could be afforded. One of the employes had had surgical experience and did what he could until the arrival of the physician.

Two fingers of Ayers' left hand were shriveled and the thumb cut along its length down to the bone. The right hand was badly burned and the wrists cooked. After the stunning effect of the shock had passed, the physicians performed a simple operation, necessary to save the members. Dr. Madden stated last evening that amputation would not be necessary, and reported that his patient was resting easy at his residence in West Colorado Springs. The young man is 24 years old and is known as an expert electrician. He was very plucky and wanted to return to work.

When he received the shock and fell, a lead burner, who was a witness to the accident, made a false move and some molten lead flew up and struck the cheek bone underneath the left eye. Had it touched the eye, the workman would have lost his eyesight instead of suffering merely a slight burn.

MAN FOUND DEAD WAS JAMES SMITH.

The remains of the man found dead at Pring, a small station on the Santa Fe, Saturday night, were identified last night.

The man was James Smith, a well known hostler of Manitou. He had been employed at the El Paso and other livery stables in that town, and was well known to the carriage drivers and hackmen.

Smith had not been working for a week or longer, and presumably had wandered off. He arrived at Pring Saturday afternoon, and complained to the station agent of feeling ill. It is supposed the man had been drinking. His body was found that night and brought to the city by the coroner. The man has relatives living in New York, but their address is not known. Friends in this city and Manitou are making arrangements for the funeral.

GREENWAY—Infant child of L. Greenway, 723 South Weber, from pneumonia; four months old. Funeral 2 o'clock today, Tuesday, from the residence.

HART—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Hart of Deerpath avenue, Manitou, Sunday morning, a daughter.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. Highest Tests U. S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

A Western Tuskegee at Topeka, Kansas

ALBERT ROSS, a young colored man who graduated from the Colorado Springs High school, is now an official of the Topeka Industrial Institute, sometimes called "the Western Tuskegee." Mr. Ross is in Colorado Springs this summer endeavoring to arouse the interest of philanthropic men and women in the work of that institution. In discussing the work of the institute, Mr. Ross says:

"Since the advent of Wm. R. Carter as principal in 1900, the Industrial Institute has taken on an active lease of life. The faculty has been considerably enlarged and strengthened, new trades have been added, new property has been purchased, more buildings erected, the enrollmnt has been more than doubled and from a local institution the school has been spread out until it now embraces this whole western section. Last year students attended from 17 counties in Kansas, also from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

"The attendance during the past year was so great from outside states that boys were compelled to sleep three in a bed. From the results of a visit in April of Rev. R. C. Bedford, secretary board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, and the efforts of the board of trustees of this school, this crowded condition has been removed in the recent purchase of a farm of 105 acres and eight buildings, one and one-half miles east of Topeka. This valuable tract of land was purchased for $10,000. It will enable the school to still further enlarge considerably and to develop the scope of usefulness that it is destined to fill in the states west of the Mississippi."

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal has been issued in behalf of the institute:

render aid and assistance to individuals and races at our very doors who are as needy and deserving as the far-off races of other lands. When we consider the 300,000 or more persons of negro blood who make up an important element of the population of the states west of the Mississippi river, and notwithstanding the great progress that has been made since their emancipation from 250 years of slavery in our land, that they are yet far, as a race, from the standards of this twentieth century of civilization and progress required along moral, intellectual and industrial lines, we can see clearly the urgent need of help in this direction.

"If we study the history of the negro in this country, his fidelity and faithfulness to those who kept him in degradation, his unpaid service in the fields, in forests, in the mines, on the railroads, on land and sea, all of which contributed to the early growth and structure of this, the greatest and grandest government on the face of the globe, whose blessings, wealth and happiness we now share and enjoy, we find that the American negro has a claim upon the philanthropy and charity of the American people in gratitude and retribution that is not possessed by any of the other races of this country. The negro slave who was made to contribute his labor freely during the formative period of this nation is no more. He gave his life, his strength, his all, in service to his master; but the negro child—his heir and offspring—is with us asking that the 'door of hope' be not closed against him, and that, poor in means though he be, his fertile brain be given the benefits of moral and intellectual teachings, and that his ready hand be trained in the science of

"To the Philanthropical Churches, Societies and Persons of Colorado Springs and Colorado:

"In the eagerness and desire to benefit the races of mankind we are often liable to overlook or neglect to labor and honorable industry that he may become a useful citizen and taxpayer, a home-maker and protector, a credit to his community.

"Schools for the correlated training of the heart, head and hand of negro boys and girls are established in many parts of this nation. The great gifts of Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Collis P. Huntington and many others to Tuskegee, and the interest of President Roosevelt and the immortal William McKinley in Booker T. Washington's work have put a seal upon industrial education for the negro that should be exemplary to every lover of humanity. The work of the Topeka Industrial Institute—the Western Tuskegee—is patterned directly after the work of the mother school at Tuskegee, Ala. Our institution is reaching out into every section of the west and bringing in boys and girls who would be otherwise idle upon the streets or about their homes, and it is fitting them to make self-reliant and self-respecting men and women of themselves. We are teaching them under graduate teachers of Tuskegee to put knowledge, practice and skill into the common occupations of life.

"Colorado is to play a very important part in the development of this great western empire in the next half century, spiritually and materially, and it is fit that her negro boys and girls be carefully trained to fully meet their part of the responsibility. To that end we are endeavoring to raise $2,500 to defray part of the tuition and expenses of 50 Colorado students at this institution during the next school year. We appeal to the trustees and elders of every church in this fair city and state to set aside a certain day, or a certain service, for taking a special offering for the education of the negro boys and girls of the state, believing, as we do, that whatever is given will be used for the extension of his kingdom and the uplift of humanity, and ever remembering that as Christ died that men be saved, that we should live that men be rescued from careers of idleness, crime and immorality. Contributions may be sent, and will be acknowledged by John M. Wright, treasurer, Topeka, Kan., or to Albert Ross, financial agent, state headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colo.

HOUSEKEEPING—A GIRL'S ROOM.

SCENE IN TAILOR SHOP.

A CLASS IN COOKING.

LETTER OF INDORSEMENT.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The efforts of Mr. Albert Ross, financial agent of the Topeka Industrial Institute, to raise $2,500 in this state for the purpose of paying part of the tuition and expenses of 50 Colorado students at this institution next year, have met the hearty approval and support of the colored people of Colorado Springs and Manitou. Three Students Aid societies will be organized among them in these places, and an earnest effort made to help to the extent of the resources of the colored people. Mr. Fred S. Tucker, the well-known furniture dealer, will donate a beautiful piece of furniture to the parsonage of the Students Aid society raising the largest amount of money among the colored people by September 1, 1903. Philanthropic churches and societies of the city are especially invited to also contribute to this fund. Yours for the uplift of the masses,

W. E. Gladden,
Pastor St. John's Baptist Church, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Gazette's Special Washington Letter.

Mark Hanna and His Little Smile

Topics of the Week at The National Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The return of the president has put a little life into Washington's half deserted streets. The capital city, which never rouses from its apathy from inauguration to inauguration, actually turned out to see Mr. Roosevelt drive up the avenue. The average Washingtonian is so sure of his job and so far removed from local politics, that nothing short of a political battle of the giants will arouse him. When the president came back from his western trip, with a nice little laurel wreath from the Ohio contest hung over his arm, they turned out to shout "Well done!" Of course, everybody has forgotten about the Ohio affair. The president's presence at the Hanna-McCormick wedding was very opportune. Weddings are good occasions to settle estrangements. This has been the first defeat Senator Hanna has suffered since he became a maker of presidents in 1895. If he realizes that he has been defeated, he still smiles. Senator Hanna's smile is something indescribable. It appeared first at the Philadelphia convention. It was the most interesting thing in a rather dull meeting. One can't help believing that it was especially invented for Theodore Roosevelt. While the latter was debating and hesitating over the proffered nomination for the vice presidency, Hanna sat at a table in his favorite attitude, with his legs crossed, his back heavily settled against the back of his chair, and his fingers idly drumming on the board. When Mr. Roosevelt came into the company, Hanna's smile began—starting in his eyes, it spread gradually to his capacious mouth, and it grew in paternity and patronage with each succeeding wrinkle. "Well, colonel," he said, "have you decided to accept?" And all the while his fingers idly drummed upon the table. Possibly, he felt that another move would sweep Theodore Roosevelt from the board. Fate cried, "Checkmate!" It must entertain him vastly to hear himself talked of as a possible candidate for that same office of vice president, which has long been regarded as a convenient disappearing box for men with whom the party is at a loss how to proceed.

INTERESTING CADETS TO GRADUATE AT WEST POINT

The descendants of three presidents are inscribed on the rolls at West Point. Phil Sheridan, Ulysses S. Grant, son of General Fred Grant, and Douglas McArthur will get their soldier straps next month. Mr. McArthur stands at the head of his class, a distinction which West Pointers prize as riches greater than rubies. Doubtless, the relatives of all three will breathe more easily when they finally get their commissions. It is boldly stated that their good fortune in being the sons of great men has been a material aid to them in their military career. Young Grant failed twice, but with the aid of his tutors, will get through; and Philip Sheridan has nothing worse against his record than some rather lively capers. Both young men have asked for duty.

Another interesting cadet who will graduate from West Point this summer is Augusto Ponto, a Venezuelan who was allowed to pursue a course of studies at the academy under a special act of congress. He will not, of course, receive a commission in the United States army, but, if the future history of his country resembles its past, there will be no lack of opportunity for military achievement in his career.

GROFF'S INVENTION HAS ACHIEVED NOTORIETY

Since August W. Machen, late superintendent of the free delivery system, was arrested for bribery in connection with the purchase of mail box fasteners, it is not an infrequent occurrence to see a little knot of persons making a private investigation of the interesting fastener. Samuel A. Groff, the Washington policeman who patented the device, was led to its invention by seeing several mail collectors injure their hands on the crude rods and bolts with which mail boxes were formerly fastened to lamp posts. Furthermore, the old-fashioned method was so defective that the mail was frequently damaged on wet days by the leakage of water through the apertures made to admit the rods and bolts which clamped the mail box to its support. The device patented by Mr. Groff in 1894 is thus technically described:

On the back of the letter box and integral with it, are two parallel flanges, overlapped by a horizontal projection. A base plate curved to fit the posts is provided with a rim which abuts against the box and upon two opposite sides of which are formed counter flanges, adapted to slide into the flanges on the box. The plate is attached to the post in the usual way. A spring is attached to the inner side of the plate, being made adjustable by a slot and screw belt, so that when the box is in position on the plate the button on the end of the spring will be forced into a hole in the box, thus automatically locking the box and plate together. The box can be removed from the plate only by opening the door through which the mail is taken out, and pressing back the button, when the box is easily slid upward and disengaged from the flanges. The plate, although removable when necessary, is intended to remain permanently fixed.

It took Mr. Groff a year to get recognition from the postal authorities. Then his patent began to be used. For 10 years he has sold it to the government, but only within the past three years has it been used so extensively.

THE CHINESE MINISTER ANXIOUS FOR PRECEDENCE

The Chinese minister has betaken himself to the seashore at last. His official household bore the detainment in Washington with oriental impassiveness, but they were glad to go, nevertheless. The minister waited for the return of the president that he might be formally presented, and his rank among the other ministers firmly established. Possibly, he feared that Chekib Bey's long-delayed credentials might be on their way from the sublime porte, and he did not relish the idea of walking behind the minister from Turkey. The matter of precedence is a grave one, and it is more largely in evidence on "Diplomatic day" at the state department than at any other time. Secretary Hay will receive the representative of a foreign country at any time, but it is well understood that Thursday is the secretary's official "at home" day, and that only important business should justify a call at his office on any other day of the week. On "Diplomatic day," as well as on all other days, the etiquette of precedence is strictly observed. The ambassadors rank the ministers, and all rank is regulated by length of service at the capital. No matter how long a minister may have waited in the ante-room, the ambassador, who may have but just entered, precedes him into the private office. This office is called the "diplomatic room," and is the largest in the department. It is well, but not lavishly, furnished, the chief adornments being the portraits of nearly all the men who have achieved greatness in the office of secretary of state. Conversation is usually carried on in French. There are two long ebony tables, at one of which sit the secretary and his caller. The other is provided for the use of the diplomat's secretary, if he is accompanied by one.

DISCUSSING RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY MOODY

The announcement that Mr. Moody will probably retire from the cabinet with the close of the presidential term has excited considerable interest in Washington. Congressman George E. Foss, of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, has been suggested as his possible successor, although, of course, this matter is still in the field of pure conjecture. Senator Hoar made a public statement not long ago to the effect that Mr. Moody was the proper man to succeed him as senator from Massachusetts later. Of course, Senator Hoar has his present position at his command until physical disability prevents his continuance in office. It is probable that Mr. Moody expects to return to Massachusetts and build up his law practice to such a point as would make him financially independent, when the call would come for him to represent the Bay state in the place now occupied by the distinguished Republican anti-imperialist, George F. Hoar.

PROTECTIONISTS ALARMED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

The sensational stand recently taken by the English Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, in the matter of the adoption by England of a system of import duties, has created almost as much interest and concern in Washington as it has in London. It promises to have a marked effect upon the tariff policy of the United States. It is well understood by economists that free trade England has been the bulwark of protection in the United States, for the tariff could not be put up here as high as congress saw fit without affecting over half of the exports of the United States which found sale in England, this being the amount disposed of in the English markets. The standpatters, and those opposed to reciprocity would find the ground cut under their feet should England adopt a protection policy, for the agricultural interests would immediately find their best market appropriated to the limit of their capacity by Australia, Canada and South America. The English statesmen strenuously deny the possibility of the adoption of a protection policy, but by whatever name they might call it any system of import would be equivalent. This matter will not be settled in England for some time to come, but will be discussed vigorously all during the present summer and coming winter. It will undoubtedly enter into the congressional proceedings at Washington at the next session, and the tariff revisionists will have a strong argument on their side if the probability of a change of policy in England increases.

THE OHIO PLATFORM AND DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The Ohio platform has been somewhat of a shock to those who have been so vigorously condemning the south for its attitude toward the negro voter. A most significant plank suggests cutting down the representation to correspond with the vote cast. As one United States senator remarked recently, "This is an out and out Republican indorsement of the disfranchisement of the colored race in the southern states." His idea was that congress could no more cut down the representation of a state down to a vote basis than it could do any other thing so manifestly in violation of the Constitution, in this case, the fifteenth amendment.

PAVEMENTS OF LONDON.

Cordova First City So Treated—Streets of the Metropolis First Paved in the Fifteenth Century.

The Romans paved both their streets and their highways with stones in a most substantial manner, and, moreover, gave to the former elevated sidewalks; but until the twelfth century medieval cities were almost all unpaved, while the modern sidewalk is barely a century old. Cordova, paved in 850 A. D., claims to have been the first city so treated; Paris followed her example about a hundred years later, but on a much smaller scale, and in London some of the chief streets, commencing with Holborn, were first paved in the fifteenth century. However, the original street pavement was, and long continued to be, an extremely crude affair, in that it consisted of rough, oblong blocks of stone—"cobbles," set close together, but with little or no attempt being made at the province of a suitable foundation. Till comparatively modern times the paviors were known for their peculiar exclamation, "Heh!" or "Hah!" as they brought down the rake which drove the cobbles into the ground, with a thud. Thomas Duffet, in "The Pavior's Song," set to music by Marsh Junior in 1676, proves that the London paviors made some such involuntary sound when engaged at work, tempus Charles II.:

"With full double potts
Let us liquor our throats.
And then we'll to work, with a hoh, ho,ho,
But let's drink e'r we go, let us drink e'r we go.

And Gay, in his "Trivia," (1715) says:—"For thee, the sturdy paver thumps the ground,
While ev'ry stroke his lab'ring lungs resound."

It may be added that the "hah" of St. Joseph, the accredited patron saint of paviors, is, or was, carefully stored up in a bottle, (on the principle of a phonographic record,) for the edification of the faithful at Conchiverny, near Blois. It is said that a London pavior who neglected to "hah," used to be fined a pot of beer by his comrades.

The beginning of a sweeping reform in the paving of London streets took place in 1762, when the City of Westminster abolished cobbles, and substituted blocks, or "setts," of Scotch granite, laid on a suitable foundation. Other metropolitan parishes soon followed the example. In 1816 the first of many attempts was made to pave the streets with some material that would produce less noise, better facilitate traction, and be more hard-wearing than granite blocks. Cast-iron in square pieces, suitably shaped, roughed and dove-tailed, were laid down in Blackfriars road and Leicester square, but the experiment turned out a failure. In 1820, many of the west end thoroughfares were macadamized; "quackadamized," Sydney Smith called it. In 1839 further elaborate experiments were made in Oxford street, the space from Tottenham Court road to Charles street being laid with a dozen different kinds of pavings in stone, wood, bitumen, asphalt or some other material. "The portion to which attention was particularly directed," says the Mirror, "was that of the wooden blocks, the noiseless tendency of which made the vehicles passing along appear to be rolling over a thick carpet or rug." But the Russians had been many years ahead of the rest of Europe in the matter of wood paving. In the "Travels of Sir Anthonie Shenlie," published in 1601, "the streets of Musco," are mentioned as "being paved with square pieces of timber sette close one by another."

The Oxford street experiments being somewhat in advance of the age, the roadway remained unaltered till 1847, when the worn-out materials were removed, and a return to granite "setts," on a concrete foundation, as patented by Walker, the inventor of the modern sett pavement, effected. The subject, in fact, appears to have elicited but little public interest, though for some inexplicable reason a dead set against the idea of wood paving was made by certain bigoted individuals. For example, Sir Peter Laurie, an ex-Lord Mayor, announced it his resolve as strongly to oppose all wood pavng as he was to "put down suicide." Nothing further was done in the matter of improving the paving of London streets till 1869, when asphalte was reintroduced, and began to be much used. Then, in November, 1873, the improved wood pavement company put forth a prospectus, and in May 1876, wood was reported to be the best pavement for London. Most of the principal West End thoroughfares adopted wood paving between the years 1879-81. In 1885 grano-metallic stone was laid in a plastic state in the Strand and other places, but proved a failure. The ideal pavement should provide a noiseless surface for the passage of vehicles, offer the least resistance to traction consistent with a foothold for horses, be easily cleaned, impervious to moisture, retain no filth within it, and produce from itself no odor or dust.

Let us now trace the evolution of the footway. In France the footway is, urbanly speaking, distinguished as "le trottoir." In Ireland as the "flags," and in our own colonies and in America as the sidewalk, but in this country the term pavement is applied both to the roadway and the footway, and must be taken to represent the generic name of both. Streets were paved long before elevated footways were heard of. In London the genesis of the footway took the form of posts, to draw a line of demarcation for the protection of the foot passenger. These posts were instituted at about the same time as the Scotch pavement was introduced. There is the pen picture of Dr. Johnson walking down Henrietta street, "with a peculiar solemnity of deportment, and an awkward sort of measured step, and laying his hand as he went along upon the top of each of the posts." A statement is now being circulated that 1903 is the centenary of the elevated sidewalk, and that the latter originated in Paris, with M. Frochot, the Prefect of the Seine. The truth of this statement is very doubtful. No French biographical dictionary, in noticing M. Frochot, says anything about his having invented "le trottoir," and we have the contemporary evidence of Sir Walter Scott, when describing Paris as he found it in 1815, that at that date elevated footways were known in London, but not in the French capital. Speaking of that then magnificent new thoroughfare, the Rue de la Paix, he says: "But even the Emperor Napoleon, in the height of his dignity, dared not introduce the novelty of a pavement on each side. This would be, indeed, to have destroyed that equality between horse and foot, walkers and drivers, and driven which appears to give such delight to a Parisian, that if you extol to him the safe pavements and footpaths of an English street or road, he will answer with polite composure: 'C'est tres bien pour Messieurs les Anglois, pour moi j'aime la totalite de la rue.'" It is generally understood that London was paved with flagstones between 1811 and 1825. Lastly, the street refuge is peculiarly an English, or, rather a London, institution, and the first as ever was erected at the north end of St. James's street in 1853. The expense was defrayed by Mr. Pierrepont who from being a member of White's and the Turf club, then in Arlington street, was constantly crossing the thoroughfare at this point. The foot of the old lamp post in the center of the refuge, removed in 1897, when an electric lamp standard was substituted, was inscribed "Pierrepont's Refuge, 1853." The very day this refuge was opened to the public Mr. Pierrepont was run over and killed by a handsom in another part of London.—(London Globe.

"Well, Jimmy, did you have a good time at the party?"

"You bet I did, pop. Why, there wasn't a girl there I didn't make cry."—(Harper's Bazar.

The Weekly Gazette

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Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

POLITICAL PIETY AT A DISCOUNT.

THE ATTACK upon District Attorney Trowbridge for the work done by the grand jury displays both a lack of knowledge of the law and of common sense, and will no doubt be condoned by charitably disposed persons for these two good and sufficient reasons.

Mr. Trowbridge is not the maker of indictments, and is not the manufacturer of evidence. The grand jury is charged with the first duty and the district attorney is dependent upon outside aid and assistance in securing evidence to present to the jury.

That there was a technical flaw in some of the indictments was perhaps unavoidable. At least it is not uncommon in such cases. We violate no confidence, however, when we say, that when that flaw was discovered and sustained by the court it was the happiest moment the Republican bosses have experienced in many a day.

Delighted is the word that hardly expresses it. They have been crowing about it ever since, and have been pointing the finger of scorn at the district attorney because he was unable to catch them. They have likewise been shedding a few unsalted tears about the expense, because in their judgment, it was a grievous blunder to spend any money in an attempt to arrest crookedness and rascality in their members.

These same bosses and aspirants for public distinction had some months since a spasm — for it cannot be called by any other name — of virtue. In the blackest of type the people were given "plain talk" as to their duties. These plain talks started out valiantly enough. But they died in infancy. There were just two of them. The awakened public were led to believe that there would be at least a dozen. The advance notices indicated as much. Alas, however, it was not to be. The spirit of piety and reform could not flourish in the stony ground of bossism and "practical politics."

Nevertheless, the two we had were bright with promise. They admitted that the city administration for the past few years had been notoriously corrupt, that the party had been disgraced and demanded something different. And with a fine outburst of goodness, declared with their hands upon their hearts, that they personally were going to hold the mayor and council responsible for wrong doing. For instance, the mayor was told that it was his duty to "supervise the conduct of all the officers of the city, examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints against any of them, and cause all the violations of their duty or their neglect to be promptly corrected or reported to the proper tribunal for punishment and correction."

And yet, in the face of this prescribed duty, no member of the city government had a word to offer to the recent grand jury, and when the two chief officials of the police department were indicted for serious offenses, the mayor failed and refused to suspend them, but continued them in office as though nothing whatever had happened. And yet, it is his duty to examine "all reasonable complaints" against them, and take proper action. Possibly an indictment by a grand jury is not a reasonable complaint.

From having started with such a flourish of trumpets, our fine-spun theorists have come to the point where indictments are sneered at and belittled as being of no importance. When certain indictments are dismissed as a result of the desperate efforts of the accused to avoid a jury trial, there is joy unconfined, and with hats in the air, they cry, "we told you so."

We like piety and are not averse to reading protestations of political purity, in large type or small. But after such a brave start, and with such black type, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind demands that the virtue proclaimed shall at least be skin deep.

CIVILIZATION AND THE SWORD.

AT THE RECENT opening session of the Naval War college at Newport, Rear Admiral Luce is reported to have made this statement:

"The civilization we now enjoy was rendered possible by wars. Any future problems in the destiny of man will be worked out through the instrumentality of the sword."

A very broad and sweeping utterance. It will not be denied that wars have been a means to the end of bringing about civilization. But if the destinies of a people were left where the sword left them, they would indeed be in a bad way. It is quite as much the work which is done after a war that brings about the triumphs of civilization as the war itself. There are no schools or colleges or academies of science erected by men of war. They do the rough work, but the things which count are those which come after and are brought about through the arts of peace by men who know little or nothing of the fighting game.

The admiral, however, must indeed have been a very lax observer of the signs of the times if he has failed to discover that nations as well as individuals are drifting more and more toward peaceful conquests than through the instrumentality of the rifle and Gatling gun.

Every well balanced nation nowadays looks upon it almost as a disgrace to be obliged to go to war with its neighbors, and will not do so until every resource of patience, diplomacy and ingenuity is exhausted.

We have an arbitration tribunal at the Hague, and the ironmaster of Pittsburg has recently given $1,500,000 for the erection of a suitable building dedicated to the peaceful settlement of disputes instead of the arbitrament of the sword. So then, whatever may have been the office of the militant ruler and his standing army in days gone by, the time is coming when he will be surely relegated to the rear.

A NEW PRESIDENT AT GOLDEN.

THE APPOINTMENT of Dr. Victor C. Alderson of the Armour Institute of Technology to be president of the Colorado School of Mines is probably a wise and judicious act. There appears to be no question as to Dr. Alderson's ability and fitness for the position, and the need of a radical change in methods and management has been very apparent.

Incidentally it may be noted that only a part of the old faculty have been re-engaged. It is really better for the institution that there should be changes in the corps of professors for the general conditions at this school for the last two years have not been conducive to good discipline or the best educational results.

A new king is upon the throne in Servia without a dissenting voice in the congress. If there were any members of that body who were disposed to offer objection, they must have concluded that silence was the better policy. However, in view of the fact that kings' lives in that unhappy country appear to be of so little value, the new ruler is hardly to be congratulated upon the attainment of his ambitions.

OUR WATER AND ITS COST.

THE PEOPLE of Colorado Springs are very properly proud of the quality of the water which is furnished them. So far as known, it is as good, if not better, than that furnished to any other city on the continent. At the same time the taxpayers, at least, realize that they have been paying well for it. There are now outstanding about $1,200,000 in water bonds bearing interest at from 4 to 6 per cent., and the council has decided to sell, if it can, $400,000 more in bonds for the purpose of making certain other additions to the system.

The people are willing to pay well for their water, and they are paying well. What they insist upon knowing, however, is whether or not they are getting value received for their money. Many of them think that they are not. Anyone who has lived here for five years or more knows that with the successive bond issues which have been ordered, the claim has been made that this particular issue would insure "a bountiful supply of city water."

It was, therefore, amazing to be told so few months ago that $409,000 more was needed in order to assure "a bountiful supply." The question is, when this large sum has been expended, will there be permanent relief in the situation? Will it insure, as it is claimed, a water supply for 50,000 to 75,000 people? If it will not, and if yet other demands are to be made, it would be interesting to know upon what basis the city officials have been figuring and whether or not they have acted in a businesslike manner in securing water rights and in locating reservoirs.

THE VALUE OF FLOOD WATERS.

STATE ENGINEER CARPENTER has received a report that the Arkansas river at Lamar, where all the flood waters of the southeastern part of the state concentrate, is running at the unprecedented rate of 30,000 cubic feet of water per second of time. This means a very broad and deep stream running at a high rate of speed.

One cannot help thinking of what vast advantage the spring floods would be if they could only be controlled and turned into great reservoirs. It is safe to say that enough water is passing Lamar every 24 hours to irrigate every foot of agricultural land in Colorado for an entire season.

The figures above given indicate that about 50,000,000 cubic feet of water are going to waste every 24 hours. This water, if it could be retained in reservoirs, would prove of immense value to Colorado agriculturists. Nearly every acre of what is at present desert land on the plains east of the Rockies could be made fruitful if the water could be placed upon it.

The condition has its lessons close at home also. A large amount of water is running down the Fountain. It is in sufficient quantity to fill an entire chain of reservoirs between this city and Pueblo, if such reservoirs were built. In nine seasons out of ten a large quantity of flood water passes down the streams of Colorado, either early or late in spring, but in ample time to be useful in the making of crops. This year has been no exception, but every year that it comes, only to be followed by a shortage of water in midsummer, emphasizes the necessity and the commercial value of reservoirs.

SCATHING REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE VIOLATION.

CHAIRMAN PROCTER of the civil service commission has submitted to Postmaster General Payne a report upon the charge of violation of the civil service regulations in the Washington postoffice.

The report is a most scathing one, and indicates that the Washington postoffice has been the dumping ground for political hacks of all sorts. The commission does not hesitate to speak plainly upon the subject. It is shown that hundreds of clerks were given employment in this particular office without a request from the postmaster, and apparently in absolute disregard of his wishes. The commission declares "that most of the irregularities were directed by the department, or requested or suggested by high department officials, and in either case, came to the postmaster with all the force of a direction." The commission further states that "the department used the Washington postoffice for political and personal purposes to an extent which left the authority of the postmaster in transfers and appointments of this sort but little more than nominal, and placed the office in many respects in the relation of a bureau to the department."

The report proceeds to state, with an absolute disregard of the feelings of the postoffice department officials, that, in general, the men whom they appointed because they had helped carry a ward or a town, were much more poorly equipped for the work than those who had come in legitimately through the civil service. The injustice of the proceeding is found in the fact when any reduction was made the political appointees always held on at the expense of the men and women of merit who had passed good examinations.

The report coming at this time furnishes ample corroboration of the charges of political favoritism made by Cashier Tulloch against Perry Heath, to the effect that a roll of political favorites was carried in the Washington office. We hardly suppose that even Mr. Heath will venture to abuse the civil service commission composed of three eminent and respected citizens. Taken all in all, the report furnishes as complete an exposure of the prostitution to politics of a great public department as has been witnessed in many a day.

THE WEST IN FINANCE.

A RATHER INTERESTING comment upon present financial conditions and the part which the west is playing in them is made by an observing New Yorker.

He calls attention first to the fact that never before could there have been a shrinkage of $500,000,000 in the market value of securities without such a condition having been due to business depression, loss of earnings, in railways and other industrial enterprises; and on the other hand, without causing a widespread panic in the country. As it is, there is no industrial reason for the decline in stocks, and the shrinkage has caused scarcely a flurry in the rest of the country. It indicates that the west and south have grown to be much more independent in their financial affairs than they used to be. And it is freely admitted that Wall street is no longer the decisive factor in the money markets of the world.

The west, instead of borrowing money from New York to move its crops, keeps its money on deposit in the big eastern banks, and when it needs the cash, simply demands its own.

Another indication of the west's place in finance is found in the refusal of prominent bankers of Chicago to accept high financial positions in New York. They are apparently convinced that the star of finance, as well as of empire, is westward, and they are anxious to remain in its effulgence.

There is no reason why the mighty west, the storehouse of the country's precious metals, the granary of the continent, should not continue to grow strong and great and independent, and become a power in finance as it is in commerce.

SHORT STORIES

The Telephone Proposition.

Colorado Springs, Colo.,
June 13, 1903.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

A circular recently issued by the Citizen's Automatic Telephone company contains some matters which are well worth the consideration of every citizen. I have no interest in either company, and without solicitation I wish to call attention to some of the matters contained in the circular.

One of the questions asked in the circular is "Are you in favor of competition or do you prefer paying extortionate rates to a company whose stock is nearly all held by non-residents?" Now there are different kinds of competition and telephone competition is entirely different from the ordinary competition. For instance, if a new electric light company comes in then the people can have a choice of one or the other, but either is sufficient in itself; not so with a new telephone company, because one must subscribe for both phones to reach all subscribers, which is a distinct disadvantage.

As to extortionate rates, I believe the present unlimited rate is $100, the average rate about $50, and there are approximately 1700 subscribers in town, and connections all over the state with many times that number.

Omitting the outside connections and considering only the local, we have 1700 possible connections for a maximum of $100, the new company offers 500 for $45. Which is relatively cheaper? But considering the possible outside connections with the old company, which the new company cannot possibly duplicate in less than ten years, there is no comparison in the value. The only net advantage of the new company is the small number of additional names which the old company has not obtained. The new company does not offer us 500 subscribers in addition to the present connections, but only 500 in all, many or most of whom are now connected.

Admitting that 200 of the 500 may be additional then we are asked to pay $45 for 200 connections as against $100 for 1700 local and all outside connections. Which is the more exorbitant? Again is a rate extortionate which pays only a six per cent. dividend on the stock? The Colorado Telephone company is not, I believe, unduly watered and six per cent is as low a dividend as will attract investors to local stocks. Until the new company can show us to a reasonable certainty that it can furnish us with telephone service for a comparatively less price, it can have no basis on which to appeal for a franchise.

The most important point in the circular is the apparent willingness of the men whose names appear on it to discriminate against non-residents.

This is for us a fundamental issue and one which if allowed to pass unquestioned may do us incalculable injury. We are too dependent on outside money to show the least hostility to it, and since our present depression is largely caused by distrust of local investments it is the worst possible time to advance any such arguments. On the contrary should we not, especially at the present time, and for our own interests, use every endeavor to safeguard the investments of outside parties and show that while we seek foreign capital we will not impair its security.

What of it if 95 per cent. of the stock of the old company is held by non-residents, does that not permit just so much of our local capital to be used for other investments with which to develop local interests? Should we not feel an immediate stimulus to business if it were announced that outsiders would invest two or three millions here, and yet when we have such a company already established on a paying basis, content with a six per cent. dividend, we seem to be willing to injure it and antagonize it for the reason that it is held by non-residents.

Let the new company stand or fall on its own merits put forth by legitimate argument, but let us avoid even appar-

Favors Cache La Poudre.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

As there is an intention to, and necessity for, renaming some of the streets, in order to prevent confusion, your correspondent most earnestly hopes that musical Mexican, or Spanish, names will be given, in preference to the commonplace ones which are to be found in every town. In the past, Colorado Springs has had local attractions of various kinds, and if there is anything distinctive of this state and town, do let us retain it. Numerals, names of presidents and of trees are to be found everywhere, and there seems no reason for calling a street "Elm" or "Linden" or "Oak," when there are no such trees in the neighborhood—and when there are euphonious names which belong to the west. It is to be regretted that anyone should wish the familiar "Cache La Poudre" changed to "College," when there is already a "College Place."

There is too great a desire for change, without improvement. Any one who has visited the South canon in the past, must prefer to remember it, and the falls, as they were then and tourists will do well to choose the North canon for their drives, where they can find wildness and grandeur without the combination of shanties and curios which confront them in the other, and no arbitrary, exorbitant price for admission.

H. G.

A VEIN OF HUMOR

June.

Hail, hail to thee, June,
With thy brides and thy roses;
'Tis the glad year's high noon,
Hail, hail to thee, June,
With thy paths petal-strewn
And thy sweet-scented closes;
Hail, hail to thee, June,
With thy brides and thy roses.

Hail, hail to thee, June,
And the joy thou art bringing;
Hear the young mother's croon—
Hail, hail to thee, June—
And may Love teach the tune
That last year's bride is singing:
Hail, hail to thee, June,
And the joy thou art bringing.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

"What's the price of your best tea?" asked the woman with the market basket.

"Two dollars a pound," replied the clerk.

"Isn't that too steep?" asked the bargain chaser.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the youth. "That's what my folks buy tea for."—(Chicago News.

"John," said the old lady, "go out thar an' relieve yer daddy, so's he kin come home an' git a bite to eat. He's been votin' steady sence sun up, an' he hain't had recess yit."—(Atlanta Constitution.

"And," says the plutocrat who is engaging his corps of servants, "you say you would like a situation as chauffeur?"

"Yes, sir," answers the applicant.

"Well, did you ever run an automobile?"

"No, sir; but I was a mule teamster in the army for years."—(Judge.

"The powers appear to consider Manchuria the door to the east."

"Looks more as if they considered it the door mat."—(Philadelphia Press.

JUSTICE HOLMES WITH THE IMPERIALISTS

As had been expected Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, newly appointed to the United States supreme court in place of the late Justice Gray of Massachusetts, takes the imperialist view of the Constitution in relation to the powers of congress over annexed territory. This is made apparent in Monday's decision of the court in the Hawaiian jury case, and is the most interesting and important feature of that decision. The question involved was substantially the same as in the celebrated insular cases, with Judge Holmes merely succeeding to Judge Gray's place on the imperialist side, with Judge Brown, as usual, giving the opinion, and with Judge White, as usual, concurring in the result, but disagreeing with the method of reaching it.

Hawaii became territory of the United States by resolution of congress in 1898. After annexation and before congress had provided a territorial government for the islands, Osaki Mankichi, a Japanese, was convicted of murder by a majority vote of the trial jury and without indictment by a grand jury, according to procedure in force under the independent government of Hawaii. The Constitution of the United States provides (5th amendment) that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," except in cases arising under the military power in time of war. Counsel for the Japanese, presumably on this provision, had the case referred to the United States supreme court, with the result of losing it. Justices Brown, Shiras, McKenna, White and Holmes holding that the conviction was valid in that congress had not at the time made any provision to the contrary. It is true that the majority of the court might have ordered the discharge of the Japanese on the ground of illegal conviction, without questioning the plenary power of congress over the territories regardless of constitutional restrictions; for congress, in the resolution of annexation, had provided that the municipal legislation of the territory should continue temporarily in force except in so far as it was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. But Justice Brown and the majority of the court hold that, while literally this provision made the conviction against the constitutional order, it could not have been the intent of congress to upset all at once the time-honored criminal procedure of the annexed territory.

Thus the majority of the court held the ground, as in the former insular cases, that the provisions and restrictions of the United States Constitution did not extend of their own force to the territories, or control congress in governing the territories. And the minority, composed, as before, of Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Peckham and Brewer, took the opposite ground. It was the old issue disposed of in the same way, with Justice Holmes succeeding to the opinion as well as the seat of his predecessor.

Justice Harlan, as in the other insular cases, delivers a vigorous dissenting opinion. He declares that congress, according to the views of the majority of the court, is vested with powers over the territories as unlimited as those of the British parliament, which is a law to itself, the creature of no fundamental law and bound by no constitution. In his judgment, congress has no power to withhold the fundamental guarantees of life and liberty from any people over whom the United States exercises sovereignty. He continues:

"The opinion of the court would mean that the United States may acquire territory by cession, conquest or treaty, and that congress may exercise sovereign dominion over it, outside of and in violation of the Constitution.

"It would mean that, under the influence and guidance of commercialism and the supposed necessities of trade, this country had left the old ways of the fathers, as defined by written constitution, and entered a new way, in following which the American people will lose sight of or become indifferent to those principles which had been supposed to be essential to real liberty.

"It would mean that if this people do not retrace their steps, if the principles now announced should become firmly established, the time may not be far distant when, under the exactions of trade and commerce, and to gratify an ambition to become the greatest political power in all the earth, the United States will acquire territories in every direction which are inhabited by human beings, over which territories, to be called "dependencies," we will exercise absolute dominion, and where inhabitants will be regarded as "subjects" to be controlled as congress may see fit, not as the Constitution requires nor as the people governed may wish.

"Thus will be ingrafted upon our Republican institutions, dominated by the supreme law of a written constitution, a colonial system entirely foreign to the genius of our government and abhorrent to the principles that underlie and pervade the Constitution.

"I stand by the doctrine that the Constitution is the supreme law in every territory as soon as it comes under the sovereign dominion of the United States for purposes of civil administration, and whose inhabitants are under its entire authority and jurisdiction"

And there stand also the chief justice and Messrs. Brewer and Peckham, all admittedly among the very ablest members of the supreme tribunal.

According to the position of the majority judges, the Constitution is wholly without force or effect upon congress in dealing with any territory or people under the jurisdiction of the United States and not embraced in the regular states of the union, and an imperial system of colonies or dependencies can be engrafted upon the republic, subject to a government as absolute and despotic and arbitrary as that of the czar. To say that this is in harmony with the principles and system of government intended to be established by the Constitution of the United States is to violate the dictates of common reason and common sense.—(New York Post.

SPOILS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP

The enlarged White house will be none too ample for the storage of all the gifts received by President Roosevelt during his whirl around the great circle he has encompassed. Almost every town and city visited during the past 60 days has added its quota to pile in the baggage car, and no good New England housekeeper will envy the mistress of the White house her task of disposing of this spoil of a conquering journey in the presidential museum and the presidential menagerie. Nor is this all, for while the president has been smiling pleasantly and making pretty little thank-you speeches to open-hearted westerners, others, who were doomed to give unseen, have been shipping their gifts to Washington, and a wonderful assortment of samples of western life and industry await the returning executive. Perhaps Roosevelt now holds the record so far as quantity goes, but Grant retains that for quality, as the gifts which he received in his tour of the world were more valuable than those received by any other president or ex-president. But Mr. Roosevelt's presents are characteristically western. The cowboy, the hunter, the sheepman and he who washes gravel in a little pan, have given their mite, as well as the plutocrat who lives in a palace and dreams of the senate.

The list is a long one, but its more important items are of interest as showing what the people of the west prize the most and consider most fitting to lay at the feet of the executive head of their country. Chicago was the first to bear gifts, and solemnly gave the president the degree of LL. D., through her university, Northwestern university ditto. Milwaukee made him a member of her press club, with "hochs" and cheers. The painted chiefs of the great Sioux nations gathered about the white father at Bismarck, N. D., and he was given an address which had been drawn up in the council of the tribes. Placidly the warriors who had slaughtered the Seventh sat around while the president thanked them, and then, as a further token of their esteem, gave him a pipe of peace made by the most cunning craftsman of the six nations. Gardiner, Mont., received Mr. Roosevelt as he dashed from the snow-bound Yellowstone and pressed a Masonic charm and a gold nugget upon him before he flew to St. Louis. Kansas City gave him a sealskin card case, with a membership to one of her clubs in it; and Abilene, Kan., added a battle-scarred football to the pile. Denver's gift was a gold badge and a golden program of the order of events within her boundaries, and the colored people of Colorado Springs gave him a silver medal. A live badger was presented to the smiling and long-suffering president at Sharon Springs, Kan., and a Navajo blanket was the Albuquerque N. M., offering. Santa Fe tossed her history aboard the presidential special as it whirled past on its way to Pasadena, Calif., where a golden key was waiting for the president. California was productive in gifts, and did more than her share. Redlands gave him a silver plate, and then went through the ceremony of dedicating a big tree to him. In San Francisco the people were more than generous. A golden group of bear hunters will serve to keep the Mississippi hunting fiasco in mind, if nothing else does. A silver and gold canteen was given to the president by some of his ex-rough riders, and the city added a gold vase to the list. Then, as the presidential procession passed through the streets of the city, an aged hunter rushed out from the throng dragging two sets of elk antlers in his wake, and these, too, went on the list. Redding, Calif., gave him copper specimens with a lavish hand. At Portland, Ore., a bear cub was fastened to the engine which drew Mr. Roosevelt's car, and whether this was later presented to him or not the dispatches neglected to state, but, anyhow, the president spoke to the little bear, so even that is not without honor.

Tacoma, Wash., gave him a gift which has much value as an historical relic, a plate made from a bit of the keel of the battleship Oregon. The plate was inclosed in a beautiful case made from the wood which was in the captain's cabin. Faraway Alaska sent her gifts to meet the president at Tacoma, and among them was a placer miner's pan made of solid gold. Another was a golden purse filled with passes to Alaska, so Mr. Roosevelt can go there free of cost at any time. The citizens of Anaconda sent the president a vase made of all the precious metals which are found in Montana, and the vase was set with the gems which are found there. Butte gave him a picture of himself eached in copper, and Nevada City, Nev., added a box of quartz. Cheyenne and Douglass, Wyo., offered a horse, bridle and saddle, the two latter mounted in gold. These things are only the more important, for there were moccasins, buckskin suits, mounted heads of animals and Indian beadwork in almost carload lots. Flowers were presented in every city, and others were thrown beneath the wheels of his carriage, and the whole long trip was regularly punctuated with photographic proofs in disproof of the charge that race suicide impends.—(Springfield Republican.

DETERIORATION OF ENGLISH PHYSIQUE

Earl Grey, the Earl of Meath, Major General Sir F. Maurice and a number of other Englishmen have lately expressed grave concern over the physical condition of the English people. The subject last year had some attention in parliament. Investigations made by George F. Shee, Esq., the results of which are announced in the current number of the Nineteenth Century, seem to show that the alarm is amply justified.

In the absence of general anthropometric statistacs Mr. Shee made a study of the records of physical examination of recruits for the army. These records show that for some time the physique of the men thus examined has been steadily degenerating. Here are specimens of Mr. Shee's results.

In 1845 the standard of height was 5 feet 6 inches. The proportion of soldiers under that height in that year was 105 in the thousand; in 1887 the proportion was 528, and in 1900 it was 565 in the thousand. It was found desirable to reduce the standard in 1872 to 5 feet 5 inches; in 1883 to 5 feet 3 inches; in 1897 to 5 feet 2 inches, and in 1901 permission was given to enlist men as low as 5 feet in height. The standard chest measurement was reduced from 34 inches to 33 inches in 1883; the proportion of men in the army of less than the standard chest measurement has increased from 17 per thousand in 1889 to 23 per thousand in 1898. In 1880 43.8 per cent of the army recruits exceeded 37 inches around the chest; in 1899, this percentage had fallen to 4.22. The proportion of recruits accepted who weighed less than 120 pounds was 15.94 per cent in 1871; it has steadily grown, the enlistment of 1900 showing over 30 per cent under this weight. The average height and weight of approved recruits were in 1890 and 1900 respectively 5 feet 5.8 inches, 126.2 pounds, and 5 feet 5.4 inches, 124.4 pounds. But in these measurements boys under 17 are not included; there inclusion would greatly reduce the averages.

Mr. Shee presents figures showing the decreased ability of British soldiers today to resist disease. The percentage of deaths due to disease among British troops in the Boer war was nearly double that of German troops in the Franco-Prussian war. Comparisons between the health of the British and German armies in recent years reveals astonishing weakness in the British soldier. In 1900, 4.6 per cent of the British army was constantly non-effective through sickness; only 1 per cent of the German army was so. The English army death rate was 9.05 per thousand; the German only 2.4 per thousand. The medical returns of the German army show that, while England has degenerated, the health and physique of the German has increased enormously, and that in spite of the fact that the flower of German youth perished in the great wars of 1864, 1866 and 1879-71. The percentage of rejection for unfitness has steadily decreased in Germany since universal military service was adopted. Where is 1878 three recruits were rejected, only two were turned away in 1887, the standard remaining the same. The percentage of sickness has steadily decreased, and the ratio of mortality has diminished by nearly one-half.

Mr. Shee affirms from similar investigation in other fields that the physique of French, Austrians and Italians is improving. Mr. W. M. Gattie is quoted to the same conclusion:

"While the physique of the British army is deteriorating, the material from which foreign armies are drawn is on the whole becoming better and more vigorous; and this—be it remembered—has come about in spite of tremendous wars in which every continental power of the first rank has sacrificed much of the flower of its youth."

The results reached by inspection of army records are borne out by such other vital statistics as Mr. Shee has been able to procure. He finds that the birth rate has largely decreased in England; the death rate of infants largely increased; the proportion of female children rapidly increased; congenital defects have largely increased. Except that the birth rate in France continues to be less, every procurable evidence shows that continental nations are improving in all physical respects. England alone, in spite of the enormous strides made by sanitary, medical and surgical science, is degenerating. Of what avail are extension of dominion and growth of prosperity when a nation's people are visibly losing virility? What is an empire if it be not peopled by an imperial race?

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

—(Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PRESIDENT ON LINCOLN'S PROPHECY

President Roosevelt spoke at Freeport, Ill., of the "winged words that flew through 'time,'" etc., there uttered by Abraham Lincoln in the Douglas debates which are now commemorated by a monument unveiled in the presence of the president. The truth is that Mr. Lincoln said nothing in the debate at that point which lives among memorable passages from his speeches and papers. It was the second of the series of debates, and was devoted largely to question and answer regarding slavery in the territories, Mr. Lincoln speaking with extreme caution and with such qualification of utterance as prevented the saying of anything likely to catch and hold public attention.

Judge Douglas, however, did make mention in the Freeport debate of a certain memorable Lincoln passage, and this is doubtless what Mr. Roosevelt had in mind. The passage was spoken earlier in the year 1858, when Mr. Lincoln had been chosen by the Illinois Republicans as their candidate for the United States senate against Mr. Douglas. It was as follows:

"In my opinion it (the slavery agitation) will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this country cannot permanently endure half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the states—old as well as new, north as well as south."

Lincoln, in replying to Douglas, took occasion to repeat that he believed that the government could not endure half slave and half free, but he did not dwell upon the matter. The above extract answers to Mr. Roosevelt's reference in saying: "It is forever to the honor of our nation that brought forth the statesman who, with farsighted vision, could pierce the clouds that obscured the sight of the keenest of his fellows and could see what the future inevitably held."

But Mr. Lincoln's prophecy had nothing remarkable about it, except the courage required to speak it under the circumstances. Seward before him had said much the same thing in pronouncing the conflict arising over slavery to be irrepressible. No prophet is needed to foretell that wherever, in government or society, two fundamental and contradictory principles of politics or life find application, one or the other will ultimately give way. Conflict inevitably arises and becomes irrepressible. Compromise and other expedients may delay the issue, but they cannot put the question permanently at rest.

If Mr. Roosevelt did not know this before Lincoln told him, he knows it now and acknowledges its truthfulness. He is accordingly at last, perhaps, in the way of appreciating the truth of a similar declaration for this time, that the government of the United States cannot permanently endure as part Republican and part imperialistic. It cannot permanently adhere in practice partly to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and partly to the contrary doctrine, to make reverse use of a Lincoln expression, that one man or one nation or people is good enough to govern another man or nation or people without their consent. It will become all free or self-governing, or all imperialistic. We do not expect it will become all imperialistic, notwithstanding the progress that way now being made at home through disfranchising schemes on the one hand and syndicated capital control on the other; but we do expect it will be compelled to stop trying to ride two horses at once.—(Springfield Republican.

Golf Links, Race Track and Diamond

Get Wise to What Is Happening by Reading *The* Gazette

SUPERIOR ALL AROUND PLAYING WON

Stick Work of Millionaires Was a Feature.

Incidentally McNeeley Paid Off an Old Score---One Run Saved Peoria From a Shut-Out.

Special to the Gazette.

Peoria, June 17.—Colorado Springs cannonaded Hart's best ones today in a way that was most discouraging to the Wilson tribe. The stick work of the visitors, coupled with superior all-around playing on their part, tells the story of the victory. The game was very one-sided, the Millionaires winning by a score of 9 to 1.

Little McNeeley secured sweet revenge for the drubbing the Distillers gave him under the shades of Pike's Peak in the first series between the two teams last month. "Mac" pitched a very steady game, keeping the hits well scattered and keeping his nerve at critical points. Following is the score:

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	AB.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Fleming, lf	5	2	3	1	0	0
Francks, ss	5	2	2	3	1	1
Congalton, rf	4	2	2	4	0	0
Everitt, 1b	3	1	2	6	1	0
Nill, 2b	4	1	1	0	2	0
Granville, 3b	4	0	1	4	1	0
Swacina, cf	4	0	0	4	2	0
Starnagle, c	4	0	0	5	1	0
McNeeley, p	4	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	9	11	27	9	1

PEORIA.

	AB.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Thiel, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Wilson, c	5	0	1	1	2	0
Lezotte, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Stewart, 2b	4	1	1	4	4	0
Tibaid, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Birmingham, 1b	3	0	2	9	0	0
Wall, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Holly, ss	4	0	0	8	4	2
Hart, p	3	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	33	1	8	27	12	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Peoria	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Colorado Springs	1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 4—9

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Peoria 1, Colorado Springs 5; two-base hits—Stewart, Everitt; three-base hits— Francks, Nill; home run—Francks; sacrifice hits— Birmingham, Everitt; stolen bases— Tibald, Fleming, Congalton, Granville; first base on balls—off Hart 2, off McNeeley 1; struck out—by Hart 1, by McNeeley 3; double plays—Stewart to Holly to Birmingham; Holly to Stewart to Birmingham; umpire—Kelly; time of game— one hour and 20 minutes; attendance 500.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

HOW THEY STAND.

	Played.	W.	L.	Pct.
Colorado Springs	41	29	12	.707
Milwaukee	34	22	12	.647
Kansas City	37	22	15	.595
Denver	41	18	23	.439
Peoria	35	15	20	.429
St. Joseph	35	15	20	.429
Des Moines	37	14	23	.379
Omaha	34	12	22	.353

GAMES TODAY.

Colorado Springs at Peoria.
Denver at Milwaukee.
Des Moines at Kansas City.
Omaha at St. Joseph.

OMAHA DEFEATED

By Associated Press.

St. Joseph, June 17.— The locals took the first game of the series with Omaha today in an even contest up to the fifth inning when St. Joseph scored six runs, taking a commanding lead. Attendance 300.

Score: R. H. E.

St Joseph. 0 1 0 1 6 0 0 0 *—8 9 3
Omaha .... 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 9 2

Batteries— Bowman, Chinn and Garvin; Henderson, Companion and Gonding.

KANSAS CITY WON

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, June 17.— A triple play by Jacobs, Webster and Streib was the feature of today's game. Attendance 300. Score: R. H. E.

Kan. City.. 1 0 4 2 1 0 1 2 *—11 11 4
Des Moines 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—5 14 5

Batteries — Halla and Ullrich; Madigan and Fohl.

THIRTEEN INNINGS

By Associated Press.

Milwaukee, June 17.— McPherson pitched great ball today, allowing only seven hits, but it was not until the thirteenth inning that Milwaukee could get the winning run. Attendance 500. Score: R. H. E.

Mil. ... 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5 15 4
Den. ... 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4 7 5

Batteries— McPherson and Lucia; Eyler and Latimer.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

HOW THEY STAND.
HOW THEY STAND.

	Played.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	50	35	15	.700
Pittsburg	53	36	17	.679
Chicago	53	34	19	.642
Brooklyn	49	25	24	.511
Cincinnati	47	21	26	.447
Boston	49	20	29	.409
Philadelphia	48	16	32	.333
St. Louis	46	12	34	.261

Pittsburg at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

BROKE EVEN.

By Associated Press.

Boston, June 17.—The home team won the morning game from Brooklyn. It was a pitchers' battle between Garvin and Pittinger, somewhat long drawn out through the wildness of the latter.

Brooklyn won the afternoon game from Boston easily, batting Platt's delivery all over the lot. Scores:

First game— R. H. E.

Boston ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 *— 3 5 1
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0— 2 5 2

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Garvin and Ahearn; earned runs— Boston 1, Brooklyn 1; two-base hits— Bonner, Ahearn; three-base hit—Schreckard; base on balls—off Garvin 4, off Pittinger 9; struck out— by Pittinger 5, by Garvin 6; umpire—O'Day.

Second game— R. H. E.

Boston ..... 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0— 6 14 4
Brooklyn ..... 0 2 0 2 1 4 5 0 0—14 18 0

Batteries—Platt and Kittredge; Schmidt and Jacklitsch; two-base hits—Schreckard, Dahlen; home run— Schmidt; bases on balls— off Platt 2, off Schmidt 3; struck out—by Schmidt 1, by Platt 4; umpire—O'Day. Attendance 9,138.

GOOD BATTING.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, June 17.— New York defeated Philadelphia today by good hitting. President Pulliam has suspended Bowerman for three days on account of a dispute yesterday with Umpire Johnstone. Attendance 3,411. Score: R. H. E.

New York ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1— 7 13 2
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0— 4 10 1

Batteries— Taylor and Warner; Sparks and Roth; two-base hits—Browne, Dunne, Keister, Barry, Titus; base on balls—off Taylor 1, off Sparks 3; struck out— by Sparks 3; umpire—Emslie.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

HOW THEY STAND.

	Played.	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	49	31	18	.633
Boston	46	28	18	.609
Cleveland	43	24	19	.558
St. Louis	42	21	21	.500
Chicago	44	21	23	.477
New York	43	20	23	.465
Detroit	45	20	25	.444
Washington	46	14	32	.304

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Cleveland.

RAIN STOPPED GAME.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 17.— Washington-Detroit game called in second; rain. Score: Detroit 7; Washington 1.

GOOD PITCHING.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—Wolfe pitched a splendid game for New York today, allowing Chicago but one hit. The visitors gave the game to New York, by errors by Slattery, Flaherty and Williams. Attendance 1,127. Score: R. H. E.

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 1 4 1
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0 1 4

Batteries— Wolfe and Beville; Flaherty and McFadden.

CLINCHED LEADERSHIP.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, June 17.— The champions start on their western trip in first place, having clinched that position by defeating St. Louis. Attendance 5,000. Score.

R. H. E.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 1 7 4
Philadelphia ..... 1 2 4 2 0 0 0 2 *—11 12 0

Batteries— Reidy and Sugden; Bender and Powers.

GAME FOR EACH.

By Associated Press.

Boston, June 17.— Cleveland won the Bunker Hill day forenoon game by bunching hits, and by a wild throw to first by Gibson who pitched well. Moore was invincible when hits meant runs. Attendance 6,644. Score: R. H. E.

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 1 7 1
Cleveland ..... 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0— 3 8 2

Batteries— Gibson and Smith; Moore and Abbott.

Second game— R. H. E.

Boston ..... 1 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 *— 6 9 1
Cleveland ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1 5 4

Batteries— Hughes and Criger; Joss and Bemis.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

HOW THEY STAND.

	Played.	W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	42	29	13	.690
St. Paul	47	31	16	.659
Indianapolis	46	26	20	.565
Kansas City	39	17	22	.437
Minneapolis	46	20	26	.435
Columbus	47	20	27	.426
Louisville	46	19	27	.413
Toledo	45	17	28	.378

GAMES TODAY.

Kansas City at Toledo.
Milwaukee at Columbus.
St. Paul at Indianapolis.
Minneapolis at Louisville.

At Columbus — Columbus 15; Kansas City 9.
At Indianapolis— Indianapolis 3; Minneapolis 0.
At Louisville—Louisville 4; St. Paul 6.
At Toledo—Toledo 3; Milwaukee 3.

BRITISHERS DEFEATED HARVARD LACROSSE TEAM

By Associated Press.

Cambridge, Mass., June 17.— The combined lacrosse team of Oxford and Cambridge universities, England, defeated the Harvard team today, 6 to 5.

CHAMPION FAIRBANKS MAKES BEST SCORE IN QUALIFYING ROUND

Walter Fairbanks of Denver, the present state golf champion, won the handsome silver cup offered by the Town and Gown club for the best score made in the qualifying round of the annual tournament for the state championship, which was begun on the links of the club yesterday morning. Mr. Fairbanks made the best score in the round, 84, not only winning one of the four cups offered for the tournament but winning a place in the tournament. This will enable him to defend his title to the championship. The qualifying round yesterday was played to determine a list of 16 eligibles for the tournament. The following players were successful: Walter Fairbanks, 84; W. K. Jewett 87; H. B. Davis 91; E. H. Arnold 94; P. Hagerman 95; F. E. Bryant 96; C. P. Dodge 97; J. E. McIntyre 97; F. M. P. Taylor 97; A. R. Gardner 101; H. A. Young 104; R. H. Sessions 105; H. C. Joy 106; F. Rickard 106; S. F. Hamp 108, and C. W. Davis 108.

Results of Play.

The 16 players started the first round of the tournament yesterday afternoon with the following results:

Walter Fairbanks beat F. M. P. Taylor by six up and five to play; W. K. Jewett beat A. R. Gardner by four up and two to play; H. B. Davis beat H. A. Young by six up and four to play; E. H. Arnold beat R. H. Sessions by three up and two to play. G. C. Joy won from P. Hagerman by default, Mr. Hagerman being called to Denver on business; F. E. Bryant won from F. Rickard by four up and two to play; C. P. Dodge won from S. F. Hamp by two up and one to play, and J. E. McIntyre won from C. W. Davis by four up and two to play.

Today's Program.

The drawings for the second round of the tournament, which is to be played this morning, were made yesterday and the players will start out at 9:30 o'clock this morning as follows: Fairbanks vs. Joy, Jewett vs. Bryant, H. B. Davis vs. Dodge, and Arnold vs. McIntyre. The four winners this morning will play this afternoon. The final round will be played tomorrow. The consolation round was also started yesterday afternoon. Those competing in the round were the low men in the qualifying round and were as follows: D. Chisholm, 110; W. E. Blair 112; Dr. M. Black 112; Dr. Caldwell 114; S. J. Mattocks 114; J. W. Graham 116; G. W. Gano 116; J. S. Tucker 117; E. L. Kernochan 117; J. Matthews 118; F. J. Hobbs 119; W. W. Hayden 121; W. F. Douglas 122, and E. N. Tod 123. The results of the first consolation round were as follows: Gano won from Kernochan by three up and two to play; Matthews won from Caldwell by two up; Chisholm won from Hayden by seven up and six to play; Douglas won from Blair by two up and one to play; Tucker won from Black by one up at the nineteenth hole; Mattocks drew a bye; Graham won from Hobbs by seven up and six to play, and Tod drew a bye. The second consolation round will also be played this morning. The following pairs will play: Gano vs. Tucker, Matthews vs. Mattocks, Chisholm vs. Graham and Douglas vs. Tod.

The opening day of the tournament was characterized by excellent weather and a large crowd was out to see the play.

ARTICLES SIGNED FOR WILLIAMS-MALLEY FIGHT

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, June 17.— Jack Peiper today received a telegram from Billy Malley's manager stating that the articles had been signed for the Williams-Malley fight to take place at Pueblo on June 23. Both men will commence training immediately, Malley in Pueblo and Williams at Fruita.

GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP SHOOT TODAY IN DENVER

By Associated Press.

Denver, June 17—There was a good attendance at the second day's shoot of the Grand Western Handicap tournament. The program was the same as yesterday, ten events of twenty targets each, and the best scores was made by W. Waddington of Omaha, 181 out of a possible 200. Dan Timberlake of Salina, Kans., was second with 180 and H. C. Hirschey and George Timberlake tied for third place, each having a score of 178.

The chief event of the tournament, the Grand Western Handicap, is on the program for tomorrow, which is the last day of the meeting.

KUNTSLER WON ROYAL HUNT CUP AT ASCOT

By Associated Press.

London, June 17.—At Ascot today the royal hunt cup was won by Kuntsler. Imperious was second and Handicapper third. All the placed horses were outsiders. Kuntsler started at 33 to 1 against, Imperious was 100 to 6 and Handicapper 20 to 1. Wm. C. Whitney's Pallantrae and J. R. Keene's Kearsarge were among the starters.

King Edward and the Prince of Wales were again present. The king's horse, Mead, was again the favorite for the biennial stakes but Stemilion, ridden by Maher, took the race.

SUBURBAN DAY AT GAY CONEY ISLAND

Today is the day for the Suburban handicap of the Coney Island Jockey club for three-year-olds and upwards. The Suburban is one of the big events of the American turf, rivaling the American derby and Brooklyn handicap for the popular favor. On account of the big contest between the east and the west in the American derby to be run at Chicago Saturday for supremacy, the Suburban has not been talked of as much this year as usual. Goldsmith, owned by W. C. Whitney, is the favorite, but other likely candidates are Major Daingerfield, the winner of the $25,000 stakes at Sheepshead Bay last summer; Hermis, owned by E. R. Thomas; Heno, Gunfire and Africander.

GOOD PRICES AT SALE OF RANCHO DEL PASO YEARLINGS

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—At the sale of the Rancho del Paso yearlings held at Sheepshead today, the best prices of the sale were realized. When the bay colt by Imp Star Ruby-Linda Vista was offered for sale, S. Deimel bid $5,000. In $1,000 and $2,000 bids between Deimel, Morris and Paget, the price rose to $14,500 when J. Kneale said $15,000 and secured him for that figure.

P. Lorillard was a persistent bidder today, purchasing a number of good ones. After some lively bidding he finally bought the bay colt by Imp Gold Finch-Luciana for $14,000. The other sales of $1,000 or over were:

Ch. C., by Imp Watercress-La Fletcha, to A. J. Joyner, $2,500.

B. C., by Imp Watercress-La Primera, to P. Dunne, $1,000.

B. B., by Imp Bassetlaw-Lascale, to Sidney Paget, $3,000.

B. F., by Imp Watercress-Lefleur, to P. Dunne, 1,000.

B. C., by Imp Watercress-Lumina, to G. B. Morris, $2,500.

B. F., by Imp St. Andrew-Lydellia, to R. A. Smith.

Br. C., by Imp Darebin-Miss Clay, to Fred Burlew, $2,300.

B. F., by Imp Watercress-Miss Maggie, to G. L. Richards, $2,900.

B. C., by Imp Golden Garter-Miss Maxim, to J. Kneale, $3,000.

B. C., by Imp Bassetlaw-Miss Modred, to A. L. Aste, $1,900,

B. C., by Imp Star Ruby-Moon Flower, to A. L. Aste, $7,100.

ONE FARE PLUS $2.00 ROUND TRIP,

Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Memphis, Omaha, Kansas City and many other points via Rock Island System, July 1 to 10. Return limit 90 days.

RELIANCE LOST HER TOPMAST

Accident Not Serious and New Defender Will Sail Next Race Friday.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.— Two minutes after she had crossed the starting line for a 30-mile race with the Columbia and Constitution over the Larchmont Yacht club course, in Long Island sound, today, the Reliance's topmast snapped off under the pressure of her big club topsail and balloon jib topsail. The tangled mass of sails, spars and ribbon fell to leeward and hung partly suspended by the torn club topsail and its bolt ropes. With only 10 feet of a ragged stump of her topmast standing above the masthead she withdrew from the race a cripple. Mr. Iselin, managing owner, said after the accident that the Reliance would sail the next race on Friday.

The Constitution and the Columbia continued the race and the Constitution outsailed the former cup defender by nine minutes, 46 seconds, elapsed time and won the cup offered by Commodore F. T. Adams of the Larchmont club.

SENSATIONAL FINISHES IN AMERICAN DERBY TRIALS

By Associated Press.

Chicago, June 17.— The Derby trial special at Harlem today furnished one of the most sensational finishes of the year. Savable, Linguist and Judge Himes, in a fierce drive that commenced at the head of the stretch, came under the wire as named, heads apart. Savable, the American Derby favorite, held at 1 to 2 in the race today, showed wonderful gameness at a time when he appeared beaten, but Gray, who had the mount, held Savable together and rode him out to victory. Results:

First race, 4½ furlongs— Pat Hammon won; Mast second; Lonsdale third. Time :54¼.

Second race, six furlongs—Never Fret won; Antonius second; Joe Martin third. Time 1:13 1-5.

Third race, Derby trial special, mile and an eighth—Savable won; Linguist second; Judge Himes third. Time 1:53.

Fourth race, steeplechase, short course—Golden Link won; Mrs. Grannan second; Ceylon third. Time 3:34.

Fifth race, five furlongs— Peter Paul won; Auditor second; J. P. Mayberry third. Time 1:00 1-5.

Sixth race, mile— Colonnade won; Sir Hugh second; Vulcan third. Time 1:40 1-5.

Seventh race, mile and 70 yards— Alfred C. won; Lord Touchwood second; Milas third. Time 1:46.

TWENTY-ONE STARTERS FOR SUBURBAN HANDICAP

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—Twenty-one horses are announced as starters in the Suburban handicap tomorrow and it seems likely that the race will be run over a muddy track with strong probabilities of rain. Every sunny hour between the downpours of the last two weeks has been utilized at the Coney Island track to rake and dry the course.

On the eve of the great race E. R. Thomas, the young millionaire who is a recent recruit to the turf, has furnished another sensation by purchasing the control of Jockey Rice from L. V. Bell. Mr. Thomas paid Mr. Bell $60,000 for Hermis a month ago and is said to have given $5,000 for Rice's contract which runs two years.

The boy's salary it is said, will be $10,000 a year. He rode Hermis in all his victories last year but the most frequent comment on his riding was that the horse won in spite of the jockey.

AT ST. LOUIS.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, June 17.— Fair Grounds summary:

First race, 4½ furlongs— — Quaker Girl won; Comora second; Peach Juice third. Time 56½.

Second race, 6½ furlongs— Lady Vashti won; Harold Parker second; Sceptre third. Time 1:20¾.

Third race, six furlongs— Louis Wagner won; Maud Gonne second; A. D. Gibson third. Time 1:14¼.

Fourth race, five furlongs— Wreath of Ivy won; Mafalda second; St. Agnes II. third. Time 1:02½.

Fifth race, mile and 70 yards— Hilee won; Father Wentker second; Kenova third. Time 1:46¼.

Sixth race, mile and a quarter— The Wizard won; Kingstelle second; Eliza Dillon third. Time 2:09½.

AMERICAN CRICKETERS WON.

By Associated Press.

London, June 17. — The Philadelphia cricketers today won their match with the Gloucestershire team by an inning and 26 runs.

TODAY WILL SEE FINISH OF RACES

Roswell Meet Will Not Be Prolonged.

Big Crowd in Attendance Yesterday---Billy Mason Was a Surprise---Today's Events.

There were two features to the racing at Roswell yesterday afternoon, the third day's events of the spring meet of the Colorado Springs Racing association. In the 2:19 pace Young Hal won the race, taking the last two heats after losing the second and third to Gayfield. Young Hal opened the favorite but after capturing the first heat let down, but recovered well at the finish. Gayfield, winner of the second and third heats, broke in the last heat and finished fifth. The free-for-all pace was easy for Winfield Stratton, Estabrook's horse taking three straight heats. Miss Williams was easily second, while the other money caused the only contests of the race. In the runs Billie Mason, a 10 to 1 shot, outran Mabel, the favorite in the four and one-half furlongs, and won in an exciting finish. The other races offered no surprises. The match race between Clark Mellen's Way Behind and F. Bean's Amarillo, which was to have taken place, was not run yesterday, being postponed until this afternoon. The management of the races have decided to extend today's program to include tomorrow's events and end the meet today.

The visiting horsemen had made plans to leave here this evening for the Overland track and on this account the meet will be cut off this afternoon and the extra events included in today's program.

The 2:40 trot, a seven and one-half furlongs and six and one-half furlongs for three-year-olds and upwards and the consolation run for horses that have started and have not made a showing in any of the other runs will be run. As many of these will be pulled off as the time will permit.

A feature of today's program will be the automobile race. This will be run immediately after the harness events and running races. The auto race will be a two-mile dash. Those entered for the race are C. M. MacNeill, Bert Wade, W. W. Price and H. M. Carlton.

The management of the Overland meet desires to announce that owing to the fact that their program has been published and horsemen have made their plans accordingly they will be unable to substitute other races for the 2:32 pace and the 2:20 trot on Saturday, their opening, as has been requested by horsemen at the local meet. The 2:35 pace will be run here today, which will make hard work for this class of pacers attending both meets.

The Results.

First Race, 2:19 Pace, Purse $500:

Russell S., ch. g., by Carlyle; owned by R. F. Stubbs, La Junta	2 2 4 4 4
Gayfield, b. m., by Oldfield; owned by J. H. Thatcher, Pueblo	5 1 1 2 5
Stark, b. g., by Pilot Knox; owned by Stark and Hancock, Colorado Springs	4 4 3 3 3
Young Hal, b. m., by Hal Dillard; owned by Joe Barnett, Albuquerque, N. M.	1 3 2 1 1
Arrowpene, b. h., by Nutbreaker; owned by Wood and Morgan, Durango	3 5 5 5 2

Time, 2:20½; 2:23; 2:24¾; 2:24¾; 2:27¾.

Second Race, Free-for-all Pace, Purse $500:

Shecam, b. g., by Durfee; owned by W. L. Trimble, Albuquerque, N. M.	4 5 3
Polar Wilkes, b. h., by Erie Wilkes; owned by Wood and Morgan, Durango	3 4 4
Winfield Stratton, b. h., by Sireway; owned by George H. Estabrook, Denver	1 1 1
Dora Delpha, b. m., by Wrestler; owned by S. S. Bernard, Colorado Springs	5 3 5
Miss Williams, b. m., by Williams; owned by Thos. F. Burns, Colorado Springs	2 2 2

Time, 2:17; 2:16¼; 2:19.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, purse $200—Cerro Santa won; Lightball second; Fernandino third. Time 1:26. Sister Allie, Montach Trilby and B. G. Fox also ran.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $125—Billy Mason won; Mabel second; Bourbon third. Time :56 Percy Clark, Dan Collins, Democrat, Beacon Light, Bettie B. and Nellie May also ran.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $200—Madam Bishop won; Thisby second; T. J. Washburn third. Time 1:12. Capitan and The Dinmont also ran.

The program for today will include the 2:35 pace in which there will be 16 entries, for a $600 purse; the 2:25 trot, in which there will be a field of eleven, for a purse of $1,000; and three running races, a one and one-sixteenth mile for three-year-olds and upwards for a purse of $200; a four-furlong, for horses of all ages, for a purse of $125, and a run of six furlongs for three-year-olds and upwards for a purse of $200. All these have a good entry.

AT NEW YORK.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17. — Gravesend summary:

First race, about six furlongs, selling—Vanness won; Petra II. second; Blue Banner third. Time 1:11.

Second race, mile and a sixteenth—Proper won; River Pirate second; Himself third. Time 1:47 3-5.

Third race, about six furlongs— Valour won; Reveille second; Mohave third. Time 1:12 3-5.

Fourth race, the Myrtle stakes, mile and 70 yards— Duke of Kendall won; Highlander second; Zoroaster third. Time 1:46.

Fifth race, five furlongs, selling— Bob Murphy won; Julia M. second; Pompano third. Time 1:02.

Sixth race, mile and sixteenth— Faulcon Bridge won; Spring Silk second; Aminte third. Time 1:50.

LIPTON'S DEPARTURE.

By Associated Press.

London, June 17.—There was a large gathering of people at the Euston railroad today to bid good-bye to Sir Thomas Lipton, who started for Liverpool to board the steamer Oceanic for New York. The crowd cheered him heartily while Sir Thomas waved his farewell.

On the same train was J. P. Morgan, who was also cheered by the Lipton contingent.

King Edward telegraphed to Sir Thomas Lipton as follows:

"As you are just about leaving for America, let me wish you a prosperous journey and all possible good luck for the great race in August. Edward R. and I."

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH DENOUNCES ASSASSINATIONS

Vienna, June 17.—Cordially worded telegrams have been exchanged between Emperor Francis Joseph and King Peter, but the emperor, in the midst of his congratulations to the new ruler, seized the occasion to denounce the assassinations.

The text of the new king's message follows:

"I hasten to inform your majesty of my call to the Servian throne to which I have been elected by the unanimous vote of the senate and skuptschina. I intend to take up again my ancestral traditions and hope to bring freedom and happiness to my fatherland. I respectfully pray that your majesty continue to evince to me those feelings of sympathy which your majesty entertained for my father up to the time of his death. Should your majesty be pleased to show me the same sympathy in the fulfillment of my duties it will make lighter the task for me. It is my intention and firm resolve to merit it."

The emperor replied in the following terms:

"In acknowledging the friendly notification of your accession to the throne, I desire to assure you without delay of my complete sympathy and wishes that you may have a long and happy reign. May it be vouchsafed to your majesty to carry out successfully the noble mission devolved upon you by restoring peace, quiet and esteem to your unhappy land, so sorely visited by a succession of internal storms and by raising it again after the severe fall which it recently sustained in the eyes of the civilized world, through the heinous and universally reprobated crime. Your majesty may rely on my support and friendship in executing this task and you may be convinced that it will always be my heartfelt desire as it is your own, to maintain and strengthen the friendly and neighborly regulations which have existed so long between our two countries."

An Irishman's Mistake.

Lord Snook's regiment was ordered to India; but before he went he gave orders to a local builder to erect a wall around a certain ruined castle on his Irish estate, which was being picked to pieces by excursionists.

Then he went to India, feeling that, whatever happened, his ruin at least was secure.

After long years he returned, and lo, the wall stood as he had ordered it; but the historic castle had vanished even as a beautiful dream.

"Where, oh, where is my beautiful ruin?" he demanded of the man to whom he had intrusted the contract.

"What!" cried that worthy "do ye mane that tumble-down shanty that used to be here? Sure, I pulled it down and built the wall wid the bricks."—(Answers.

Had a Large Family.

It is said that a farmer living near Fulton was standing in his barnyard a few days ago when a well-dressed stranger leaned against the fence and inquired how much he would take for one of the cows in the lot.

"One hundred dollars," was the reply.

"I'll take her," said the man. "Can you give me two more like her?"

The farmer, thinking he had a chance to dispose of several of his cows at good prices, drove two more out of the barn and offered the three to the stranger for $300.

"All right," said the stranger, beginning to climb the fence. "I want them to furnish milk for my children."

"How many children have you?" asked the farmer, in some astonishment.

"Ninety-three," was the calm reply.

The farmer was getting ready to ask the man his name, with the purpose of sending an account of his life and public services to President Roosevelt as evidence that American families are not growing smaller, when two guards from the Fulton insane asylum appeared and led the stranger gently away.—(Kansas City Journal.

Elmer Foster's Fly.

Elmer Foster must always be borne in mind when one is relating the wonders of baseball. Late in the afternoon, as fans will remember, the shadow of the grandstand falls over the field at the West Side park and makes it impossible for the outfielders to see a hit ball until it has traveled beyond the shadow.

Back in 1894 one of the eastern teams was playing Chicago on the west side, with Foster in center field. The man at bat made a terrific swipe at the ball and hit it. The shadow was deep over the infield and Foster could not see the ball. He started to run out into far center, so as to be prepared.

As a matter of fact the ball was only a bunt. The shortstop caught it and threw the batter out at first. But Foster kept on running—running like mad.

"Look at Foster!" yelled the crowd in the bleachers. "What does he think he is after?"

Foster ran at the top of his speed almost to the center field fence. Then he jumped high up into the air, threw up his left hand and came down to the ground with—an English sparrow tightly clutched in his fist.—(Chicago Tribune.

Light Is on tne Way.

Never heed the storms, my dear—
Grief is for a day:
Far above the stars shine clear;
Light is on the way!

Sorrow sable robes must wear—
Sadly sing and say:
But the morning draweth near;
Light is on the way!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Defective.—The Patron—"Your picture isn't bad, but the drawing's a bit off, isn't it?" The Artist—"How's that?" The Patron—"Why, the clock says ten past ten, and the right time now is a quarter to four."—(Pick-Me-Up.

"I am so glad," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that there seems to be a promise of a real Shakespearean revival." "Is there?" asked Mrs. Packingham. "It'll surely be a good thing for this town. Revivals always do lots of good, even if lots of the people that go forward do backslide afterward. I never knew before that Shakespeare was a Methodist."—(Chicago Record-Herald.

Wells—The last I heard of Brooks he was suing for Lottie Frisbie's hand.

Rivers—Oh, that's ancient history. She is suing him for alimony now—(Town Topics.

Madge—He stole a kiss from me.

Mabel—Well, that was only petit larceny.

Madge—It wasn't—it was grand—(Town and Country.

So Say We All of Us.

When I was just a little boy,
My gran'ther used to say:
"Just keep on growing, sonny, and
You'll be a man some day."
Ah! would my gran'ther could decree
Another kind of joy,
And I could grow the other way
Until I was a boy!
—Baltimore News.

"Why, the bare idea!"
"Of what, dear?"
"Telling the naked Truth!"—(Princeton Tiger.

GENERAL SHERMAN BELL QUIETLY MARRIED

(Continued from Page 1.)

where they will be at home to their friends at the corner of Colfax avenue and Corona street.

Present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Russell, Secretary-Treasurer E. G. Thomas of the Independence Consolidated Gold Mining company, and Mrs. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seeley, Goldfield; Colonel J. Q. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Harl, Maple Harl, Miss Edith Vaughn, Gilbert Tanner, Miss Elsie Vaughn, Howard Vaughn and Master Thomas Seeley.

"We will remain in Denver until all arrangements are completed, so far as the guard is concerned, for the annual army maneuvers," said General Bell. "The guard will be under the orders of the regular army at that time, but until their departure there will be many small matters of more or less important nature that will keep me in Denver. After the maneuvers we will go east and visit President and Mrs. Roosevelt."

There is probably no one better known in connection with the Roosevelt Rough Riders—with the exception of Colonel Rosevelt, of course—than Sherman M. Bell. Prior to his enlisting in the cavalry regiment he was engaged in mining in the Cripple Creek district. He was one of the celebrated regiment of troops and remained with the rough riders until the disbanding of the regiment at the close of the war. In the series of papers by Colonel Roosevelt appearing in Scribner's magazine in regard to the exploits and work accomplished by the cavalry, space was devoted to Sherman Bell, which served to bring him before the country. The friendship of the president has been unwavering. A certificate of merit and distinguishment before Santiago, upon the recommendation of Colonel Roosevelt was presented to Trooper Bell, signed by President McKinley and the secretary of war. Upon his discharge papers from the volunteer army Colonel Roosevelt wrote: "On the whole I think Trooper Sherman M. Bell was the very gamest man in a regiment of game men. He showed himself in every emergency absolutely fearless, absolutely trustworthy, and with singularly good and cool judgment. I cannot speak too highly of him."

After the close of the war, Bell returned to mining in Colorado. Twice he visited Washington and was entertained by Roosevelt. Upon the incoming of Governor Peabody's administration he was appointed adjutant general. The president telegraphed: "Congratulations to General Sherman Bell with good wishes from his old colonel," and also wrote a personal letter to Governor Peabody. Again, at the dedicatory exercises of the St. Louis World's fair the president showed his continued interest. At the dinner given by D. R. Francis, president of the exposition, to President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, the diplomatic corps, Generals Miles, Corbin and other guests, to which Governor Peabody, General Bell and Colonel MacDonald were also invited, the president, addressing Governor Peabody and Colonel MacDonald, and throwing his arm over Bell's shoulder, said: "Boys, I want to tell you what I think of your adjutant general. If I had a regiment and could have only one man in it, that man would be Sherman Bell."

General Bell has known Mrs. Carter, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Russell, for some time, for months, but until yesterday no one, not even his intimate friends, suspected that the soldier's heart had completely capitulated and the young bachelor had decided to enter the pleasant paths of matrimony.

AMMON CONVICTED OF RECEIVING STOLEN MONEY

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—Robert A. Ammon was convicted today of feloniously receiving stolen money, the proceeds of the 520 per cent Franklin syndicate. The amount specifically stated in the indictment was $30,000. The jury was out just 51 minutes. Ammon took the verdict nonchalantly. Just before he was taken back to his cell he said:

"Well, I've got as much nerve with me as Miller had."

Ammon's counsel made the usual motions for a reversal of judgment and a new trial. Judge Newberger promptly denied them and announced that sentence would be pronounced June 29. The penalty may be imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor for more than five, or a fine of $250 and imprisonment in the county jail for six months, at the discretion of the court.

The case has been on trial for the last two weeks, the feature of interest being Miller's appearance on the stand against his former legal adviser and his sensational testimony regarding the Franklin syndicate. Ammon's advice to flee when the crash came, and the transfer to Ammon of the remaining funds on hand.

Miller is serving a term in Sing Sing but is in ill health and the prevalent belief is that he will be pardoned or will receive a commutation of sentence.

OLD MONITOR SAVED FROM IGNOMINY OF JUNK SHOP

By Associated Press.

Boston, June 17.—The old British monitor Scorpion which for years has been used as a target for the guns of the war vessels on the West Indian station, off Hamilton, Bermuda, sunk 80 miles off George's shoals while in tow of the British tug Powerful on the way to St. John, N. B. The tug reached here tonight and her master, Captain Russell, reported the loss of the monitor. The 15 men aboard the Scorpion were rescued by the crew of the Powerful. Captain Russell states that the tow left Bermuda last Wednesday, the monitor being bound for St. John to be broken up as old metal. Friday the tug ran into a storm and the monitor began to leak. Terrific seas began to fall on the monitor's deck as she fell into the trough and two

MINES AND MINING

STRATTON EXECUTORS LEASE ABE LINCOLN

Eight Blocks of the Property Leased to U. S. Hollister and Milton Smith of Denver, Under the Name of the Tunnel Mining and Leasing Company.

The executors of the Stratton estate yesterday granted the first lease on property owned by the estate in the Cripple Creek district. Eight blocks of the Abe Lincoln were leased to the Tunnel Mining and Leasing company, the lease running from June 15, 1903, to January 1, 1905. Other properties will be let at subsequent meetings called to receive reports of the standing of the various applicants.

The Abe Lincoln is in Poverty Gulch, to the west of the city of Cripple Creek. The mine has been worked by the estate. The Tunnel Mining and Leasing company is represented in the lease by U. S. Hollister and Milton Smith; the latter is a prominent Democratic politician and attorney of Denver, who is interested in Cripple Creek mines. Walter Swanson of Cripple Creek will have charge of the operations, being superintendent of the company. It is reported in Cripple Creek that the capital behind Messrs. Hollister and Smith is held by officials of the Standard Oil company. The executors stated yesterday that they did not know this to be the case; they treated with the individuals named and were not advised that Standard Oil money is behind the new company. As one of the executors said:

"We know Mr. Smith and Mr. Hollister have plenty of capital behind them."

The terms of the lease provide that the estate shall receive thirty per cent. royalties.

The eight blocks leased are adjacent to the main workings of the Abe Lincoln, where a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 500 feet below the tunnel level. Another 100 feet will be added to its depth. In Cripple Creek it is reported that Superintendent Swanson will have 100 men at work in a short time.

The executors have learned that the impression has gone abroad that W. G. Rice of the Stratton company is the judge in matters regarding the letting of leases. This is not the case; the board is the only body passing on applications for leases or with the power to effect any arrangements of this nature.

DONALDSON WILL NOT BE CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION AS PRESIDENT

"I will not be a candidate for re-election as president of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association," said President D. V. Donaldson, last night. "I have served the exchange for a year, having been asked to take the head of that institution by a number of prominent mining men upon the resignation of the former president, Mr. Bolles. I have other business interests which are now requiring my time and attention and so must refuse to let my name be considered in the selection of a president of the exchange."—D. V. Donaldson.

The fiscal year of the mining exchange terminates June 30, so that some time between this date and the end of the month President Donaldson will call the governing board together, submit his year's report and state to them that he will decline to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the presidency of the exchange. The members of the governing board when seen relative to the matter were noncommittal, refusing to say anything until the board should come together and hear from Mr. Donaldson personally. In the event that President Donaldson adheres to his present course and declines re-election, it is altogether probable that the governing board will elect an honorary president to succeed President Donaldson and practically combine the duties of that office with those of secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Kinney now holds the latter important post and is one of the most qualified men available for the position. He has been connected with the exchange practically from its inception, having succeeded D. V. Donaldson when the latter resigned from that position a number of years ago. There is a strong sentiment against Mr. Donaldson severing his connection with the exchange as he was one of the leading spirits in the organizing of the exchange in 1894 and his ideas and plans were followed materially during the formative years of that institution.

The annual election of members of the governing board occurred yesterday when the following members were elected: J. A. Hayes, F. F. Castello and J. W. D. Stovell for three years, and C. H. Dudley, for one year. There were some 60 members present and voting out of a total membership of 120, many of whom are non-resident.

LESSEE GRANFIELD'S PROFITS NEARING HALF MILLION

Lessee Horace Granfield, operating the Raaler property of the C. K. & N. company on Beacon hill, is the luckiest man in the Cripple Creek district, judged by the standard of his earnings from that mine. This fortunate easterner has made $264,435.84 cold cash since the first day of January, 1902, and in addition to this the company has made $66,108.30 on royalties derived from Granfield's operations.

Assistant Treasurer Taylor of the C. K. & N. company yesterday computed what this wonderful little mine has done since ore was first encountered during the last week of 1900. The first shipment went out and was settled for on the sixth of January, 1902, since which time 3,857 tons of ore were shipped from which was derived a gross value of $181,886.24 and on which the company received $26,266.30; since January 1, 1903, to June 13, inclusive, 3,763 tons were shipped, which have yielded $248,295.35 gross value, on which the company received royalties amounting to $39,842, making the total production to date, $330,180.59, and the company's royalties $66,108.30. Officers of the C. K. & N. state that Granfield will take out in the last six months of this year quite as much as he has up to date, in which event this lucky easterner will have a cool half million profits to his credit by next New Year's day.

The company received the following returns yesterday: 40 tons, $61.20 to the ton; 46 tons, $62.10 to the ton; 60 tons, $61 to the ton, and 42 tons, $40.40 to the ton, all shipped last week.

GOLD SOVEREIGN IN FINE FORM

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 13.—The Gold Sovereign property never looked better than at the present time. Regular shipments are being made by the lessees, also the company, and everything together is piling up the company's treasury in a gratifying way. The company is now cutting a station at the 625-foot level of the Jackson shaft and when completed will drive to the vein that was opened up on the level above, this being the vein that the high grade ore was taken from a short time ago and deposited in the First National bank of this city. The company claims that it will not have to drift over 10 feet before it strikes the ore shoot. This will give them another good stretch of stoping ground. The vein is known as the Whisper vein and runs from three to four feet in width, while the high grade streak is the center of this vein. The Cripple Creek Gold Temple company has also a lease on this same shaft and is sending out shipments right along. Besides three other sets of lessees are working on the property. Joe Haas is working in the Whisper shaft, T. Clements operating on the Clements shaft and Lessee French working in another claim and all are sending out shipments that pay handsomely from this estate.

Rich Shipment.

As development proceeds the C. K. and N. property of Beacon hill is becoming more and more the First National bank to the lessees and owners and the fact is being proven that it contains the largest body of rich ore ever opened in the district. Their last shipment was small in tonnage but gave them returns of better than $20,000 for the ore which in weight was less than a ton. That is the best shipment that was ever made from the district, it being pretty good evidence as well that there is more to follow. This month the lessees who are operating on the property expect to ship very close to 1,000 tons of ore and they expect it to average all of $100 to the ton. The month's production will net the company almost sufficient royalties to meet their next regular quarterly dividend. The C. K. and N. mine is proving every day to be a wonderful proposition. While their acreage is small, there is only one vein being worked so far and what may be found in other parts of the property is conjectural. The main vein which crosses the property gives the company an ore shoot of about 620 feet in length.

Sheriff.

Gilbert and others who own a lease on a block of the Sheriff property located at Windy Point, resumed operations today. The lessees who stopped work on this property a short time ago, received returns from a shipment from the four-foot vein encountered at a depth of 30 feet, when suddenly it dipped out of the shaft. Continuing their sinking for another 30 feet at the time expecting that the vein might return to their shaft course, but on finding it did not they quit work. Today they commenced again and are now drifting towards the vein, where they expect to find it much richer and wider than when it left the shaft. The returns for the only shipment sent out gave them values of $20 to the ton. S. N. Simmonds, the well-known lessee, who has been operating on the Zenobia property, has also commenced operating on a lease on the south end of the Sheriff. His lease covers a block of 350 by 300 feet, which adjoins the Twin Sisters, on which property J. Kain and others have cut a fine lead at surface, the discovery being only a few feet distant from the line of the Simmonds vein on the Sheriff and this vein is believed to extend through the Sheriff grounds.

Around Gillett.

Gillett section is becoming one of the most active outlying districts of the camp. The heavy rains of the past week have somewhat interfered with work on a number of the properties, but still many are operated. The surface of the Snow Shoe property is covered with a deep wash of disintegrated granite which during the last week permitted the water to pour into the shaft in a torrent, keeping the engine busy operating the pumps. Superintendent James Sweetser of the Arena mine in this section received instructions yesterday to get everything in readiness to start up the property as it is expected that within 10 days two steam plants will be added by the starting up of this property. On the Lincoln mine the large 120-horsepower boiler is nearly finished and this property will commence work on quite an extensive scale within a few days while at the Gillett cyanide mill new steel tanks are being placed in position, replacing the experimental wood tanks of the past, as the company has assurance that their cyanide method is a success.

Acacia.

The recent strike made in the 200-foot level of the Burns of the Acacia company, is holding up in a remarkable manner and the sub-lessees who were so fortunate as to encounter this body of ore are expected to make a small fortune out of their operations. Every shipment they send out seems to get a little better each time and the ore is coming from a 4½-foot vein that averages very close to $150 to the ton, it proving to be one of the biggest things ever opened on the property.

DE LA VERGNE REPORTS TWO NEW STRIKES IN ELKTON.

E. M. De La Vergne, general manager of the Elkton Consolidated Gold Mining company, returned yesterday morning from Cripple Creek and makes the statement that the camp has not been in such good shape for many months past. He noted a decided betterment of mining conditions generally, which he says is the result of a number of good strikes which have been made and the general improvement among big mines. Mr. De La Vergne said:

"The production for June will be materially increased over that of May, which is due to the new strikes throughout the district and to the way the big mines are doing. The Elkton mine has two new strikes which are of considerable importance and which are yielding a good deal of ore. Lessee Bannigan, operating a block of the old Raven mine, has just opened a new find in the 300-foot workings and will be able to mine 10 tons of three-ounce ore a day. The vein lies west of the main Raven vein and is about three feet wide. Lessee Clements, operating the Tornado, has a good strike also, which has been reported to the public. I also learned on reliable authority that the Little Nell strike is a good one, although I did not stop to get the details. Altogether the camp is looking up decidedly and I think better times are coming."

EL PASO WILL SINK 400 FEET DEEPER.

S. S. Bernard announced yesterday on his return to the city that the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company will immediately sink its big three compartment shaft to 1,000 feet, adding 400 feet to the present depth. Mr. Bernard said: "We will cut stations at 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 feet and will run out crosscuts from the seventh and eighth levels opening the vein as soon as the drainage tunnel commences to make some appreciable impression on the water of the Cripple Creek basin. We plan to open the rich ore shoot which we discovered some nine months ago in the main vein in the 600-foot level south of the shaft, from which we extracted those bonanza shipments sent out at that time. The vein is dipping to the west and the ore shoot pitching north so that at 800 feet it will be directly in the shaft. From the latter depth, the shaft will be continued downward for the purpose of getting to 1,000 feet as speedily as possible as we are now in shape to mine on a large scale, having completed our $140,000 surface equipment and are anxious to get to work."

Mr. Bernard stated that the sinking would be inaugurated some time this summer and in all probability about the time the drainage tunnel was completed. Thus, if a heavy flow of water is encountered in the shaft all that will be necessary is to drop a large sinker pump down to the scene of trouble and throw the water to the tunnel level at 600 feet. The company has plenty of funds on hand to do the heavy work so that when once inaugurated there will be no delay on that score.

NEW COMPANY MAKES STRIKE IN GRANITE.

The Standard Mining & Milling company, operating in the Granite mining district near Leadville, has just made what appears to be an important strike west of the main workings in which a good body of low grade ore has been opened. The strike was made at a depth of only about 25 feet and the ore disclosed is a hematite carrying the principal values in the iron with some free gold scattered through the mass of the rock. So far the ore is running from $10 to $25 a ton which is nothing against it seeing the strike was made at such shallow depth. A new shaft is being sunk which will be continued down to 100 feet or more. On the Sunrise claim the 65-foot shaft has opened a five-foot vein which is showing an ore shoot opened at this time 100 feet in length.

The Standard Mining & Milling company has just been organized by H. R. Chapman, John C. Schneider of this city and H. R. Penfield of Manitou, to operate the Sunrise and Jasper groups at Granite. The capital stock is 1,500,000 shares, par value $1 with 500,000 shares in the treasury as a reserve. The directors are: H. R. Penfield, ex-mayor of Manitou; H. R. Chapman, professor of Colorado State Blind Institute; W. L. Howe, G. H. Schneider of Chicago, and J. C. Schneider.

The new company is well backed and is taking up mining in an earnest manner with a view to developing something of permanent value.

GRAY COPPER IN THE MABEL M.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 12.—A find of gray copper that is of great importance to the district was made this afternoon in the Mabel M. workings of the Gold Dollar Consolidated territory situated on the east slope of Beacon hill. Lessees Griggs and Barger, who are operating on the lease on the fourth and fifth levels of this property have been following down the rich strike recently made on the fourth level by a winze. The ore shoot is from three and one-half to four feet in width and exceptionally strong. The beauty of the vein is that every bit is of shipping grade of ore between walls and walls, there being considerable sylvanite showing through the rock, beautiful specimens being obtained, the grade of the ore being around six ounces to the ton. The lessees were also driving for this ore shoot in the fifth level but were brought to a standstill this afternoon when they broke into a streak of gray copper, the core of which is nearly solid metal for over an inch in width. The Woods Investment company, who are the heaviest holders in this company are greatly elated over the new find on this property as they believe it will be of great importance to this part of the district and especially to their property. This is the first time grap copper has ever been found on this hill.

Increased Output.

The tonnage of the output of the district is gradually increasing. From reliable sources it is learned that there has been a decided improvement made in the ore shipments of the camp during the last 12 days. The railroad figures show a steady increase of the tonnage outgoing to the mills and smelters and there is a substantial gain of the first one-third of June over a similar part of the preceding month. Many explained the fact that the people of the district have got over their unsettled feeling and are quietly getting down to business once more, so consequently much additional development work is being inaugurated which naturally adds to the output of the camp. The large mines of the camp have been making larger productions than ever during the last week, while the smaller properties and lessees have been doing just as well if not better than in former months.

Experimental Cyanide Mill.

A small cyanide mill is being erected by Assayer Heslit on Straub mountain about three miles south of Victor. Mr. Heslit is working under the direction of prominent men of the Chicago Metropolitan Street Railway company, and if the experiment with a trial mill now being erected proves satisfactory, a mill with 150 tons capacity will be erected. The greater part of Straub mountain is gravel while some of the richest float ever found in the district has been picked up on this hill. But the new cyanide company expects that the entire surface of the hill will yield from $3 to $8 in gold to the ton and they claim by their process they will be able to treat the rock at a cost of $1 per ton, there being no mining to do, which materially lessens the expense. The company has secured patents on 57 acres on this hill and if everything works as they expect it to it will be a small mint for them. Shafts have been sunk at different times to distances of from 25 to 75 feet and nothing was ever encountered but this gravelly rock. Each laboratory test that has been made has proved satisfactory and the owners, Messrs. Fry and others, have great expectations for the future of this hill.

Shipment From Puzzle.

Returns were received today from a carload shipment sent out by Lessees Doty and Robinson, who are operating on the Puzzle claim of the German-American company. The ore was broken from a narrow streak that the lessees are working from the tunnel level, and gave returns of $266 to the ton.

Free Coinage.

Harry Shell, operating under lease the Pinto shaft of the Free Coinage company, recently made a rich strike on that property which is holding out exceedingly well. At a depth of 200 feet a crossout was run to the west and at a distance of 40 feet from the shaft a new vein of ore was found nearly three feet in width the entire vein returning values of $150 to the ton. The workings at other points on the property show good values and a shipment of 30 tons is now in the bins ready to be marketed tomorrow which will go five ounces or better to the ton. Today returns were received from an 80-ton shipment that was sent out a few days ago which netted the lessees $40 to the ton.

Vindicator.

Lessees Lancto & Jones, who are operating under lease a part of the Vindicator No. 2, have made a splendid production the past week, three carloads of ore being sent out that had average values of over $50 to the ton. Tomorrow 60 tons more will be sent out to the smelters with about the same values. There are six different sets of sub-lessees operating on this property, all of whom are sending out shipments with good paying values. The Maynard lease on block 5 of the Vindicator received returns today from a two-carload shipment of ore which was sent out the first of the week, it returning them values of $60 to the ton.

Trachyte.

The Practical company, operating on the Trachyte property, made the largest output during the month of May that was ever made from this property, sending out over 1,000 tons of ore. While not a very rich grade it had values of $30 to the ton and is shipped without much sorting as everything broken in the ore shoot goes as ore.

Delmonico.

The Rocky Mountain company, operating on the south end of the Delmonico property, will send out their second shipment tomorrow from the recent strike made on the 100-foot level. The shipments consist of 25 tons of ore. Returns were received on the previous shipment which gave values of $50 to the ton.

From Edward No. 2.

Burg & Johnson, operating a lease on Edward No. 2, sent out a shipment today of 40 tons which will have about $30 values. Crosscutting is still in progress on the 900-foot level and no great results are expected until after the completion of this work.

McGarry and others leasing on the Annie J. of the Golden Cycle, sent out a shipment of 25 tons of $30 ore today.

ON THE MOUNTAIN BEAUTY.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 15.—Lessee Tom Williams and others, who recently secured a lease on the Mountain Beauty property located on Bull hill adjoining such well known properties as the Lucky Guss and Last Dollar, are pushing active work on the territory at the present time. On this ground there has been a shaft 130 feet deep sunk with about 300 feet of drifting in all and the lessees now have an ore body that from assays taken is running around three ounces to the ton and the lessees are confident of developing a producer with a little work and claim they will send out a shipment in a very few days.

Hoover Tunnel.

In the Gillett section the Hoover tunnel has reached a length from portal to breast of 1,200 feet and will be pushed until the center of Trachyte mountain is reached, after which drifting will be commenced on the veins which have been encountered during the progress of the tunnel, Manager Wright of the Lincoln property, will commence this week to sink the main shaft an additional 150 feet when he will prospect the territory thoroughly at the depth of 350 feet.

Work on Christmas.

Vaine and associates who are operating the Christmas on Bull hill today commenced drifting on the 500-foot level in an easterly direction. The claim extends 700 feet in this direction. The lessees who have worked this property for some time past and have shipped considerable ore are confident that they will encounter a new ore shoot in this direction, thereby opening up another mine in this section.

Cyanide Mill Clean-up.

The Globe Reduction company stated today that at 12 o'clock tonight they would commence their first clean-up at the cyanide mill near Goldfield and it would take them at least 24 hours to complete the work. The plant has been running since May 25 and during that period has treated from 50 to 75 tons of ore a day, which it is believed will average about $8 per ton. The ore has all come from the Ironclad mine, which is under lease to the Reduction company, and Manager Pruit said today that the tonnage will shortly be increased.

CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN GIVES UP ANOTHER STRIKE STORY

News regarding what appears to be a reliable discovery of pay ore on Cheyenne mountain has just been brought to town. The strike has been made on the Golden Eagle group of claims above Wade's camp, about nine miles south of the city, on the north side of the mountain and at an altitude of approximately 2,500 feet above the Cripple Creek toll road. Here William Babcock, George and William Wilson and others have opened a strong quartz vein seven and a half feet wide, which is yielding assays running from $20 to $120 to the ton and are at this time saving some ore for shipment.

The strike was made at a depth of 40 feet in sinking a working shaft and has been developed by a tunnel which has been run into the mountain about 100 feet, showing ore for 60 feet with good values still in the breast. The owners will continue their tunnel as the vein is showing improvement with every foot of development work that is being done.

Mr. Babcock and his associates have taken 40 acres which they have located and are patenting and will push their development work with all speed as what they have found appears to be much better than the ordinary strike of which one hears so much in the Front range. They sank a shaft to a depth of 40 feet when they opened the ore. Immediately a drift was started out of the mountain, emerging on the surface about 50 feet distant. This tunnel is being used to mine through, thus saving all hoisting and at the same time giving them good depth as they drift into the mountain, which is very steep, giving almost foot for foot. The vein has good granite walls and is filled with a porphyry and quartz gangue with the values disseminated through the mass.

There have been so many strikes reported from time to time on Cheyenne mountain that the reading public has come to regard any new find with suspicion, but from investigation it can be said that Babcock and his associates appear to have a bona fide find. They are not claiming more than a good showing and are willing on that to go ahead with their development work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Olalla Copper Mining and Smelting company is steadily pushing development on the Flagstaff tunnel, says the Grand Fork correspondent of the Boston Mining bureau. This tunnel is now in over 50 feet. The small quartz stringer along which the tunnel is being driven continues its course, and is stronger and more heavily mineralized now than at any point since work was first commenced. The entrance of this tunnel is some 1,500 feet from the company's smelter site, so that any ore mined through it can be cheaply and quickly deposited at the smelter when it is ready for business.

The Bullion property is making a magnificent showing. A crosscut of 12 feet was run in the No. 1 tunnel, and a number of strong stringers of ore were cut, samples of which, when assayed, ran $10 in value. The No. 2 tunnel has advanced six feet during the month. The ore above this No. 2 tunnel opened on the surface and which the tunnel is intended to cut into at a depth of about 150 feet, has been further developed during the month, and with most satisfactory results, ore being found at a point eight feet deeper than outside the formerly opened up ore body. This work is now being continued, and every day is showing the ore to be of wider extent, and of more permanent character. Twelve feet of this ore body was sampled in two sections of six feet each, the eastern sample running $12 in ore values, and the western section sample $17 in ore values, gold value predominating.

No. 3 tunnel was opened by a 10-foot open cut, and the tunnel continued for 19 feet into the ore body. This ore assayed up to $12 per ton, and as far as can be judged at present, it is very great. This No. 3 tunnel is being driven along the contact along the foot wall of the ore zone on the Bullion, and the general appearance of the ore body and the ease with which it can be mined and transported to the company's smelter site, suggests the idea that the problem the Olalla company has to solve is not the discovery of ore in large quantities, but the means of utilizing even a reasonable proportion of what they have already opened up on Bullion mountain, without taking into consideration the known ore bodies of the other groups and claims forming the combined property.

Word comes from the Boundary of preparations being made for work on the Great Northern between Grand Forks and Phoenix. The larger part of the right-of-way, some 24 miles, has been secured and much of it paid for and the deeds delivered, including the Granby smelter spur.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, has only just returned from a trip to Europe, and the definite plans of location are probably now being submitted to him for approval. He will give the final word to proceed.

Arrangements have been concluded for purchase from the Canadian Rand Drill company, of a 30-drill compressor plant for the Nickel Plate mine in Hedley camp. The plant is to be delivered in the course of the approaching summer.

Preliminary hearing of Chauncey Dewey and associates, Kansas cattlemen accused of killing the Berry family, will begin today.

State Mining News

CHAFFEE.

Salida, June 13.—At Bell View siding two miles higher up the river, and near the noted Sedalia copper mine, the construction of a 100-ton copper matte plant is going on. It is designed for the treatment of the large bodies of copper ore known to exist in that property. The enterprise has been promoted by Francis Shine of Salida, and it is understood that he has ample home and eastern capital with which to build, equip and put the plant and mine on the basis of profitable production. E. B. Green of Salida, a competent mill man, has completed the plans and is in charge of the mechanical construction. He hopes to have it in operation early in July, and, perhaps, celebrate the event with other good things on the glorious Fourth.

Henry Slif, a well-known contractor and builder of Salda, has quite a force of men pushing on the masonry work, and it looks as if the enterprise would be carried to completion as rapidly as men and money could do it. The Sedalia mine has more than a local record. It has produced thousands of tons of copper ore, much of it high grade and it is said 200,000 tons of it are at present virtually in sight that can be easily and cheaply mined. With this plant so near the great deposit, it has been carefully estimated that handsome profits can be realized.

No one can safely calculate what the mine contains beyond its deepest workings. Millions of tons that will pay may be found there, and this plant will prove only a small beginning of what will follow. It is understood that John Harrison, a competent mining man, will have personal supervision of the mine. E. B. Green, well-known in the San Juan and other parts of the state as an expert mill and smelter man, will have charge of that branch. The entire enterprise will be managed by Francis Shine.

E. L. Mitchell, one of the well known mining men of the Cameron Mountain district, returned a few days since from Appleton, Wisconsin, and other eastern cities, where he perfected the sale of mining properties owned by him in the Cameron Mountain district and known as the E. L. M., Mary D. and the south half of the Leo M. claims.

The purchaser of this property is the Wisconsin-Colorado Mining company capitalized for $3,000,000 and now being incorporated under the laws of Arizona by D. M. Hyde one of the prominent residents of Appleton, and a number of other capitalists of Wisconsin and Michigan. The price paid Mr. Mitchell was $25,000 and he is to retain 12,500 shares of the capital stock of the company at five cents per share.

Treasury stock to the extent of 1,500,000 shares will be sold at once in order to create a fund for extensive development work which will be inaugurated on or about the first day of next month. A complete plant consisting of the most improved mining machinery is being purchased and will be installed at once. Plans are now being made for the most extensive development work ever undertaken in the Cameron Mountain district. This is universally considered one of the biggest deals made in this district the past season, and Chaffee county residents are confident of more activity in the gold camps adjacent to Salida the coming season than ever before.

SAN JUAN.

Charley Kirkpatrick and Arthur Rice who are working a lease on the Golden Eagle, in Picayune gulch, are taking out some very rich ore. Tests were made from ore taken out of this property that run from one to four hundred ounces in silver and from two to six ounces in gold per ton. This property belongs to James Hart and is considered to be as good as any in that section.

Peek Bros' burro train is kept busy these days packing to and from the Bon Homme mine, in Burrows' park. They are making regular daily trips.

Dan Donovan was down to Eureka last week hiring men for work on his property in Mastodon gulch. Dan is head push for the Sunlight company and expects to do something while the weather is good.

The Astor Mines company of which E. C. Condit is superintendent, are working two shifts on their tunnel above Eureka, crosscutting to tap the Toltec vein. They are now in between 400 and 500 feet. The work is being done with machines.

The properties of the Sioux Mining company have been absorbed by the Astor Mining company and a large number of new claims of excellent promise taken in. The management will remain the same, E. C. Condit being in charge of the work. Several new air drills are now being installed, the drills previously in use being not heavy enough for the hard rock encountered. The company is now working 16 men, which number will be doubled within a month. The directors of the company will visit the property this month.

J. L. Furguson, one of the leasers on the Golden Fleece in Picayune gulch, was in town the first of the week. He reports the looks of his lease as improving. This mine has some very rich ore, but as it is very pockety, it is necessary to do considerable dead work in order to reach or find the pay rock, but when they do strike the pay ore it more than pays them for the work they have done.

A large mule train loaded with supplies for the Western States Mining company, was taken up to Deer park yesterday. The company is preparing for an active season's work.

Parties are now in Eureka with the intent of examining the Index mine. If the conditions prove satisfactory extensive development will be undertaken this season. Mr. John McCoy thinks he can make a steady shipper out of the Index with a moderate amount of capital and work.

The new machinery for the Silver Wing mill is about all in place and will soon commence work on ore from the Frederika mine in Burns' gulch. This company has gone to a considerable expense in fitting up their mill with machinery that will treat the ore from their several properties, and it is hoped they have the right thing. The company also has a lease on the Scotia dump which they intend to work as soon as possible.

John McCoy, Chester Pinney and George Warden are making preparations to work some prospects in Picayune gulch. These gentlemen are all residents of Eureka and have some good prospects.

Jack Craig, who has some good locations up Picayune gulch, is waiting for the snow to go off so as to get supplies up.—(Silverton Miner.

BOULDER.

Eldora, Colo., June 13.—The Rosalind Gold Mining, Milling and Tunnel company resumed work a few weeks ago on the Rosalind tunnel, which they are driving to cut the famous Rosalind and Anything veins on Hematite mountain. The property of the company is well located in close proximity to such famous properties as the Caribou, No Name, Poorman, Potosi, and Boulder County. This entire section is heavily mineralized and the company owns 140 acres of this, lying in a compact body and possessing an ideal tunnel site.

On Wednesday Manager Hughes cut the Anything vein at a depth of 500 feet and opened a body of fine iron sulphide ore about two to three feet wide. Some of it carries free gold and the strike has every appearance of being very rich. Manager Hughes is much pleased with the showing and the work will be rapidly pushed along. The company have immense bodies of low-grade ore. Indiana and Denver capital is interested.

Wall Street, June 13.—One of the great properties in Boulder county is the group of claims owned by the Nancy Gold Mining and Tunnel company at Wall Street, and which is being cut at depth by the Nancy tunnel. Work is being pushed in many sections of the tunnel. Stoping has been commenced in the 200-foot stope of the Last Chance, the timbering of which is nearly finished. The vein is nearly five feet wide.

The Gray Copper and Gillard are showing some fine ore. The company are constantly hauling smelting and milling ore from the bins which are overflowing.

The Nancy is a steady shipper to the Wall Street mill and is preparing to pay a small dividend; its first, which, from appearances at the mine, is likely to be followed by many more.

The Fourth of July tunnel at Arapahoe Peak is being pushed ahead in good shape and will open a fine body of copper ore when it cuts the Fourth of July and Olympic veins. The Consolidated Copper Mining and Smelting company are opening what is destined to be one of the greatest copper fields in the country. There is a dyke of which Mr. Fossett, an eminent geologist, says in his history of Colorado, published as far back as 1876: "The Fourth of July is an immense ore channel situated several miles west of Caribou and near Arapahoe Peak. This is from 50 to 100 feet wide and has been traced and preempted for its entire course of three miles. It crosses some very rich seams of ore but requires capital to open it into conditions for advantageous mining."

This great dyke has been proved to be even wider than above stated and in some places is 200 feet in width. The ore is bornite, chalcopyrite and copper glance. It runs from five to 45 per cent copper, and also carries gold in payable values, together with silver and lead.—(Eldora Miner.

Salina is rejoicing over one of the richest strikes made in the Boulder gold belt for some time. On Thursday of last week a body of ore was opened in the lower tunnel of the Belle, owned by County Commissioner Herival, one mile above Salina, that is very rich in free gold, running $20 to $30 a pound. The find was made at the intersection of the Belle and Fortune veins, and occurs in a vein of lower grade ore 12 to 14 inches wide. The owner was preparing to sink a winze at this point and the first shot opened this rich ore streak.

There is a body of low-grade free milling ore at this point at least 10 feet wide and 700 feet in height. The mine has nearly 2,600 feet of development work in the form of tunnels, drifts and shafts. No stoping has been done in the 30 years the property has been worked, but the ore taken out in the developing of the property has more than paid the cost of the work. Twenty men, under E. T. Webber, are employed. A large ore house is being erected at the lower level. A first-class plant of machinery is to be installed.

CURIOSITIES IN BISMUTH.

The reports of Dr. Joseph Struthers on the production of the bismuth, graphite and antimony in 1902, just published by the United States Geological survey, shows that the production of bismuth ore in the United States during 1902 amounted to 37.5 short tons, as compared with the marketed output of 318.6 tons in 1901. The entire output during 1902 was from the Ballard mine, Colorado, none of it being sold during the year. The imports of metallic bismuth into the United States in 1902 were 190,887 pounds, valued at $213,704, as compared with 165,182 pounds, valued at $239,061, in 1901.

Here is certainly a peculiar condition of affairs, which among other things demonstrates trust methods, once a company can obtain complete control of a certain commodity. This has been comparatively simple in the case of bismuth. The use of the metal is limited, and its preparation for commercial use is absolutely under the control of a single concern. They regulate the price and the output. Two mines in the Leadville district had shipped some of the ore, and the amount of mineral in sight warranted the belief that these properties could furnish all that the country needed. But in 1902 the bismuth trust shut down on production, and refused to accept any more ore from this camp. Still the United States was compelled to import over $200,000 worth, while mines in this country that could produce were unable to supply the demand, simply because the trust would not let them. It probably suited their purpose to import the material.

Of course the industry is so small and the amount consumed so insignificant that nobody will take the trouble to make a complaint. We simply cite the fact as an example on a small scale of the tactics of a trust clothed with absolute power over a certain commodity. The consumer pays whatever the trust chooses to demand for the product. The miner produces just as much as the trust says and no more and accepts whatever the trust chooses to pay. Whenever the trust chooses to close down a mine it does so without compunction and proceeds to import. Consumer and producer are both at the mercy of a benevolent syndicate, and an artificial condition created which has no relation to the law of supply and demand.

An investigation into the ways of the little trusts which control such things as bismuth for which there is no great demand would we believe reveal a curious state of affairs. It would furnish in miniature exactly what larger trusts hope some day to be.—(Leadville Herald-Democrat.

IDAHO.

Boise, Idaho, June 13.— The Gold Coin Mining company, owning several claims in Gambrinus district, Boise county, is advertising for bids for the running of a tunnel to cut the vein at the depth of 250 feet. The mines have not been developed to any great depth, but yield good concentrating ore at the surface and give every indication of becoming valuable properties, with small expense in development work.

The greatest mining enterprise of the year is a three-mile tunnel to cut the ledges at Bullion, in Blaine county, at depths of from 1,200 to 2,500 feet. M. M. Lipman of Salt Lake City, financed the enterprise, and he says work will soon begin. There are over 100 mines that the tunnel will cut, and many of them have in past years been great producers. The tunnel will be of great advantage, not only in getting greater depth, by draining the veins. Of the mines that will be cut the Bullion has yielded over $1,300,000, the Mayflower about $1,000,000, the Jay Gould the same, and several others smaller amounts.

As soon as the snow disappears from the high mountains there will be a stampede for Loon Creek district, where several very rich gold ledges were discovered last year. During the winter considerable development work was done on two or three of them. The Last Packer, the principal mine of the district, yields ore running from $100 to $400 a ton through a width of from one to five feet. Sixteen tons of the ore sent to Salt Lake netted over $2,000.

Four hundred tents from Fort Riley have arrived at Topeka for flood sufferers.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Tablets. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

The King's Visit

By ROBERT BARR

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"No, no," said the king decisively. "Bring them in; bring them in. I'll have none cast into prison without at least a hearing. Have any of your men been killed?"

"No, Your Majesty," replied Sir Donald, "but some of them have wounds they will not forget in a hurry; the Highlandmen fought like tiger cats."

"How many are there of them?" asked the king.

"Something more than a score, with a piper, led by a breechless ruffian, although I must say he knows what to do with a sword."

"All armed, you say?"

"Every one of them but the piper. About half an hour ago they came marching up the main street of Stirling, each man with his sword drawn, and the pipes skirling death and defiance. They had the whole town at their heels, laughing and jeering at them, and imitating the wild Highland music. At first they paid little attention, but in the square their leader gave a word in Gaelic, and at once the whole company swerved about and charged the crowd. There was instant panic among the townspeople, who fled in all directions. No one was hurt, for the Highlandmen struck them with the flat of their swords."

"It serves them right," commented the king. "I hope it will teach them manners. What followed?"

"A whistle from their leader collected his helots again, and so they marched straight from the square to the gates of the castle. The two soldiers on guard crossed pikes before them, but the leader, without a word, struck down their weapons and attempted to march in. There was a bit of a scuffle at the gate, then the bugle sounded, and we surrounded them, trying to disarm them peaceably at first, but they fought like demons, and so there's sore heads among them."

"You disarmed them, of course?"

"Certainly, Your Majesty."

"Very well; bring them in, and let us hear what they have to say for themselves."

The doors were flung open, a sharp command was given, and presently there entered the group of Highlanders, disarmed and with their elbows tied behind their backs. A strong guard accompanied them on either side. The Highlanders were men of magnificent physique, enhanced by the picturesque costume they wore, in spite of the fact that in some instances this costume was in tatters and the wearers cut and bleeding. Their leader was a truly magnificent specimen of the human race, who strode up the long room with an imperial swagger such as never before had been seen in Stirling. He marched on until he came before the king, and there took his stand, without any indication of bowing his bonneted head or bending his sturdy bare knees. The moment the leader set his foot across the threshold, the unabashed piper immediately protruded his chest and struck up a wild "Salute to the Chief."

"Stop it, ye deevil!" cried the captain of the guard. "How dare you set up such a squawking in the presence of the king?" and he struck the mouthpiece from the lips of the performer. This, however, did not cause a cessation of the music, for the bag under the piper's elbow was filled with wind and the fingers of the musician bravely kept up the strain on the reed chanter with its nine holes, and thus he played until his chief came to a stand before the king. The king gazed with undisguised admiration upon the foremost Highlander, and said quietly to the captain of the guard.

"Unbind him!"

On finding his arms released the mountaineer stretched them out twice, then folded them across his breast, making no motion, however, to remove his plumed bonnet, although every one else in the room except himself and his men was uncovered.

"You have come in from the country," began the king, a suspicion of a smile hovering about his lips, "to enjoy the metropolitan delights of Stirling. How are you satisfied with your reception?"

The big Highlandman made no reply, but frowned heavily.

"These savages," suggested Sir Donald, "do not understand anything but the Gaelic. Is it Your Majesty's pleasure that the interpreter be called?"

"Yes, bring him in."

The interpreter put the question in Gaelic, and was answered with gruff brevity by the marauder. The interpreter, bowing low to the king, said smoothly:

"This man humbly begs to inform your Majesty ——"

"Speak truth, MacPherson!" cautioned the king. "Translate faithfully, exactly what he says. Our friend here, by the look of him, does not do anything humbly, or fawn or beg. Translate accurately. What does he say?"

"He says, your Majesty, he will hold no communication with me, because I am of an inferior clan, which is untrue. The MacPhersons were a civilized clan centuries ago, which the MacNabs are not to this day."

The MacNab's hand darted to his left side, but finding no sword to his grasp it fell away again.

"You are a liar!" cried the chief in very passable English, which was not to be misunderstood. "The MacPhersons are no clan, but an insignificant branch of the Chattan. 'Touch not the Cat' is your motto, and a good one, for a MacPherson can scratch, but he cannot handle the broadsword."

MacPherson's hand also sought instinctively the hilt of his sword, but the presence in which he stood restricted him.

"It is quite safe," he said with something like the spit of a cat, "for a heathen to insult a Christian in the presence of his king, and the MacNabs have ever shown a taste for the cautious cause."

"Tut, tut," cried the king, with impatience, "am I to find myself involved in a Highland feud in my own hall? MacPherson, it seems this man does not require your interpreting, so, perhaps, it will further the peace of our realm if you withdraw quietly."

MacPherson, with a low obeisance, did so; then to MacNab the king spoke:

"Sir, as it appears you are acquainted with our language, why did you not reply to the question I put to you?"

"Because I would have you know it was not the proper kind of question to ask the like of me. I am a descendant of kings."

"Well, I am a descendant of kings myself, though sorry I should be to defend all their actions."

"Your family only began with Robert the Bruce; mine was old ere he came to the throne."

"That may well be; still you must admit what Robert lacked in ancestry, he furnished forth in ability."

"But the Clan MacNab defeated him at the battle of Del Rhi."

"True, with some assistance, which you ignore, from Alexander of Argyll. However, if this discussion is to become a competition in history I may be allowed to add that my good ancestor, Robert, did not forget the actions of the MacNabs at Del Rhi, and later overran their country, dismantled their fortresses, leaving the clan in a more sane and chastened condition than that in which he found it. But what has all this to do with your coming storming into a peaceable town like Stirling?"

"I came," said the chief, "because of the foray you have mentioned. I came because Robert the Bruce desolated our country."

"By my good sword!" cried James. "Speaking as one king to another, your revenge is somewhat belated, a lapse of two centuries should have outlawed the debt. Did you expect, then, to take Stirling with 20 men?"

"I expected King James the Fifth to rectify the wrong done by King Robert the First."

"But I have already discredited responsibility for the deeds of ancestors less remote than good King Robert."

"You have made proclamation in the Highlands that the chieftains must bring you proof of their right to occupy their lands."

"I have, and some have preferred to me their deeds of tenure, others prepared to fight; the cases have been settled in both instances. To which of these two classes do you belong, chief of the Clan MacNab?"

"To neither. I cannot submit to you our parchments, because Robert, your ancestor, destroyed them. I cannot fight the army of the Lowlands, because my clan is small; therefore I, Finlay MacNab, come to you in peace, asking you to repair the wrong done by your ancestor."

"Indeed!" cried the king. "If the present advent typifies your idea of a peaceful visit, then God forfend that I should ever meet you in anger."

"I came in peace and have been shamefully used."

"You must not hold that against us," said James. "Look you, now, if I had come storming at your castle door, sword in hand, how would you have treated me, Finlay the Fifth?"

"If you had come with only 20 men behind you I should treat you with all the hospitality of Glendochart, which far exceeds that of Stirling."

"It has all been a mistake," said the king with great cordiality. "The parchment you seek shall be given to you, and I trust that your generosity, Lord of Glendochart, will allow me to amend your opinion of Stirling hospitality. I shall take it kindly if you will be my guests in the castle until my officers of law repair the harshness of my ancestor, Robert." Then, turning to the guard, the king continued:

"Unbind these gentlemen and return to them their arms."

The captain of the guard brought the chief his sword and would have presented it to him, but the king himself arose and took the weapon in his own hand, tendering it to its owner. The chieftain accepted the sword and rested its point on the floor, then in dignified native courtesy he doffed his broad, feathered bonnet.

"Sire," he said, with slow, deliberation, "Scotland has a king that this good blade shall ever be proud to serve."

For three days the MacNabs were the guests of the king in his castle, while the legal documents were being prepared. King and chieftain walked the town together, and all that Stirling had to show, MacNab beheld.

On the last night there was a banquet, which was the best that Stirling could bestow, in honor of the Clan MacNab. The great hall was decorated with the colors of the clan, and at the further end had been painted the arms of the MacNab. Five pipers of the king's court had learned the "Salute to the Chief," and now, headed by MacNab's own, they paced up and down the long room, making it ring with their warlike music. The king and the chieftain came in together, and as the latter took his place at his host's right hand his impassive face betrayed no surprise at the splendid preparations which had been made for his reception. Many dainties were placed on the ample board cunningly prepared by foreign cooks, the like of which the Highlanders had never before tasted, but the mountaineers ate stolidly whatever was set in front of them, and if unusual flavors saluted their palates the strangers made no sign of approval or the reverse.

The red wine of Burgundy, grown old in the king's cellars, they drank like water, emptying their tankards as fast as the attendant could re-fill them. Soon the ruddy fluid, whose potency had been under-estimated, began to have its effect, and the dinner table became noisy as the meal progressed, songs bursting forth now and then, with strange shouts and cries more familiar to the hills of Loch Tay than to the rafters of Stirling. The chief himself lost the solemn dignity which had at first characterized him, and as he emptied flagon after flagon, he boasted loudly of the powers of his clan; foretold what he would do in future fields now that he was allied with the king of Scotland. Often forgetting himself, he fell into the Gaelic, roaring forth a torrent of words that had no meaning for many there present, then, remembering the king did not understand the language, he expressed his pity for a man in such condition, saying the Gaelic was the oldest tongue in existence, and the first spoken by human lips upon this earth. To all of which the smiling king nodded approval.

At last MacNab spring to his feet, holding aloft his brimming flagon, and called for cheers for the king of Scotland, a worthy prince who knew well how to entertain a brother prince. Repeating this in Gaelic, his men, who had also risen with their chief, now sprang upon the benches, where, standing unsteadily, they raised a series of yells so wild that a shudder of fear passed through many of the courtiers. The chief, calling to his piper, commanded him instantly to compose a pibroch for the king, and that ready musician, swelling with pride, marched up and down and round and round the great hall pouring forth a triumphal quickstep with many wonderful flourishes and variations. Then at a word from the chief each man placed his flagon on the table, whipped out his sword, swung it overhead, to the amazement of the courtiers, for it is not in accord with etiquette to show cold steel to the eyes of the king. Down came the blades instantly and together, each man splitting in two the goblet he had drunk from.

"You must all come to Loch Tay," cried the chief, "and I will show you a banqueting hall in honor of James V. such as you have never before seen." Then to the horror of the courtiers he suddenly smote the king on the back with his open palm and cried, "Jamie, my lad, you'll come and visit me at Loch Tay?"

The smitten king laughed heartily and replied:

"Yes, Finlay, I will."

The next day the MacNabs set faces toward the north on their long tramp home.

"What proud 'deevils' they are!" said Sir David Lyndsay to the king after the company had departed. "I have been through the MacNab country from one end of it to the other, and there is not a decent hut on the hillside, let alone a castle fit to entertain a king, yet the chief gives an invitation in the heat of wine, and when he is sobered he is too proud to admit that he cannot make good the words he has uttered."

"That very thing is troubling me," replied the king, "but it's a long time till July, and between now and then we will make him some excuse for not returning his visit, and thus avoid putting the old man to shame."

"But that, too, will offend him beyond repair," objected the poet.

"Well, we must lay our heads together, Davie," answered the king, "and think of some way that will neither be an insult nor a humiliation."

Affairs of state gave James the valid excuse he required, and so he sent a commission to the chief of the MacNabs. "His Majesty," said the head commissioner, "is entertaining the ambassadors from Spain and from France, and likewise a legate from the Pope. If he came north he must at least bring with him these great noblemen with their retinues, and while he would have been glad to visit you with some of his own men he could not impose upon your hospitality by bringing also a large number of strangers and foreigners."

"Tell His Majesty," replied MacNab with dignity, "that whether he bring with him the king of Spain, the emperor of France, or even the Pope himself, none of these princes is, in the estimation of MacNab, superior to James the Fifth of Scotland. The entertainment, therefore, which the king graciously condescends to accept, is certainly good enough for any foreigners that may accompany him, be their nobility ever so high."

When this reply was reported to the king he first smiled and then sighed.

"I can do nothing further," he said. "Return to MacNab and tell him that the Pope's legate desires to visit the priory on Loch Tay. Tell the chief that we will take the boat along the lake on the day arranged. Say that the foreigners are anxious to taste the venison of the hills, and that nothing could be better than to give us a dinner under the trees. Tell him that he need not be at any trouble to provide us lodging, for we shall return to the island priory and there sleep."

In the early morning the king and his followers, the ambassadors and their trains embarked and sailed from the island priory the length of the beautiful lake; the numerous craft being driven through the water by strong northern oarsmen, their wild chanting choruses echoing back from the mountains. The evening before horses for the party had been led through forests, over the hills and along the strand to the meeting place at the other end of the lake. Here they were greeted by the MacNabs, pipers and all, and, mounting the horses, the gay calvacade was led up the valley. The king had warned their foreign highnesses that they were not to expect in this wilderness the niceties of Rome, Paris or Madrid, and each of the ambassadors expressed his delight at the prospect of an outing certain to contain so much that was novel and unusual to them.

A summer haze hung in the valley, and when the king came in sight of the stronghold of the MacNabs he rubbed his eyes in wonder, thinking the misty uncertainty of the atmosphere was playing tricks with his vision. There, before them, stood the most bulky edifice, the most extraordinary pile he had ever beheld. At one end a great square keep arose, its amazing height looming gigantically in the gauze-like magic of the mist. A high wall, machicolated at the top, connected this keep with a small octagonal tower, whose twin was placed some distance to the left, leaving an opening between for a wide entrance. The two octagonal towers formed a sort of frame for a roaring waterfall in the background. From the second octagonal tower another extended lofty wall connected it with a round peel as high as the keep. This castle of a size so enormous that it made all others its beholders had ever seen shrink into comparative insignificance, was surrounded by a bailey wall; outside of that was a moat which proved to be a foaming river fed by the volume of water which came down the precipice behind the castle.

"We have many great strongholds in Italy," said the Pope's legate, "but never have I seen anything to compare with this."

"Oh," said MacNab, slightingly, "we are but a small clan; you should see the Highland castles further north; they are of stone; indeed our own fortresses, which are further inland, are also of stone. This is merely our pleasure house, built of pine trees."

"A castle of loge," exclaimed the Pope's legate. "I never before heard of such a thing."

They crossed the bridge, passed between the two octagonal towers and entered the extensive courtyard, surrounded by the castle itself; a courtyard broad enough to afford maneuvering ground for an army. The interior walls were as attractive as the outside was grim and forbidding. Balconies ran around three sides of the inclosure, tall, thin, straight pine poles, rising three stories high, supporting them, each pole fluttering a flag at the top. The balconies were all festooned with branches of living green.

Inside the king and his men found ample accommodations; their rooms were carpeted with moss and with flowers, forming a variety of color and yielding a softness to the foot which the artificial piles of eastern looms would have attempted to rival in vain. Here for three days the royal party was entertained. Hunting in the forest gave them prodigious appetites, and there was no criticism of the cooking. The supply of food and drink was lavish in the extreme; fish from the river and loch, game from the moors and venison from the hills.

It was evening of the third day when the calvacade set out again for the priory. The chief, Finlay MacNab, accompanied his guests down the valley, and when some distance from the castle of logs James smote him on the shoulder, copying thus his own astonishing action.

"Sir Finlay," he cried, "a king's hand should be no less potent than a king's sword, and thus I create thee a knight of my realm, for never before has monarch been so royally entertained, and now I pause here to look once more on your castle of pine."

So they all stayed progress and turned their eyes toward the wooden palace they had left.

"If it were built of stone," said the Pope's legate, "it would be the strongest house in the world as it is the largest."

"A bulward of bones is better than a castle of stones," said Sir Finlay. "That is an old Highland saying with us, which means that a brave following is the best ward. I will show you my bulwark of bones."

And with that, bowing to the king as if to ask permission, he raised his bugle to his lips and blew a blast. Instantly from the corner of the further bastion a torch flamed forth, and that torch lighted the one next to it, and this another, so that speedily a line of fire ran along the outlines of the castle, marking out the square towers and the round, lining the curtain, the smaller towers, turrets and parapets. Then at the top of the bailey wall a circle of Highlanders lit torch after torch, and thus was the whole castle illuminated by a circle of fire. The huge edifice was etched in flame, against the somber background of the high mountain.

"Confess, legate," cried the king, "that you never saw anything more beautiful in fair Italy."

"I am willing to admit as much," replied the Roman.

Another blast from the bugle and all the torches on the castle itself disappeared, although the fire on the bailey wall remained intact. From machicolated tower, keep, peel and curtain, the nimble Highlanders, torchless, scrambled down, cheering as they came.

For a moment the castle walls were alive with fluttering tartans, strongly illuminated by the torches from the outer bailey. Each man held his breath while this perilous acrobatic performance was being accomplished, and silence reigned over the royal party until suddenly broken by the Italian.

"Highlander," he cried, "your castle is on fire."

"Ay," said the Highlander, calmly, raising his bugle again to his lips.

At the next blast those on the bailey wall thrust their torches, still burning, among the chinks of the logs and swarmed to the ground as speedily and as safely as those on the main building. Now the lighted torches that had been thrown on the roof of the castle, disappearing a moment from sight, gave evidence of their existence. Here and there a long tongue of flame sprang up and died down again.

"Can nothing be done to save the palace?" shouted the excitable Frenchman. "The waterfall! the waterfall! Let us go back or the castle will be destroyed."

"Stand where you are," said the chief, "and you will see a sight worth coming north for."

Now, almost with the suddenness of an explosion, great sheets of flame rose, towering into a mountain of fire. The logs themselves seemed to redden as the light glowed through every crevice between them. The bastions, the bailey walls, were great wheels of flame, encircling a palace that had all the vivid radiance of molten gold. The valley for miles up and down was lighter than the sun ever made it.

"Chieftain," said the legate, in an awed whisper, "is this conflagration accident or design?"

"It is our custom," replied MacNab, "A monarch's pathway must be lighted, and it is not fitting that a residence once honored by our king should ever again be occupied by any one less noble. The pine tree is the badge of my clan. At my behest the pine tree sheltered the king, and now, at the blast of my bugle, it sends forth to the glen its farewell of flame."

SMOKE AND LIVE LONG.

The Advice of the Oldest Woman in the World.

Mary McDonald, the oldest woman in the world, imputes her longevity to tobacco. She is 133 years of age, and since she was 12 she has smoked. Her advice to those who would be centenarians is: "Enjoy at least three pipes of tobacco daily."

Mrs. McDonald is an inmate of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons in Philadelphia. About her great age there is no doubt, for this matter has been investigated by a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To students of history the old woman is a mine of information. She remembers the colonial period as though it had been yesterday. To students of longevity she is no less valuable a mine, for she has thought much on hygiene, and has drawn up a series of "Rules of Right Living."

These are Mrs. McDonald's rules:

"Smoke after each meal, and before going to bed.

"Marry young.

"Rise with the sun, winter and summer, but always retire early enough to have had, by sunrise, eight full hours of sleep.

"Drink as little as possible.

"Never take cold baths.

"Keep the mind occupied with work during the day.

"Do not work at night."

The years have withered Mrs. McDonald as, in Rider Haggard's forgotten novel of "She," they withered Ayesha. Mrs. McDonald was in her youth above the medium height and of robust figure. Today she is smaller than an 8-year-old child. Her height is four feet and she weighs 51 pounds.

No living skeleton in a side show ever had arms more frightfully emaciated than hers. No mummy's face was ever more withered, more lined, more sunken. Yet the little, gnarled hands at the ends of these emaciated arms are strong and capable and the black eyes set in the wrinkled face shine with intelligence.

She discussed her "Rules of Right Living." Of these she is proud.

"I have used tobacco since I was 12 years old," she said, "and it has been a staff and a comfort to me. I have never smoked excessively. From four to six mild, clean pipes has been my daily allowance always. I have never smoked before breakfast nor on an empty stomach. I have found that tobacco eases pain, helps the digestion of food, cures insomnia, and lightens sorrow. Therefore I recommend it to the world. Tobacco has made my life long and pleasant, and before I would give it up I would give up food.

"I advise every one to marry early, because I married early myself. Early marriages are good for men. They keep them out of bad habits and bad company, make them temperate, and cause them to be punctual and industrious. Early marriages are good for women because they make them happy. A single woman is always more or less unhappy, just as a single man is. We have the good book's authority for that. It says it is bad for us to be alone, and that is the truth, for when we are alone we are wretched. All the animals and birds marry early. Early marriages are what nature bids.

"Nature bids us, too, to sleep when it is dark, and to be up when it is light. That is why I advise early retiring and early rising. It is always best to keep as closely as we can to the commands of nature.

"Young folks should not drink at all if they would live long. I have known a half dozen people of great age, and their experience of drinking was like mine in each case—they did not begin to use alcohol until they were 50 or 60 years old. When one gets to be that age a small drink of whisky now and then does good—seems to build up the system like bread and meat. But in the young whisky and beer only do harm. The young have plenty of strength, courage and high spirits. What do they need, then, with stimulants? Furthermore, it is only they who begin to drink early who become drunkards. If you don't begin to drink till you are middle-aged you will never drink to excess."

The committee of the Daughters of the Revolution that investigated Mary McDonald's case made a report guaranteeing her to be over 131 years old. Mrs. McDonald claims that in her childhood she lived near Valley Forge in the township called King of Prussia, in the family of Reese Howell. She said she knew Isaac Walker and his family well, and there were other revolutionary characters whom she cited. The committee's investigation proved that the obscure persons whom Mrs. McDonald named had indeed been residents of Valley Forge and its neighborhood during the revolution, and all her other statements were borne out by research into the original documents of the neighborhood.—(Kansas City Journal.

Prosperous Days for the Sea Cook on Board the Modern Ocean Liner.

New York, June 13.—These days of mighty steamships—leviathans that day by day push the white sails of the old-time commerce carriers farther and farther from the direct routes of trade—have worked revolution in the lives of men "who go down to the sea in ships." To some these changes have worked a certain woe. There is the foremast hand who once was weatherly wise aloft, knew how and when to reef and furl, could steer the plunging packet into the froth of a gale by the shiver of the foresail leech, and work wonderful devices with a marlin spike and a rope; and who now is a deck washer, a scrubber of paint, and a booster of passengers' luggage. On the other hand, there is the sea cook, once the despised and derided "doctor" of the sailing ships, a man with two dishes which were worth while, one of which was "lobscouse" and the other wasn't. Today the sea cook on the liner is a functionary, a man of mark, drawing a salary that would make an old-timer green with envy, having satellites, attendants and understrappers galore.

The struggles of the old-time sea cook with his limited larder, his unhandy surroundings, would have been ludicrous had they not been fraught with too deep a significance to the hungry crew; this made them pathetic. The cook is a regularly articled member of the crew on a sailing vessel, and this is no nominal service. At the cry "All hands on deck," he may have to leave his kettles, no matter how critical the moment. On some ships it used to be the cook's especial duty to tend the foresheet. When he came back the soft bread was burnt in the baking, the "hot pie" was a wreck, and the "dog's body" reduced to unnourishing bones.

Even with smiling skies and everything going his way the sailing cook's life is by no means a merry one. His gallery is on deck, often forward, just where a good boarding sea can soak it, and where he gets the full fling and send of the rollers. How he keeps pots on the stove in a jumping sea is a question which he could not answer himself, but he must manage it. Perhaps the small size of his galley helps, for its space is usually not more than 6 feet by 12, and he can stand in the middle and reach almost anything without jumping for it. Then again the restrictions are such that he is not apt to have his pots brimming over. On most sailing vessels the sea cook is limited to two quarts of fresh water daily for each man, and with this he is expected to produce a full quart of coffee, a pint and a half of tea, and a pint of pea soup. It will be seen that clever management is needed for this feat.

On three days of the week he has to make duff of bread instead of pea soup. The ingredients for this duff or bread, are a half pound of flour per man, some fat boiled from the salt beef, generally known as "slush," and the aforesaid water.

Gastronomic luxuries on the sailing ship include such luxuries as "lobscouse," "dandyfunk" and "dog's body." "Lobscouse" is, withal, a simple luxury, but it has its draw-backs for it can be made only after a heavy shower of rain or at such times as the steward can be prevailed upon to be generous and serve out an extra bucket of water. The amount of water on a long voyage is necessarily limited, and the usual service does not admit of "lobscouse."

Having the water then, heaven sent, or otherwise, this is how "lobscouse" is made. Take the salt beef and pork scraps remaining from previous meals, cut into junks and heave into a pot. Smash up some hard tack with a belaying pin and heave in about an equal quantity with the meat. An onion and some pepper, if obtainable, will add to the flavor. Cover with water, let it simmer gently, and serve hot.

"Dandyfunk" is a sort of nautical gingerbread. You put hard tack into a canvas bag and pound it with a sailmaker's mallet until it is reduced to minute fragments. Mix to a paste with water, molasses, and carefully selected "slush." Put in a baking pan and bake until brown. A little piece of ginger, of course, adds to this delectable dish, and is available if the steward is feeling good natured.

"Dog's body" hardly merits so unpropitious a name. It is really "dandyfunk" with the molasses left out and replaced by the day's allowance of pea soup and some bits of fine chopped pork. Onions must be obtained, either by cajolery or treachery, added, and the whole baked and served hot. Sometimes the men themselves prepare this dish from the remnants of preceding meals and, if the cook is feeling well, he puts it in the oven for them; if not, it has to wait over till a more auspicious day.

Such were the table luxuries served by the old-time sea cook, and it must be confessed that he did as well as he could, surprisingly well under the circumstances. Such an one would be lost in amazement, however, on a modern liner. Serve "lobscouse" on any one of the passenger ships of the Morgan "merger" and where would you be? Not one of these but serves a daily menu equaled only in the very best and most expensive hotels. Here is not one cook, but many, and the duties are divided so that each may pursue his specialty. Take one of the American line vessels, for instance, where American wages are paid and things are done in American fashion. There is the chief cook, earning $60 a month; a second, who gets $40, and a third receiving $25. There is the French cook, a chef, drawing $50, a first vegetable cook, $25, and two more at $17. There are two scullery men who draw $17 each, and all this imposing array is for the first cabin alone.

For the second class there is still another chief cook, drawing $37.50 a month; a second at $25, and two more receiving $17. When you come to the third class—the steerage as we used to call it before the big improvements that were made in recent years, when "third class" on a boat like the Cedric or the Celtic means more than "cabin" did once on a time—there are still three cooks, first, second and third, drawing $32.50, $20 and $17, according to their respective importance. The second and third class passengers have no French chef, as yet, though with the improvements and luxuries added year by year to the great ocean liners, it is quite possible that these will arrive in due season.

A similar service prevails on other first-class liners, though it is worthy of note that wages do not range as high, as a rule. The highest wages are invariably paid under the American flag—on shipboard, at all events.

Among all this array of highly paid and highly skilled professionals the old-time sea cook would no doubt be figuratively, as well as literally, "at sea." Yet it is probable that not a single liner cook could properly prepare "dog's body" or "dandyfunk." Instead, he has at his service all the luxuries that modern life ashore can command. The world is drawn upon for his supplies and such materials as go to garnish the larder of the finest hotels are at his beck and call. Deep in the cavernous hold of the great ship are a dozen storerooms, packed, locked, and guarded, and from these he draws as occasion demands. From the refrigerating rooms, iced by special machinery run for that purpose alone, the ship's butchers bring meats and cut them to his taste. There is the poultry and game room, the fruit room, the butter and cream room, the vegetable room, all a part of his storehouse. In the latest modern ovens bakers bake bread and cake for him. A confectioner prepares dainties and serves ice cream from the ice cream room where it is kept frozen the voyage through. And so it goes.

But if the old-time cook were amazed at all this he would be still more astonished at the liner's galleys. In the Philadelphia or New York of the American line—in all the big ships, for that matter—there are placed low in the hull amidships where there is little to be feared from the motion of the sea. There is a galley for the first class, another for the second, and still another for the third. While on some ships the food for the crew comes from the third class galley, on others it is cooked in a special galley, where there is a first and second cook, especially for the crew. In all these every modern appliance is to be found, just as would be the case in the hotel ashore, and, indeed, the labors of the cooks on a liner differ little from those in a city hotel where 2,000 or 3,000 people are fed daily. The same appliances, the same supplies, and the same results are all found there. The space is rather more circumscribed than in a hotel, but it vastly exceeds that to which the old sailing vessel cook is accustomed. There is room enough to do the work without crowding, and that is all any cook may ask.

The modern liner cook is no longer a sailor. He wouldn't know a reef point from a belaying pin if the two lay side by side. He is no longer required to be able to "hand, reef, and steer," but he can broil and brew to a nicety, he can manage a gang of bakers, stewers, and roasters, and he knows to a dot the ingredients of a thousand luxuries of the palate that one would expect only in king's houses. His scullions wash the dishes by machinery and clean the silver in gangs. The crew of the liner eat the best of modern food, cooked with skill, and the old allowance of two quarts of water to a man has long since ceased to hamper the cook's output and test his ingenuity. He himself is hired ashore in the same way and from the same sources that a cook for a hotel would be hired, and he has his special stateroom and even his allowance of wine with meals. The sea cook's lines have surely fallen in pleasant places and his path is one of peace.

GET RICH SCHEMES.

An Illinois banker writing to the editor of The Financier of New York city makes some pertinent remarks upon the subject:—The Evolution of the Get Rich Concern; which may be applied to the get-rich mining concerns with which unscrupulous promoters are attempting to gull the innocent investor. The banker says:

Sir:—In a recent issue of your paper, you published an editorial, "The Evolution of the Get Rich Concern," in which you make the assertion that the only relief from this species of nuisance lies in the enactment of laws which will make it impossible for people who do not understand financial problems, to be robbed at frequent intervals.

As a country banker, I believe you are right. We have here a town of 2,500 people, mostly prosperous and inclined to save money. To my certain knowledge no less than ten "fake" propositions, mining and otherwise, have been worked in this vicinity within a year. Our bank, while not particularly a savings institution, encourages small accounts, more from a desire to aid the town in its progress than with any idea of making much profit out of the savings depositor. We carry the money of this class, and are intimately acquainted with the little family tragedies, the rise and fall of the houses of Smith, Jones, Brown, et. al., as expressed in the fluctuations of their hard-earned surplus in our bank. When a new member of these families comes into the world, the bank account diminishes; when one of them goes out of the world, same result is seen. The ease with which these little accounts diminish, and the real struggle indicated in the slow progress of building them up, tell their own story of self denial. Yet these people bite at the "get rich" swindle without hesitation. About two years ago, when some of our customers of this class began buying New York drafts, we were rather mystified, knowing that the thing was unusual. We did not like to express too much curiosity, as this would have been resented. Our president was of the opinion that some mail order firm had been circulating literature locally, but when we suddenly dropped to the fact that the drafts were going to one firm, although under different names, at the same address, we had a key to the mystery. The "get-rich-quick" concern was reaping its harvest. The board discussed the matter, and as we severally were personally acquainted with the majority of the depositors, we initiated a campaign of missionary work. When one of the victims came in to buy a draft, our president would take him into his office and talk to him truthfully, and often bluntly, for the president is a forceful man. He saved many of our humble depositors from losing their small hoards. Some, however, resented the interference, and accused the bank of being unable to furnish the amounts called for. What the respected head of our bank went through in the first "get-rich-quick" raid is still a subject of mirthful allusion among our junior clerks, but in the end he gave it up, pleading that no member of the church and head of the Sunday school could combine teaching finance and religion. The strain on the temper, he said, was too great.

He got me to try it awhile, but I will not dwell on the soul-stirring experience I went through in the next few weeks. I did better, however, for I am mild-mannered and never got angry when a depositor who saw a fortune at the end of his nose would drawl out: "O, yes, but I guess the bank can stand for this $20 draft, even if your old shebang is hard up, and it must be when you make so much fuss over a few dollars."

Finally, I quit myself, but I hung up a sign over the window which worked for a time. This read in effect: "Any concern which guarantees 100 per cent. dividends is a swindle, and we will furnish the name of a man who will bet two to one that you lose every dollar you put in any such scheme." The president said that the sign was not very dignified, and it wasn't, but it scared a few. Others drew out all their money and patronized the postoffice, being ashamed, apparently, to let us know what they were doing.

To make a long story short, the get rich swindlers have taken $3,000 of hard-earned money out of this town in twelve months, and heaven only knows how much more they will obtain if New York and Chicago do not shut down on the meanest device ever practiced for robbing innocent people of their money.

It is out of the province of "The Financier" perhaps, as a technical banking journal, to institute a crusade, but every word you print finds an echo in the heart of the country banker, who, while he is often accused of selfishness, yet has a friendly interest in his townsmen, and likes to help the men who are trying to lay aside a dollar or two for a rainy day.

Why He Married Many Times.

When Tolstoi was preparing to write "Resurrection," he frequented the criminal courts of Moscow and St. Petersburg. He tells, in a letter to an American friend, how a bigamist appeared one day before a Moscow judge. The man had married seven wives in three years. This he himself admitted.

"Why on earth," the judge asked, "did you want to marry so many times?"

"In order, sir," he replied, "to find a good one, if possible."—(New York Tribune.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Messrs. Svensgard and Frank Millright spent a few days last week in Colorado Springs. They returned Wednesday evening.

Mr. Isaac Gutshall attended the races in Pueblo Thursday. His horse, Jess C., won third money.

Jack Allis came up from Colorado Springs Saturday to visit his uncle, Chas. H. Allis.

Mrs. Alice Wilson and daughter, Miss Laura, of Table Rock, returned on Thursday from a few days' visit with relatives in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Parker of St. Louis stopped off on her way home from California for a visit with her cousin, Dr. Wynne, and wife. She left for her home on Saturday.

Mrs. Pierson came from Golden Tuesday. At present she is staying with Mrs. Anderson but expects to go to housekeeping on the Woodbury ranch soon. Mr. Pierson has charge of the tie cutters at that place.

Mr. Arthur Peterson purchased Mr. Hames' interest in the meat market last week and the two brothers will conduct the shop from now on.

Mr. and Mrs. Hames, Miss Fields, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Gutshall, Dr. and Mrs. Rupp and children, Florence and Harry, and Mrs. Woodworth were Colorado Springs visitors Saturday.

Mr. W. A. Perkins of Colorado Springs spent Sunday in Monument.

Mr. Duncan, a traveling salesman, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Will Foster, of Table Rock.

The Children's day exercises were postponed for two weeks. A number of the children of the community have chicken pox. Mrs. E. Myers remembered the children with a large box of roses from Rocky Ford.

The Woodmen have decided to have their Fourth of July picnic in the woods two miles east of town. The program will consist of speaking, music, races and games. A grand ball will be given at their hall in the evening.

Mr. Betts of Colorado Springs will open a meat market in the shop formerly occupied by Allis Bros.

Mrs. Chrisman of Denver came Sunday for a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. Wythe McConnell.

Mr. Harry Limbach, who has been teaching in a military school at Macon, Missouri, came home Friday for his summer vacation.

Mr. B. Brawner, brother of P. V. Brawner, is now employed as night operator at the A. T. & S. F. depot in place of Mr. Johnson, who has gone to Pueblo.

Mrs. Davis, who has been staying with Mrs. Vail at Pring, left for her home in Butte the forst of the week.

Mr. Henry Limbach is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Messrs. Frank and Chas. M. Kirk of Denver and Mr. Fowler of Eastonville were in town Sunday.

Mrs. H. R. Butler of Palmer Lake was a Denver visitor Friday.

Mr. Priestly, who was taken very ill one day last week at Palmer Lake, was removed to Denver Saturday.

The Sunday school children will picnic in the grove on Mr. Getting's ranch on next Friday.

Mrs. Frank Bell and niece, Miriam Bell, returned from Las Animas on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Allen who were married in Denver last Tuesday, are visiting at the home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan. They expect to leave soon for Pittsburg, where Mr. Allen has a position as electrician.

The Palmer Lake ball nine was defeated by the Monument boys Sunday afternoon at this place.

County Commissioners Fairall and Rouse were in Monument Monday.

Mr. Sirey bought a herd of horses from Dr. Bonnet last week. He and Mr. Wiley are busy breaking horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Harding and Miss Pearl Jones of Cherry Creek went to Colorado Springs Sunday for a visit.

Miss Pring of Colorado Springs visited her sister, Mrs. McConnell, Monday.

The Misses Jessie and Alice Dougherty of Husted, who have been attending school in Colorado Springs, came home Saturday to spend their summer vacation.

Mr. Oscar Mackelfresh visited at the home of Mrs. Roberts last week.

Miss Taylor, who has been stopping at Dr. Rupp's for the past two weeks, left on Tuesday morning for Rocky Ford.

Mr. W. D. Watts has disposed of his ranch interests at Elbert and will move his family to Monument soon

Mr. A. F. Davis of Table Rock took his young son to Pueblo to the sanitarium on Tuesday for treatment for rheumatism.

Mr. Schubarth moved his saw mill to the Sterling ranch on Monday to saw wood.

H. Londenberg of Chicago is stopping at the Curtis ranch.

EASTONVILLE

Mr. Reynolds, representing the Continental Insurance company, was doing business in town the latter part of the week.

Miss Pearl Payton of Colorado Springs, Miss Pearl Ross and Miss May Hart of Manitou, attended Children's day exercises at Eastonville Sunday, returning to their homes Sunday evening.

Miss Mabel Ross went to Manitou Sunday where she expects to stay during the summer.

Allen Hillebert made a business trip to Colorado Springs the first of the week.

Miss Jennie Taylor of Black Hawk, Colo., who has been the guest of Miss Ruby Ross, returned home Monday morning on account of the sickness of her mother.

Fred Eubank of Calhan, Chas. Aldrich and James Surber of Surber, Colo., went to Denver Tuesday for a few days.

Russell Gates Mercantile company shipped a car of hogs to Denver Wednesday.

Forrest Woodside of Falcon, was doing business in town the first of the week.

Miss Stella Meyers returned Sunday after a tour through California and the west.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

A narrow market, sensitive to every touch, was the order of the day yesterday. The tone, however, was good and trading in the mines department quite active. C. K. and N. sold up to 20½, which was ½ above Tuesday's closing bid price. Black Bells showed a gain of ½ above Tuesday for a small block with no apparent reason for the advance. Elkton was also stronger and sold at 41 5-8, which was Tuesday's closing asked price. Findley appeared, selling at 14 for 1,000 shares, after several days of inactivity. Golden Cycle changed slightly from the day before, selling down to 71, netting a loss of half a cent a share. Isabella remained stationary at 15 for 3,500 shares, while Lexington sold at Tuesday's bid price, 2,000 shares changing hands at 3½. Portland was the exception in the mines list and sold two cents lower than the last recorded sale, 1,200 shares going at $1.28 and $1.28½. The break is nothing out of the ordinary and was caused simply by a selling order appearing when there was no demand on the market for this specialty.

In the prospect department, Mary Nevin varied slightly from the figure it has been selling at for several days and 4,000 shares went at 3 3-8 and 2,000 at 3½. Merrimac appeared, selling at 2½ for 5,000 shares and Missouri 1,000 shares at 1. In the miscellaneous department, Echo was talked about considerably yesterday as liable to go higher but nothing trustworthy could be gleaned, 2,000 shares sold at $9 a thousand and 10,000 shares at $9.50. The rest of the market was without feature.

MINES.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	8	8½
Anaconda	....	14¾
Black Belle	4	5
C. C. Cons.	4½	5
C. K. and N.	20	21
Coriolanus	....	3
Dante	2	3
Dr. Jack Pot	....	9
Elkton Con.	41	42
El Paso	60	61½
Fanny R.	3	4
Findley	13½	15
Gold Dollar Con.	5	5¼
Golden Cycle	71	72
Golden Fleece	....	11
Gould	....	4
Isabella	14¾	15¼
Jack Pot	....	9
Last Dollar	....	60
Lexington	3½	4
Mollie Gibson	5½	6½
Moon-Anchor	....	9
Pharmacist Con.	4	5
Pinnacle	....	4½
Portland	1.27	1.30
Prince Albert	2	3
Vindicator	75	92
Work	5½	5⅞

PROSPECTS.

Stocks—	Bid	Ask.
Alamo	2	3
American Con.	2⅛	3
Aola	1	1⅜
Banner	1⅝	2
B. H. Ajax	2¼	2¾
Ben Hur	2	....
Blue Bell	5	6
Bob Lee	....	0085
Buckhorn	....	1¾
Calera	4	10
C. C. C. EX	....	2½
C. C. and M.	2	3⅜
Constantine	....	006
Creede and C. C.	....	4
Dead Shot	2¼	3
Des Moines	2⅜	4
Dillon	5	....
Easter Bell	007	009
Flower of West	1¼	....
Gold Bond	....	3
Gold Hill	1	....
Gold Knob	1¼	1¾
Gold Sovereign	4	4⅛
Hart	2	5
Ida May	....	11
Ironclad	....	2½
Jolly Jane	1¾	2¼
Keystone	4⅞	6¼
Kitty	....	1
Little Bessie	....	4
Little Joan	....	3
Little Nell	3¼	4
Little Puck	2	3
Magnet Rock	1¾	2
Maria A.	1	1¼
Marquette	009	1
Mary Cashen	1⅞	2½
Mary Nevin	2⅝	3½
Merrimac	2	2⅛
Midway	1	2
Missouri	008	1¼
Mobile	1	....
National	....	1
Nellie V.	005	1½
New Haven	2⅜	3
Old Gold	6½	6⅞
Oriole	1	2
Pappoose	1	1¼
Pilgrim Con.	2¼	....
Pointer	1	1½
Princess	1⅜	2½
Progress	1	2
Rattler	1¼	1½
Republic	2¼	3
Robert Burns	1½	2
Rocky Mountain	2¾	3½
Rose Maud	1½	2
Rose Nicol	2½	3
St. Thomas	1½	1⅞
Sun.-Eclipse	2½	....
Twin Sisters	1¼	2
Uncle Sam	....	2
Virginia M.	1⅞	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask
Anchor	007	008
Antelope	....	006
Astor	....	002
Cable Con.	003	....
Cadillac	....	005
C. C. Bullion	....	0025
Champion	1	2
Detroit	004	006
Dorothy	....	008
Echo	009	1
Eleanor	....	0055
Favorite	003	....
Gold Calf	003	005
Golden Age	003	....
G. Eagle, C. C.	007	....
Goldstone	003	....
Grace	0025	....
Hayden	003	....
Kaffirs	....	1
Key West	005	1
Lucrative	005	....
Madeline	....	5
Magic	....	0015
Margaret	....	005
Marion	....	002
Mariposa	001	....
M. J. T.	007	....
Montreal	1	....
O. K.	004	009
Olive Branch	006	1½
Palace	....	005
Pelican	0035	0045
Prin-Setl	001	003
Red Spruce	....	006
Shannon	006	1½
Silver State	001	....
Silver Gold	001	....
Spar	007	0085
Texas Girl	005	006
Union	4	....
Volcano	004	009
Xerxes	....	003
Zoe	003	005

SEPARATE SALES

MINES

Black Belle, 1000 at 5.
C. K. and N., 2000 at 20½.
Elkton Con., 1000 at 41⅝.
Findley, 1000 at 14.
Golden Cycle, 500 at 71.
Isabella, 3500 at 15.
Lexington, 2000 at 3½.
Portland, 700 at $1.28, 500 at $1.28¼.

PROSPECTS.

Dead Shot, 2000 at 2½.
Mary N., 4000 at 2⅝, 2000 at 3½.
Merrimac, 5000 at 2⅛.
Missouri, 1000 at 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anchor, 5000 at .0075.
Echo, 2000 at .009, 10,000 at .0095.
Spar, 2000 at .0075.

MALONE'S
Thirst Parlors
AND CAFE
1611 Welton St. Denver.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Deering & McCormick Machinery of all kinds will be found at 17 West Huerfano St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

higher. Market here again active and strong. Small stocks, small farmers' deliveries, and a considerable short interest are the dominating factors. The market still has support of quite a coterie of strong local operators. The Iowa crop report while admitting the unfavorable conditions at the start of the crop, rather indicates an improvement of late. We are inclined to think the small movement from the farmers' hands is the strong feature of the situation. Demand is moderate. Estimated cars, 480.

Oats—Market moderately active and strong. Small farmers' deliveries and a good cash demand are still the supporting factors, with the corn market lending some strength through sympathy. The Iowa crop report is rather favorable in respect of the improvement of the crop, and probability of a record-breaking hay crop. Cars, 155.

Provisions—Market dull and unsettled. That is all that can be said of it. Speculative operations are reduced to a minimum and the packers are struggling with the proposition of liberal receipts of hogs with prospect of their continuance and an inferior cash demand. We think the end will be lower prices.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July, new	75¾	76½	75½	76⅛
July, old	76⅛	76¾	75¾	76⅝
Sept., new	73½	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛
Sept., old	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝	74¼
Dec., new	73¼	74¼	73	73⅞
Dec., old	73⅝	74¼	73⅜	74⅛
Corn—				
July	49½	50⅝	49¼	50⅜
September	49	50	48⅞	49½
December	47½	48⅛	47¼	48
Oats—				
July	39⅜	39¾	38⅞	39½
September	34	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞
December	33⅞	34⅛	33¾	34¼
May	35¼	35¾	35⅛	35¾
Pork—				
July	16.95	17.00	16.95	17.00
September	16.90	16.90	16.85	16.85
Lard—				
July	8.82	8.85	8.82	8.85
September	8.97	9.00	8.95	8.97
October	8.80	8.82	8.77	8.82
Ribs—				
July	9.25	9.30	9.25	9.30
September	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.27
October	8.97	9.02	8.97	9.02

By Associated Press.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour, steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 76@77; No. 3, 73@77; No. 2 red, 73⅞@77¼; No. 2 corn, 48¾; No. 2 yellow, 50¼; No. 2 oats, 39; No. 2 white, 41; No. 3, white, 39¼@40¼; No. 2 rye, 52; good feeding barley, 46@48; fair to choice malting, 50@53; No. 1 flax seed, $10.04; No. 1 northwestern, $10.07; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl., $17.00; lard, per 100 lbs., $8.77½@8.80; short ribs, sides, loose, $9.20@9.30; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $8.12½@8.25; short clear sides, boxed, $9.62½@9.95; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.75.

Articles—	Rec'pts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	22,600	24,500
Wheat, bu.	36,500	175,300
Corn, bu.	51,000	51,600
Oats, bu.	265,600	170,700
Rye, bu.	18,100	5,000
Barley, bu.	107,100	900

On the produce exchange today the butter market steady; creamery, 16@21; dairy, 15½@18½; eggs, easy at market, cases included, 13@14¼; cheese, 10½@11½.

COTTON LETTER.

From McIntyre & Marshall, by Private Wire to Otis & Hough.

New York, June 17.—The cotton market obeyed the dominating influence in this market with declines from the highest of Monday of 30 to eight points. The selling was principally of the realizing variety though not a few transactions have been recently placed on the short side of the next crop options based on what is hoped to be a marked change for the better in crop conditions. The strength of the summer options continues, and doubtless the outside bull following will leave this position and confine their operations to the fall months which still promise to many speculative results based on the strong statistical position. The market seems to have hardened somewhat as the result of the two days' trading, but so long as crop news continues favorable an advance in the winter options would be hard to expect, and on the contrary, a softening tendency is more probable. The foreign markets will doubtless follow a selling movement very cautiously.

We believe that the world must get used to a higher level until supplies shall resume more normal conditions. We are inclined to believe that the lesson of past season has not been lost, particularly as it relates to superstition that to sell cotton at the ten-cent level is always profitable.

Copper Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—There was a decline of 10s in the quotation for spot copper in London where that position closed at £57 2s 6d. Futures were 15s lower at £56 5s. Locally copper was quiet and nominally unchanged. Lake and electrolytic are quoted at $14.50@14.75 and casting at $14.00. Lead lost 1s 6d in London, closing at £11 3s 9d, and here it was also lower, closing quiet at $4.12½. Spelter was 2s 6d lower in London at £20 2s 6d and nominally unchanged here at $6.25. Iron closed at 52s 6d in Glasgow, 46s 1½d in Middlesboro. Locally iron was nominally unchanged with No. 1 foundry Northern quoted at $19.50@20.00. No. 1 foundry Southern soft at $19.00@19.50.

Chicago Cattle Market

Chicago, June 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; steady to 10c lower. Good to prime steers, $2.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; heifers, $2.50@4.80; canners, $1.60@2.80; bulls, $2.50@4.25; calves, $2.25@6.50; Texas fed steers, $3.75@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 30,000; tomorrow, 25,000; left over, 3,000; average steady. Mixed and butchers', $5.95@6.25; good to choice heavy, $6.20@6.30; rough heavy, $5.90@6.20; light, $5.95@6.15; bulk of sales, $6.05@6.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; sheep 15@25c lower; lambs 15@25c lower; good to choice weathers, $4.25@4.75; fair to choice mixed, $3.25@4.00; western sheep, $4.00@5,00; native lambs, $4.00@6.00; western lambs, $4.00@6.00.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

For Week Ending Monday, June 15, 1903.

Denver, June 16.—The weather has been cold, cloudy and showery, the deficiency in temperature having exceeded 6 degrees a day in the western counties, 6 degrees to 8 degrees on the eastern slope and more than 10 degrees a day in the southeastern counties. Light frosts occurred in exposed localities and in the parks on the morning of the 11th. Warmth and sunshine are still much needed. Rain has been general and as a rule heavy, except in the extreme north and northeast counties. In parts of the Arkansas valley and south-central counties the amounts were excessive, resulting in floods, with damage to low land crops, ditches and

MILLIKEN PROPOSES TO WITHDRAW GOLDEN CYCLE STOCK FROM EXCHANGE

Resolution Passed at Stormy Meeting of Directors Held After Judge Lewis Rendered Decision Yesterday---Other Propositions to Be Voted Upon by Stockholders.

The Golden Cycle controversy, which has engrossed the attention of the local courts for over a month past, was by no means terminated by the decision of Judge Lewis yesterday. Within a half hour after the decision of the court was rendered yesterday afternoon a stormy meeting of the board of directors was held in the offices of the company at which a number of resolutions were passed which threaten the further peace and tranquillity of the Golden Cycle household. Summarized briefly the action of the directors was as follows:

A dividend at the rate of three cents a share on the issued capital stock of 1,500,000 shares was declared, amounting to $45,000, and made payable June 25 to stockholders of record June 20.

A general meeting of the stockholders was called to be held July 10 in this city, at which the future policy of the company is to be determined.

The propositions to be voted on at that meeting are: the removal of the principal office of the company from Colorado Springs to St. Louis; the election of two or more eastern directors; that the stock be not registered with the Colorado Title and Trust company; that the Colorado Springs Mining exchange be so notified; that the general manager be instructed to ascertain and audit the bills of the several counsel for the defense incurred in the recent suit, and if found correct, the treasurer ordered to pay the same; that the treasurer be ordered to reimburse the Theresa Gold Mining company to the extent of $24,497.60 for ore extracted by the Golden Cycle company from within the lines of the Theresa company.

Yesterday afternoon's meeting was the most important in many respects held since Mr. Milliken and his associates came into power. The dividend declared is an indication of what this wonderful mine is capable of producing, for it is learned that it is paid entirely from the May profits, which amounted to $55,000 from a gross production of $85,000. The company is in excellent shape financially and the mine is making a showing never before equaled in its history.

Relative to the removal of the offices of the company from this city to St. Louis, a representative of Mr. Milliken said last night: "Mr. Milliken stated frankly in the directors' meeting that whereas two-thirds of the stockholders of the company live in eastern states they are entitled to have the offices in St. Louis, and were also entitled to eastern directors who could attend the meetings, which was impossible as long as the principal offices were located in the west. As to the cancellation of registration with the Colorado Title and Trust company, which means that the stock is to be withdrawn from the local mining market, Mr. Milliken stated the meeting that the eastern stockholders had bought the stock for an investment and not speculation. He further stated that in bringing the suit against the majority directors and stockholders the minority litigants had, among other things done so to frighten out-of-town stockholders and had scared out over 150,000 shares which had been bought [illegible] by the minority at low figures, and Mr. Milliken said he did not propose to have the stockholders handled in that way. He was therefore taking the stock from the local market. The stock will probably be listed in the east where it may command a higher price in view of the large dividends which the company has been paying.

When it became known in mining circles that the stock was to be removed from the local board considerable discussion was provoked and the action of the majority directors was severely criticised in this particular. Mr. Milliken claims, however, that the action has become necessary to protect the stockholders and that the directors are justified in their step. The resolution authorizing the reimbursement of the Theresa was in accord with the decision of a board of appraisers appointed a month ago to compute the value of the ore which had been extracted in running a stope between the ninth and eighth levels of the Cycle in Theresa ground. The committee consisted of Lewis S. Noble representing the minority, and L. E. Smith representing the majority, and Oliver Matthews, who was chosen by the two others. The work was done June 4 and 5 and the report submitted to the board June 6. The appraisement was unanimous.

The payment of the fees of counsel hired to defend the company was authorized by a vote of the majority and has been a bone of contention at successive meetings of the directors whenever the subject was broached. The sum of $15,000 was appropriated several weeks ago to cover counsel fees and if this is sufficient to meet the bills, no more will be drawn, but if the bills of the lawyers exceed this the treasurer is instructed to pay the orders.

The majority directors voting for the above resolutions were John T. Milliken, L. L. Rollestone and L. E. Hill. The minority directors, consisting of L. Ballard and F. J. Campbell, concurred in the dividend, but disputed the other propositions, and in this division the stormy meeting was engendered. The minority directors withdrew at the adjournment of the meeting but did not care to make any statement for publication. Mr. Milliken left for the east last night, immediately after the directors' meeting.

ELKTON'S GRATIFYING SHOWING

Ore Is Being Mined From Three Distinct Shoots and an Average Value of $20 a Ton Is Being Maintained---Initial Clean-up of the Globe Mining and Reduction Company Employing the Cyanide Process---Damon Lessees Are Sending Out Regular Shipments.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 17.—The development performed on the Thompson mine belonging to the Elkton company is of late extremely gratifying both to the officers of the company and to Lessee Wright, who is operating on the property. Ore is now being broken from three separate and distinct ore shoots and the entire product will average around $20 to the ton, there being more ore in sight at the present time than ever before in the history of the property. The ore in the Appie Ellen shoot has been fully opened on the 500-foot level and a drive is now being made to this body in the third and fourth levels. This ore shoot averages better than 3½ feet in width and runs slightly over an ounce to the ton. The Thompson shoot in the Elkton vein is being broken on an average of 20 feet in width, which returns values of from $13 to $15 to the ton. This ore has been exposed in every level of the mine and was recently opened on the surface where it outcropped. The Thompson shoot in the Walter vein is averaging 3½ feet in width while the ore broken runs between $20 and $30 to the ton. Lessee Wright, who is operating the property under lease, expects to send out at least 1,200 tons of ore during this month.

Cyanide Clean-up.

Secretary B. Ross of the Globe Mining and Reduction company, stated today that the clean-up at its cyanide mill near Goldfield was perfectly satisfactory to the officers of the company. It has taken the managers just 32 hours since they started the clean-up until they have produced a handsome gold brick, the amount and value of it being positively refused for publication. During the 22 days the mill has been in operation some 700 tons of ore have been treated which makes an average of 32 tons per day, but owing to the bad weather in the last two weeks the company had not been able to mine the ore and haul it so it is on this account that the average is so low. Mr. Ross said that during the next 15 days when the next clean-up will be made they would treat on an average of 75 tons a day with ease as all the machinery and everything at the mill was now in perfect working condition. The ore this company is treating comes from the Ironclad property, which they have under lease, and runs between $7 and $8 per ton, leaving them a handsome profit after all the expenses are paid.

Damon.

The Damon Leasing company operating under lease a part of the Damon property, is sending out shipments of ore pretty regularly. The Leasing company is working all the property aside from the disputed territory that is in litigation between the United Gold Mines company and the Jerry Johnson company. Ore is being broken in the fourth level south of the shaft where it averages about 2 feet in width, it returning values of about $25 to the ton.

Pointer.

The shaft of the Pointer mine, located on the west slope of Gold hill, is being sunk an additional 100 feet where the company expects to exploit their territory at that depth. The property is being operated under lease by Lally and associates who send out occasional shipments of ore. The Pointer shaft is now at a depth of 540 feet and they will be able to sink it an additional 85 feet before attaining the water level and the lessees believe that they will make a full lift before the water bothers them. There is good ore in the bottom of the workings and there is no reason why splendid shipments should not be made. From the bottom level a winze has been sunk on the vein some 60 feet and gave them a very good showing the entire distance down. The general average of the ore streak runs about eight inches in width from which they receive values of from $35 to $50 to the ton.

El Paso.

The El Paso property, located on Beacon hill, yesterday sent out six carloads of ore of a smelting grade, it all coming from the upper workings. The output from this property is about 30 tons per day.

Little Nell.

A shipment of ore was made from the Little Nell property on Gibbons hill last night, which is expected to return values of 10 ounces to the ton. It is only a trial shipment of about 10 tons but the lessees now expect to make a much larger production right along. Another shipment of high-grade is reported to have gone out from the Ida May property situated on Raven hill, which adjoins Gibbons hill. The shipment was sent out by Smith and associates who are operating one of the Ida May blocks under lease.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 12.—Bradstreet tomorrow will say:

Weather crop report and labor conditions all show improvement this week and the feeling has grown that damage from the foregoing sources has been overestimated. Wholesale business generally is still seasonably quiet but already an improvement in tone is noticeable as the result of the better outlook agriculturally. Iron production is at the highest point ever recorded but the late weakness in quotations has given way to a firmer tone, though advance buying is still the exception. Tin plate production at present is of enormous volume.

Lumber shows a firm tone despite labor troubles. Hardware, after a long period of activity is quieter in demand. The jewelry trade is dull, the cheaper grades particularly so. Groceries are active and reflect a better demand. Refined sugar advanced 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Business failures for the week ending June 11 number 181, against 157 last week, 165 in the week of 1902, 188 in 1901, 180 in 1900 and 150 in 1899.

In Canada for the week 16, compared with 13 last week and 12 in this week one year ago.

R. G. DUN & CO'S. REVIEW.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 12.—R. G. Dun & company's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Except in those branches of business that are always quiet at this season, reports indicate a steady demand and prices of commodities are fairly maintained. Manufacturing returns are irregular, idleness in textile lines partially offsetting the good effect of activity elsewhere. Earnings of railroads reporting for the first week of June are only three per cent larger than last year and 7.8 per cent greater than in 1901, a condition due entirely to western floods. The furnace stocks of pig iron increased only 40,000 tons despite the unprecedented output testifies to the great consumption of the steel industry.

Leather and hides are strong and active. Failures this week were 215 in the United States against 162 last year and 14 in Canada compared with 17 a year ago.

EASTERN MARKETS

STOCK LETTER.

From McIntyre & Marshall by Private Wire to Otis & Hough.

New York, June 17.—The improvement in the general stock market today reflected the much better feeling which now prevails over the crop situation and outlook from the very fine weather conditions, which have set in throughout the west and south. Particularly in the cotton and corn belts. There was a sharp reactionary movement early in the day on a bear attack against C. F. & I. securities and their sharp break, with several houses contemplating shipments of gold, had a disturbing influence but when shorts tried to cover, they found that they themselves had been about the only sellers and the market gradually hardened towards the close on a better class of buying. We look for a good trading market for moderate turns and believe more money will be made on the bull side and by taking advantage of weak days to buy the better class of stocks.

Sharp & Bryan—The stock market closed with an irregular tone, after a day of uncertain fluctuations. Trading was highly professional all day so that such movements were without particular significance. In the early part of the day, Reading and the Wabashes were bid up sharply but neither stock retained its full advance. Towards midday there was a sharp rise in Penna., which was followed by a recovery in the general market, but the greater part of the improvement in this rally was lost before the close of business. The most extensive movement was in C. F. & I, which broke very sharply on this morning's news respecting the difficulty the company has had in meeting some maturing notes. It looks as though quite large amounts of gold might go out in a short time. Speculative sentiment seems more cheerful and we think the market would have a good rise with little encouragement. Mr. J. P. Morgan sailed for this country today.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

Stocks—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	119	120½	119	120¼
Amn. Locomotive	22	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜
Amn. Smelting	45¾	46	45¼	45½
Amn. Car and Fdy.	35¼	35⅜	35	35
Atchison	67⅛	67⅞	66¼	66⅜
do do pfd.	93⅝	94⅞	93⅝	94½
Anaconda	89	89	89	89
Amal. Copper	54½	55	53⅝	54⅜
B. R. T.	56¾	58	56½	57½
B. and O.	85¼	86	84⅜	85⅛
C. and A.	26⅜	27½	26⅜	27½
do do pfd.	66½	67	66⅛	66¾
C. M. and St. P.	151	151⅞	150½	150½
C. and N. W.	172	172½	171	171
C. R. I. and P.	33¾	34⅛	33⅞	33¾
do do pfd.	72	72	71¾	72
Ches. and O.	37¼	37⅝	37	37¼
Can. Pac.	122¾	128	121¼	121½
Cons. Gas	195	195	193½	194¼
Colo. and So.	18	18⅜	18	18
do do 1st pfd.	58⅜	58½	58⅜	58½
do do 2nd pfd.	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	27¼
C. F. and I.	64	64½	59	62¾
do do bonds	80¼	81¼	76¼	79¼
C. G. W.	18⅜	18⅞	18¼	18⅝
Del. and Hud.	173⅛	173¾	172¾	173
D. and R. G.	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	28¼
do do pfd.	84	84	84	84
Erie	32¼	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞
do do 1st pfd.	66	66⅝	66	66½
do do 2nd pfd.	55¼	55½	54¾	55⅜
General Elec.	179	181¾	179	181⅜
Illinois Cen.	133	133¼	132½	133¼
L. and N.	110½	111¼	110	110½
M. K. and T.	21	21½	20⅞	21¼
do do pfd.	49	49½	49	49½
Manhattan	136	136¾	135¾	136
Mex. Cen. Ltd.	22	22¼	22	22¼
Missouri Pac.	102⅞	103½	101⅞	102¾
Nat. R. R. of Mex.	42	43	42	43
N. Y. Central	128	128⅞	126¾	127
Nor. and W.	63½	63¾	62¾	62¾
N. Y., O. and W.	24¾	25⅜	24¾	25
Peoples Gas	97½	97⅞	97	97¼
Penn. R. R.	125	127	124⅝	126⅛
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
Pres. S. Car	53⅞	54¼	53⅞	54¼
do do pfd.	87	87	87	87
Reading	48	49	47½	48
do do 2nd pfd.	66	66½	66	66⅜
Rep. I. and S.	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
do do pfd.	74	74½	74	74½
Southern Ry.	24	24½	23⅜	23¾
do do pfd.	88½	89	88½	88⅜
Southern Pac.	49	49¾	48¼	48⅞
St. L. and S. W. pfd.	38½	39	38½	38¾
do do 2nd pfd.	61	62	61	62
T., St. L. and W.	24¾	25	24¾	25
do do pfd.	43½	44	43½	44
Texas Pacific	28⅝	29	28½	28½
T. C. and I.	51	51¼	49½	51
Union Pacific	80¾	81¼	79¾	80
do do Pacific	88	88	88	88
do do bonds	95⅜	95½	95¼	95½
U. S. Leather	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9¼
U. S. Steel	30½	30⅝	29⅞	30¼
do do pfd.	80	80¾	79½	79⅝
Wabash	23⅞	26	23⅞	24⅜
do do pfd.	42¼	43⅞	42¼	43⅛
do do bonds	72¼	73⅜	72¼	73
Wis. Cen.	20	21	20	21
do do pfd.	41½	41½	41½	41½
Western Union	85¼	85¼	85	85¼

GVERNMENT BONDS.

From McIntyre & Marshall by Private Wire to Otis & Hough.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

Bonds—	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 2s, registered	105¾	106¼
do do coupon	106¼	106½
U. S. 3s, registered	107¾	108¼
do do coupon	107¾	108¼
do do small bonds	107	....
U. S. 4s, old, registered	135½	136
do do coupon	135½	136
U. S. 4s, new, registered	110	111
do do coupon	111	112
U. S. 5s, registered	102½	103
do do coupon	102½	103
District of Columbia	121	....

GRAIN LETTER.

From Logan & Bryan by Private Wire to Otis & Hough.

Chicago, June 17.—Wheat — Liverpool unchanged to ¼ lower; Paris, ½ lower; Antwerp unchanged. Market here much more active and higher. The strength was almost wholly speculative. Cables only show steadiness and there is no great activity in the cash markets. A good deal of the buying today was, no doubt, covering of shorts, but there is quite a strong feeling among a good class of local speculators. We are still inclined ourselves to advise the purchase of wheat. Our reasons are, in the first place, stocks are very light, and there is no selling pressure from that cause; the record of the movement of the world's crop for the past year indicates large consumption and little surplus. The winter wheat crop, in our judgment, will be at best a moderate affair. As compared with other farm products of

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE Contains All the Important News of the Week.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOR COLORADO First, Last and All the Time THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

VOL. XXXIX. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1903—TWELVE PAGES NO. 25

Concentrates From News of the Day

Washington, June 17.— Forecast for Colorado: Thursday warmer in the southeast portions; Friday fair in west, probably showers and cooler in east.

Silver 52⅞; lead lower at 4⅛.
Money on call, steady at 2@2½.
New York stock market closed irregular after a day of uncertain fluctuations.
Chicago grain active and strong.

LOCAL.

Marriage of Adjutant General Bell to Mrs. M. Edith Carter in this city yesterday.

Inventory of estate of Alvaro Hemenway filed in district court yesterday reveals cause of tragedy.

Judge Lewis sustains motion to non-suit in Golden Cycle case and minority will appeal to supreme court.

D. G. Williams, assistant city passenger agent of Colorado Midland, is member of a family of which representatives of five generations are living.

G. M. Young files information against ex-Building Inspector Coray, charging embezzlement.

John A. Young files suit against Colorado Midland for $15,000 damages for alleged injuries.

Site purchased for tent colony and work of establishing charity will begin immediately.

L. C. Corrick falls from D. and R. G. train while pulling into city and may die as result of injuries sustained.

STATE.

Dr. Coyle of Denver, chairman for the college commission of the Presbyterian church in the United States, has undertaken to raise $12,000,000 during the next three years for educational purposes.

Joshua Talman, the earliest settler in the Arkansas valley, is dead at his home near Rockvale; he crossed the plains in 1850, and settled on Four Mile creek. After being driven away from there by the Sioux Indians he built a block house on the present site of Canon City.

The Epworth league state convention will open in Denver this afternoon. Mayor Wright will deliver the address of welcome.

Charter convention in Denver has passed resolution outlining its policy in the matter of public franchises.

GENERAL.

The next annual congress of the National Prison association of the United States will be held in Louisville, Kentucky, October 3 to 8.

Chauncey Dewey and his companions were bound over without bail for the murder of the Berry family.

James T. Metcalfe, superintendent of the money order system of the postoffice department has been removed.

Bishop J. H. Hartsell of the Methodist Episcopal church, sailed on his seventh tour of inspection of the African mission field; the trip will be 30,000 miles long, and it will take till next April to accomplish it.

Miss Jean Ankrom, formerly of Washington, Pa., the only woman school supervisor in Porto Rico, was thrown from a carriage in a runaway accident at Ponce and killed.

Henry F. Greene of Duluth, has been appointed civil service commissioner to succeed Mr. Garfield. Mr. Greene is a lawyer.

FOREIGN.

The cabinet ministers and other Servian officials at Belgrade, are jubilant over the czar's telegram to King Peter, demonstrating sympathy on the part of Russia. King Peter has telegraphed to the czar thanking him warmly for his message.

King Victor Emmanuel has telegraphed his brother-in-law, King Peter of Servia, expressing his wishes for the tranquility and prosperity of the country under the new regime.

The Chinese authorities have abandoned the idea of transferring the commercial treaty discussion from Shanghai to Peking.

Bernado Calero has been nominated to be chancellor of the Mexican legation in London.

A dispatch from Monterey, Mexico, says General Bernardo Reyes has been unanimously elected governor of Neuva Leon.

According to a dispatch from London a parliamentary committee of the Trades Union congress, representing 1,500,000 organized workmen of the United Kingdom passed a resolution strongly condemning Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposal and urging the working people to combat "the delusive doctrines."

MINING.

Golden Cycle directors held a stormy meeting yesterday in which the majority voted to remove the stock from the local mining exchange, transferring it to St. Louis, together with the main offices.

Henry Hine, president of the Guanajuato Power and Electric company, announces that the gigantic transmission project will be ready to turn power into the great Mexican gold fields September 1.

Chicago capitals operating the Hoosier mine on the crest of Tenderfoot hill, will deepen their main shaft by 200 feet in their search for the lost Hoosier ore shoot.

Lessees on the Elkton are taking out ore from three principal ore shoots and thereby making a good production for the property.

Initial mill return on the new cyanide process in Cripple Creek is made and is pronounced a success.

Damon lessees are making a good tonnage of high grade ore which is netting them fair profits.

ROBBED A POSTOFFICE.

Des Moines, Ia., June 17.—Robbers last night broke into the postoffice at Rhodes, Marshall county, 20 miles northeast and cleaned the place of every stamp in the possession of the postmaster. The loss will be $1,000.

CHAMBERLAIN HAS SCORED GREAT PERSONAL TRIUMPH

Debate in House of Commons of Exceptional Interest and Importance in Its Results---But Government Position Is More Than Ever Precarious.

By Associated Press.

London, June 17.—The result of today's debate in the house of commons is recognized as a great personal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain. The intention of the Liberals was to drive a wedge between the colonial secretary and the premier who has throughout endeavored to maintain a non-committal attitude toward the preferential tariff proposals. Instead of attaining this, the effect of the debate was to drive Mr. Balfour into the colonial secretary's arms and practically commit the government to a policy of retaliation.

A feature of the situation was the changed attitude of the Conservatives toward Mr. Chamberlain. In previous debates on the same subject Mr. Chamberlain was treated with a certain coolness. Tonight on the contrary he was greeted with ringing cheers throughout his speech and he himself wore the brisk and satisfied air of a man foreseeing his triumph.

Whether Mr. Balfour was equally pleased at being forced into the adoption of the colonial secretary's policy is doubtful, but it is recognized on all sides that Mr. Chamberlain has immensely strengthened his position and cut off any retreat from a full discussion of his scheme.

Rumors circulated in the lobbies tonight to the effect that the debate would result in the resignation of the chancellor of the exchequer, Ritchey, the duke of Devonshire, and other free traders in the cabinet, but these reports were not regarded seriously. It is regarded, however, that the government position is more than ever precarious and that nothing can delay an appeal to the country on the question. Except as being an attack on Germany, Mr. Chamberlain's speech was a repetition in more convincing and forcible terms of his previous speeches. He made a great point in showing that the mere talk of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy had already caused a change of tone in the German newspapers which no longer talked of retaliation, the object of which, he said, was less to punish Canada, than to read a lesson to any British colony daring to discriminate in favor of the mother country.

Mr. Chamberlain added that the feeling on the subject in the colonies was so strong that he would have neglected his high office had he failed to bring the matter before the British electorate.

THE SERVIAN CONSPIRATORS NOW FEAR NO OPPOSITION

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, June 17.—With the receipt of the czar's telegram to King Peter in the opinion of the best informed persons, natives and foreigners all possibility of an internal rising against the provisional government of Servia has passed. The despatch has so strengthened the hands of the conspirators that there is no chance whatever of opposition to them. Nothing is now heard but talk of the approaching reception of the new king.

Large crowds are constantly gathering before the windows of shops on the main street of Belgrade where, since the receipt of the czar's message a large photograph of the chief military actors in the late drama have been displayed.

The skupischina and senate during the day adopted a modification of the constitution of 1888.

KING PETER'S MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLE OF SERVIA

By Associated Press.

Geneva, June 17.—King Peter today telegraphed to Belgrade the following manifesto to be proclaimed to the Servians, the substance of which was cabled to the Associated Press June 15:

"Thanks to the favor of God and the will of the people, I am called to the throne of my ancestors. I submit myself to the popular decision and today ascend the throne of Servia.

"I consider it to be my first duty to thank God for the favor accorded me, and I express the hope that the powers will hail my succession as an event which will give Servia an era of repose, progress and order.

"I give my word to respect the rights acquired by all.

"I will be the protector of the legality and well-being of the people.

"I call upon the heads of the church and the military and civil functionaries to retain their functions and execute them conscientiously.

"I declare that I banish from memory all acts committed during the past 40 years, bearing upon me.

"Every honest Servian will find under my reign protection for his moral and material life.

"The motto of my dynasty is: 'For the sacred cross and cherished liberty.'

"It is with that motto, assured of the attachment of the army and church that I ascend the throne as Peter the First, king of Servia."

SERVIAN OFFICERS EAGER TO SHOW TRACES OF SLAUGHTER

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, June 17.—The correspondent of the Associated Press today was allowed to inspect the palace in which King Alexander and Queen Draga were murdered. The bedroom, which is furnished in empire style, remains in the same condition as when the king and queen fled on the approach of the assassins. French novels lie on the king's table and the queen's toilet articles, perfumes and cosmetics cover her dressing table. The costly silk bed coverings are full of bullet holes, the conspirators having shot wildly in all directions, through and under the bed, chairs and tables, in the efforts to find their victims.

A simple wardrobe room, leading directly from the bedroom was the scene of the final act in the drama. The apartment is lofty but scarcely seven feet wide and 15 feet long and is furnished only with three great wardrobes. The officers who attended the correspondent showed the latter the bloodstained floor at ine end of the room where the king and queen fell, and the broken venetian shutter at the window through which their bodies were thrown to the ground. A secret stairway leads through the floor to rooms in the southern end of the palace. By this stairway the hapless couple might have attempted to escape, but they were unable to do so because the opening of this stairway was covered by a heavy chest. Escape, in any event, would have been impossible as the soldiers who had surrounded the palace were so determined to kill the king and queen that they had even placed cannon in front of the palace and were prepared to destroy the building in the event of failing to find their prey.

Each of the three rooms between the vestibule and the bed chamber showed marks of the tragedy. Mirrors were shattered, pictures were shot through, furniture broken, there were bullet holes in the doors and in the oil portraits of the king, which were in every room, and most of the latter were otherwise mutilated. Contrary to the general understanding but little effort had been made to renovate the apartments except where the carpenters were making two new doors to replace those that had been blown to pieces at the time the conspirators forced their way into the apartments occupied by the king and queen.

The royal apartments were simply and beautifully furnished, chiefly in oriental style, and presented a home-like appearance. The interior of the palace might have been that of a country house belonging to a prosperous American.

The house of the king's adjutant, Lasar Petrovics, which was the first attacked, is even a greater wreck than the royal apartments in the palace. The entrance was completely destroyed by dynamite. The adjutant then escaped unhurt but he was killed later in the vestibule of the palace. A large bloodstain marks the spot where the officer died.

It was in a bare, whitewashed room in the commander's quarters, adjoining the palace, that Queen Draga's two brothers were sitting on wooden chairs, which bear marks of the bullets.

The proceedings in the palace today showed the same absolute callousness that has characterized the actions and demeanors of everybody in Belgrade since the tragedy.

The Servian officers, chatting and smiling, led their guests to the different rooms, eagerly pointing out the bullet holes, dynamite marks and bloodstains, and displaying the greatest solicitude that no trace of the slaughter should be overlooked. Queen Draga's costly gowns and lingerie were overhauled by the rough hands of the soldiers when the Associated Press correspondent was in her bedroom and rude jests were made regarding the drawerful of toys which it was suggested were intended for the "expected heir."

The murderers entered the palace from the rear, where there is a large vestibule that looked as though it had been struck by a tornado. The heavy, oak doors and massive side columns were shattered by dynamite and the doors through three rooms leading to the royal bed chamber were also forced in a similar manner. Fire had been started in two places in the palace.

AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION OF FORT LOGAN GYMNASIUM

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, June 17.—The war department today authorized the construction of a military gymnasium at Fort Logan, Colorado, to cost approximately $40,000. Work will commence at once.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 17.—Today's statement of the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $227,686,161; gold, $14,546,204.

THATCHER WILL NOT AS RESULT OF CHARGES MADE BE REMOVED FROM BOARD

It is stated on authority that Captain George W. Thatcher, commissioner-in-chief of the Colorado World's fair board, will not be removed. Yesterday the board in Denver spent the day in checking up the accounts of Captain Thatcher as the result of charges of irregularity that have been made against him.

The board in its investigations yesterday found that Captain Thatcher could only be accused of employing a poor system of bookkeeping, and there was no evidence to substantiate charges of crookedness. In several instances items had been entered on a pocket note book carried by the commissioner-in-chief and not properly transferred but it was readily seen that nothing but carelessness was the cause of apparent discrepancies. It was decided by the commission that a better system of bookkeeping shall hereafter prevail.

Among the charges made was one that Captain Thatcher had used state funds on a trip to St. Louis, when it was undertaken on personal business. An informant of Governor Peabody had stated that as a result of this trip Captain Thatcher had cleared $5,000 on the sale of a mine.

Members of the board requested that the informant be brought before the commission in order that, in justice to the commissioner-in-chief, he might be questioned. The governor assented but when the informant appeared he refused to stick to the statements it was alleged he had made previously. The evidence was not substantiated in any degree, and while no final decision has been reached it is believed from remarks made by the governor and members of the board, that no further action will be taken in the matter.

The quarrel between T. J. O'Donnell and I. N. Stevens, the two members of the board who indulged in a fist fight Monday afternoon, has, to all appearances, been patched up and the belligerents were very courteous to each other at yesterday's meeting. Both show signs of the encounter, but smiled glacially at the chaffing they received from their fellow members.

THE DEWEYS BOUND OVER TO DISTRICT COURT WITHOUT BAIL

By Associated Press.

St. Francis, Kas., June 17.—Chauncey Dewey, Clyde Wilson and W. J. McBride, charged with the murder of the Berry family two weeks ago, were bound over tonight to the next session of the district court without bail. They will be taken early tomorrow morning to Goodland, where they will await their trial. They will be escorted across the country to Goodland by the Osborn militia company, which has been guarding them through the time since their arrest. Sheriff McCullough thinks he can protect his prisoners, if the militia helps him take them to jail at Goodland, in spite of the threats made by the settlers.

At the conclusion of the evidence given by the state this afternoon the attorney for the Deweys said that the defense would not present any evidence fearing that their cause might be injured.

Justice Hall then ordered the men to be committed to jail at Goodland. Their trial will be held early in the fall.

Interest was manifest in the trial all day because of the persistent refusal of the cowboys on the Dewey ranch to answer any of the questions put to them. Warrants are out for most of the men called as witnesses by the state from the Dewey ranch. Ben Slade, a Dewey cowboy, became angry under the questionings of Attorney General Coleman and intimated that it would not be good for the attorney to question him further, and Justice Hall ordered him sent to jail.

Subsequently Slade, and the others sent to jail for contempt yesterday were released owing to the inadequate jail facilities in St. Francis.

Captain Cunningham has taken extra precautions to insure the protection of Dewey and his men. According to the orders of Governor Bailey, the militia cannot protect the Deweys after tomorrow, when they will be landed in jail at Goodland.

BULGARIAN OFFICERS ALSO ARE CONSPIRATORS

By Associated Press.

Berlin, June 17.—The Sofia correspondent of the National Zeitung asserts that as an outcome of the Belgrade tragedy some Bulgarian officers have confessed that during the jubilee celebration of the victory of Shipka pass in September, 1902, the assassination of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was planned. The leader of the conspiracy was the recent minister of the interior who in 1889 conspired against Stambuloff and Prince Ferdinand. After the assassination of Prince Ferdinand it was intended to place his infant son, Boris, on the throne. An anonymous letter revealed the plot. Prince Ferdinand showed the letter to the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia who advised the suppression of the news.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT OPENED AT CHEYENNE

By Associated Press.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 17. — twenty-fourth reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Colorado and Wyoming, opened in this city today and will continue for three days. Several hundred veterans and their wives from out of town are present. Department Commander Huff of Denver, is among the number. A big street parade opened the festivities this afternoon, followed by a reception at Keefe hall and a rousing camp fire tonight at which addresses of welcome on behalf of the state and city were delivered respectively by Governor Chatterton and Mayor Keefe and responded to by Commander Huff and others. A joint convention was also held by the Women's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R. circle and Ladies Aid to the Sons of Veterans.

MILITIA COMPANIES TO BE SENT TO DUBUQUE

By Associated Press.

Dubuque, Ia., June 17.—Street cars did not run today and Dubuque is comparatively quiet tonight. Many people were in the streets but crowds were not allowed to congregate. Governor Cummings wired tonight that three companies of militia would be sent. The troops are expected in the morning.

FATE OF IRISH LAND BILL STILL HANGS IN BALANCE

By Associated Press.

London, June 17.—The fate of the Irish land bill still hangs in the balance. In the debate in the house of commons on the bill, Irish Secretary Wyndham accepted one amendment making a rather important concession to the Nationalists and as the Irishmen refused to support the opposition in an attempt to get an immediate discussion on the preferential question and also abstained from voting in the division on Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's motion it is supposed that they are still hoping for a compromise.

It is asserted that the government is prepared to drop the bill rather than yield on the question of a minimum purchase price and that Mr. Chamberlain strongly supports this course.

CALL FOR SPECIAL SESSION OF KANSAS LEGISLATURE

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., June 17.—Gov. W. J. Bailey today issued the following proclamation, calling together the legislature in special session:

"Whereas, the recent floods have, in addition to the destruction of vast amounts of property, swept away numerous bridges, the immediate rebuilding of which is imperative but for which no adequate law exists thereby bringing about an extraordinary occasion within the meaning of the constitution authorizing a special session of the legislature.

"Now, therefore, I, W. J. Bailey, governor of the state of Kansas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution, do hereby convene the legislature of the state of Kansas in special session at the capitol in the city of Topeka on Wednesday, June 24, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of enabling counties and other municipalities to build necessary bridges.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state, this the 17th day of June, 1903.

"W. J. Bailey,
"Governor."

NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 17.—After a conference with the president today Secretary Moody announced the following appointments, all of the appointees being from New York:

Captain C. W. Rhea to be chief of bureau of steam engineering upon the retirement of George W. Melville in August next.

Pay Director Henry T. B. Harris, to be paymaster general, upon the retirement of Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny this month.

Lieut. Conolel G. F. Elliott to be commander of the marine corps when Major General Charles Heywood retires next fall.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IS REMOVED

Alleged Indiscretion in Matters Pertaining to the Award of Contracts for Printing Money Order Forms--- Official Removed Is James T. Metcalfe.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 17.—As a result of alleged indiscretion in matters pertaining to the award of contracts for printing the money order forms of the government, James T. Metcalfe, for many years superintendent of the money order system of the postoffice department, was today removed from office by the postmaster general. A full investigation will be made later.

The dismissal is the result of acts of Mr. Metcalfe in opposition to the bid of Paul Herman of Rutherford, N. J., the lowest bidder by $45,000, and in favor of the next highest bidder, the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company of New York, of which Mr. Metcalfe's son is an employe.

The Letter of Dismissal.

The story is briefly told in the following letter of dismissal, signed by Postmaster General Payne, at 5 o'clock this afternoon:

"James T. Metcalfe, superintendent of money order system, postoffice department:

"Sir—You are hereby removed from the position of superintendent of the money order system. The charges upon which I base your removal relate to your actions in the matter of letting the contract for money order forms. These charges were made known to you this morning by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Assistant Attorney General Robb of the postoffice department and a transcript of your answer thereto is inclosed herewith.

"It appears from your answer that when the proposals of the different competitors for the contract of supplying money order forms were opened, Paul Herman of Rutherford, N. J., (formerly employed as foreman by the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company of New York, by which company it seems your son is also employed) was found to be the lowest bidder, his proposal being $45,000 below that of the next highest bidder, namely, the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company; that the bid of Herman as submitted was regular in form, and that he had deposited a certified check for $5,000 as a forfeit.

"It further appears that within a day or two the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company, filed a protest against awarding the contract to Herman, alleging that he was not financially responsible; that a short time thereafter Mr. Herman called at your office and you advised him to withdraw his bid and re-enter the employ of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company, understanding that at the time such withdrawal would result in the contract being awarded to said company and consequently in a loss to the government; that you offered to write and did write, a letter to the said company, apprising it of your interview with Herman and using your good offices in his behalf; that you advised Herman that his $5,000 deposit would probably be returned to him if he adopted your suggestion.

"It further appears that you regarded Mr. Herman as possessing the mechanical qualifications requisite to the performance of the contract and that it was not any part of your duty to pass upon the question of his responsibility, financial or otherwise.

"It also appears that you did not acquaint your superior, First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, with the fact that you had endeavored to have Herman withdraw his bid.

"It further appears that a hearing has been had before General Wynne upon the question of the financial responsibility of Mr. Herman although it developed since the submission of your answer this morning that you discouraged such a hearing and manifested a desire that the contract be awarded to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company.

"Very respectfully,
"H. C. Payne, Postmaster General."

No Crime Charged.

Postmaster General Payne in announcing his action stated that there was no charge that Mr. Metcalfe had done anything against the law, but said that his conduct was a serious indiscretion that could not be overlooked.

Mr. Metcalfe, he says, has always been a faithful, efficient, painstaking and honest employe.

The postmaster general on his arrival at the department today sent for Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Assistant Attorney General Robb, and after detailing the information that had reached him regarding the money order bids instructed them to send for Mr. Metcalfe and immediately investigate the case. The two gentlemen named, with Inspector Fosnes, thereupon examined Mr. Metcalfe closely for two hours, and he, it is stated, corroborated the facts stated in the letter of dismissal.

Messrs. Bristow and Robb immediately afterward had a long conference with the postmaster general, who also sent for First Assistant General Wynne who has immediate supervision of the money order system and who had insisted on the lowest bidder being given a hearing and the opportunity to demonstrate his ability to fulfill his contract. The postmaster general later conferred with President Roosevelt and the order of dismissal followed.

Postmaster General Payne's voice trembled with emotion as he announced the dismissal to the newspaper men late this afternoon. He said it had become his duty to make the removal and it was a step he could not avoid in the proper discharge of his duty. In reply to questions he said no consideration had been given as yet to the appointment of a successor, but that the duties of superintendent would devolve on Mr. Metcalfe's assistant. He is Edward F. Kimball of Massachusetts, who has been in the service 17 years.

A Good Record.

Mr. Metcalfe was originally appointed from Iowa and had been in the postal service since 1882. Since his administration of the office the money order service has been widely extended by mutual arrangements with a large number of foreign governments throughout the world, and Mr. Metcalfe has enjoyed cordial personal relations with many foreign postal officials. His salary was $3,000 a year.

The Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford company has been the contractor for the money order blanks for sixteen years, Norman Metcalfe, the 27-year-old son of the deposed superintendent, draws a salary of $2,250 from the company.

Mr. Metcalfe tonight said that he did nothing wrong and had nothing to conceal; that his son's employment by the bidding firm could have no effect on the award; that he objected to Herman handling the government work because he (Mr. Metcalfe) knew that Herman's means were limited and that a stoppage of supplies in the midst of a contract term would have proved serious. He says that with Herman's consent he wrote to Mr. Hallebeck advising that Mr. Herman be restored to his old place, and that he told Herman that he had little doubt that the government would allow Herman to withdraw his forfeit check of $5,000.

GENERAL SHERMAN BELL STEALS MARCH AND IS QUIETLY MARRIED HERE

Wedded to Mrs. M. Effie Carter at Home of R. P. Russell Yesterday--Will Spend Honeymoon at White House--A Pretty Romance.

MARRIED—At Colorado Springs, June 17, Sherman M. Bell, adjutant geneal of the state of Colorado, to Mrs. M. Effie Carter, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. P. Russell, 1601 North Nevada avenue. At home, corner Colfax avenue and Corona street, Denver.

Very quietly and in the presence of the immediate family and intimate friends, Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell was married yesterday afternoon to Mrs. M. Effie Carter. General Sherman Bell stole a march on friends in Denver it being the desire of both principals to the ceremony that it be very quiet and arrived early in the afternoon, accompanied only by Colonel J. Q. MacDonald of Governor Peabody's staff. At 5 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. R. P. Russell, 1601 North Nevada avenue, Rev. B. E. Harl of the First Baptist church, Canon City, an old friend of General Bell, tied the knot that made the former Rough Rider, "the gamest man in a regiment of game men," a Benedict and won him a charming and accomplished wife.

A congratulatory telegram was received from President and Mrs. Roosevelt and upon a warm invitation from General Bell's commander in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, the newly-wed couple will spend a portion of their honeymoon at the White house. The trip to Washington will be made as soon as the adjutant general completes arrangements for participation by the Colorado National guard in the army maneuvers some months hence.

Upon arriving in Colorado Springs yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock General Bell and Colonel MacDonald went immediately to the county clerk and recorder and procured the marriage license and then drove to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Russell. Mr. Russell is well known in mining circles over the west, as he is heavily interested not only in the Cripple Creek district, but his operations extend from Old Mexico to British Columbia. The house was tastefully decorated with cut flowers. Great masses of roses and carnations were everywhere. Rev. Mr. Harl, who had come to the city to marry his friend, was in waiting. The ceremony took place in the parlors.

Colonel MacDonald was best man and Miss Elsie Vaughn, bridesmaid. The bride was gowned simply and carried bride's roses. After dinner, which was served directly after the ceremony, General and Mrs. Bell left on the 6:40 Colorado & Southern train for Denver.

(Continued on page 9.)

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

REVOLUTION IN SERVIA

ACCOMPLISHED BY MURDER

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, June 11.—A military conspiracy which subsequent events show had the sympathy of the majority of the Servian people was carried out in the early hours of this morning and King Alexander, Queen Draga, her two brothers and several ministers were assassinated. Prince Peter Karagorgevitch, the pretender to the throne, has been proclaimed king by the army, and there is every reason to believe that this decision will be confirmed by the Servian parliament, which has been summoned to meet on June 15.

The revolution was executed without any opposition on the part of the people of Belgrade, and the capital and the country remain quiet. While the main outlines of the events which took place within the royal palace are known, the details are conflicting, owing to the extraordinary secrecy with which the plot was contrived and carried out. The chief conspirators were all men of high rank who acted in concert with the army.

The participation of the latter in the assassinations of last night blotted out the Obrenovitch dynasty, which has ruled Servia, with a short intermission, for nearly a century, is mainly due to the attitude of King Alexander and his consort towards the officers of the army, whom he always treated with scant courtesy. His desire to remove the war school from Belgrade to Shebatz particularly gave the officers offense.

Today's date is a sinister one in the history of the Obrenovitch house, being the 35th anniversary of the assassination of King Alexander's grand uncle Michael, who was done to death by agents of Alexander Karagorgevitch, the then leading member of the house which has long disputed the throne of Servia against the Obrenovitch family, and whose head today, Prince Peter Karagorgevitch, has been proclaimed king.

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, Servia, June 11.—A military revolution broke out here last night. The troops, who revolted under the leadership of Major Angikovics, surrounded the palace, assassinated King Alexander, Queen Draga, the latter's sister, the queen's brother Nikodem, Premier Markovitch, Ministers Petrovitch and Tudorovics, General Pavlovitch, the former minister of war, and some of the members of the royal guard.

Prince Karagorgevitch was proclaimed king.

A new government was formed and the following proclamation was issued:

"To the Servian People:—Last night the king and queen were shot. In this grave and fateful movement, friends of the fatherland have combined to form a new government. While the government makes this announcement to the people it is convinced that the Servian people will gather round it and lend it their aid to maintain order and security throughout the land.

"The government hereby makes known that from today the constitution of April 6, 1901, comes in force. A meeting of the national representatives dissolved by the proclamation of March 24, is summoned to meet at Belgrade, June 15.

"Jovan Avakumovics,
Premier.
"Ljubanur Kallevics,
Foreign Minister.
"Stojan Protics,
Minister of Interior.
"Georg Genshics,
Minister of Commerce.
"Gen. Jorvan Alanzokvics,
Minister of War.
"Vogislaw Velikovics,
Minister of Finance.
"Col. W. Leander Michin,
Minister of Public Works.
"Ljubomir Schiokovecs,
Minister of Justice."

Popular Approval.

The streets are thronged with people whose actions seem to approve the coup d'etat. M. Protics, the new minister of the interior, was loudly cheered as he drove to the ministry. M. Avakumovics, the new premier, belongs to the Independent Liberal party.

The people received the news of the assassinations, which were perpetrated between 10:30 last night and 2 o'clock this morning, quietly.

The bodies of the king and queen remain in the palace.

As the morning advanced the excitement in the streets grew steadily. In spite of the pouring rain thousands of people gathered in the vicinity of the palace. Everywhere troops of all arms were posted and field guns were placed in position to quickly deal with any opposition to the newly formed government's will. The soldiers discarded their cockades bearing the late King Alexander's cipher and substituted for it flowers, green twigs and leaves.

Bands of young men paraded the streets waving flags and shouting "Long live Karagorgevitch." Flags are flying from nearly every house in Belgrade and there is absolutely no display whatever of crape or other signs of mourning. The royal standard has been lowered from over the palace. Reports from places outside Belgrade indicate that the country accepts the disappearance of the Obrenovitch dynasty without regret.

Conflicting Reports.

According to the best available information obtainable from the mass of contradictions, the crime was carried out by members of the Sixth infantry under the command of Colonels Mischich and Machin. The latter is a brother-in-law of the late Quen Draga and is minister of public works in the new cabinet. The soldiers appear to have fought their way into the palace, shooting down the aide de camp on duty, Colonel Naumovics, although, according to another version, the king shot Naumovics because he opened the gate to his assailants, thereby creating a suspicion of his connivance. Some of the other persons killed were surprised in their houses simultaneously with the attack on the palace. The bodies of all the dead will be placed in coffins during the course of the day. The remains of King Alexander will probably be buried at the convent of Rakovza. The other bodies will be interred in the local cemetery.

DETAILS OF THE PLOT AND ITS TERRIBLE EXECUTION.

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, Servia, June 11.—Dissatisfaction with King Alexander's rule has been accentuated since his suspension of the constitution last April, and it is from that time that the military plot dates. The organization of last night's bloody deed was carried out with consummate skill. The king for the past two months had been thrown off his guard by the apparent complacent reception of his recent coup d'etat.

In the meantime the conspirators had decided on June 10 as the date for the execution of the revolution, for two reasons; first, it is the anniversary of the murder of King Alexander's grand uncle Michael, and second, because it was feared that further delay would permit the skuptschina (Servian parliament) to settle the succession to the throne according to the king's wishes, and it was believed that the brother of the hated queen would be his choice.

The prime movers in the plot were Ljudomir Schickovics and Ojislav Vlickovics, who have entered the new cabinet as ministers of justice and finance respectively. M. Schickovics was condemned to 20 years penal servitude for an attempt to assassinate former King Milan.

The king and queen passed the eve of their death quietly. They attended a choral festival, then took supper in the Konak, and afterward retired to rest.

Meantime the conspirators held a meeting in the Kalimegden park. The Sixth infantry regiment, which was chosen to carry out the coup d'etat, was recently punished for having used its weapons against a crowd of demonstrators. About 1 o'clock in the morning the Sixth and Seventh regiments were called to arms and were led to the royal palace, which they entirely surrounded. A band of 30 officers, led by Colonel Maschin and Colonel Meschics, forced their way into the palace, shooting all who attempted to bar their passage. They were aided by treason within. The aide de camp on duty, Colonel Naumovics, had been won over by the conspirators, and was intrusted with the plans for action within the royal inclosure. Several doors leading to the royal apartments were blown in by dynamite, Colonel Naumovics himself bursting in the door of the royal bedchamber with a bomb. The officers had called on the king to open, but he had curtly refused. As the door fell the king rushed to a window and appealed for assistance, but no answer came. Realizing the situation, he returned to the queen, holding her in his arms to protect her, and awaited the conspirators.

Colonel Naumovics and the officers then entered the room. Naumovics presented to the king a form of abdication for his signature. The document contained the statement that by marrying "a public prostitute" the king had degraded the throne and that he must abdicate.

The king's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Naumovics on the spot. Colonel Mischics picked up the document and presented it again. The king waved it from him.

The officers then with their drawn revolvers fired a hail of bullets, and the royal couple fell together to the ground. The king lingered until 4 o'clock this morning when he died.

The band who carried out the assassinations appears to have met with great resistance on the balcony side of the palace, where the curtains are torn and the window broken as though the occupants had tried to escape into the garden. Torn gloves and articles of soldiers' clothing lie scattered below. This resistance probably was offered by two loyal aides de camp, who were killed.

A single cannon shot announced the execution of the plot, all the terrible details of which may perhaps never be known. Detachments of troops marched to the bureaus of posts and telegraphs and the railway stations and occupied them. Other troops immediately marched to the barracks and proclaimed Prince Karagorgevitch king. A body of mounted officers, with Lieutenant Colonel Gruics, the son of the present ambassador at Constantinople, at their head, rode to the center of the town and announced the army's choice to the people, who, now alarmed, were thronging the streets. Enthusiastic shots of "Long live Karagorgevitch" and "Long live the army" were raised. The warmest welcome was extended to Queen Draga's brother-in-law, Colonel Maschin, one of the regicides.

The troops at the barracks received the news with joy. There was only one objector, General Nikolics, commander of the Danube division, who was promptly shot down and severely wounded, but not before he had shot and killed Lieutenant Gagics.

The places of business are closed and many inhabitants have left the town. Even with a pass it is difficult to obtain admission to Belgrade, so carefully is it guarded. The newspapers are almost unanimous in approving the revolution. Some compassion is felt for the unfortunate king, but the people generally admit that no other solution to an intolerable situation was possible. The Radical papers assert that the recent scandalous elections were the chief cause of the conspiracy. There is some talk of a republic but the majority of the people desire the accession of Prince Karagorgevitch.

All remains quiet today, an encouraging effect being produced by the absolute unanimity which prevails regarding the choice of the new ruler whose proclamation as king by the army undoubtedly will be ratified by parliament. This quiet acceptance of the revolution is apparently the same throughout the country, but fears are entertained that attacks may be made on prefects and communal authorities. The government therefore has taken strong measures to suppress any opposition to its will. It had been expected that Prince Karagorgevitch would arrive immediately, but it is stated tonight that he will arrive only after he has been summoned by parliament. Colonel Bogdan Danjinovics has been appointed prefect of Belgrade, and the members of the late government who were not murdered have been liberated. The former leaders of the Radical party, Messrs. Pasics, Vusics and Nilosaliveics, who have been staying at Abazzia, have been summoned hither.

GERMAN FEELING ANTAGONISTIC TO THE NEW SERVIAN MINISTRY.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, June 11.—A dispatch from Semlin, Hungary, to the National Zeitung gives an interesting version of the events at Belgrade. It says:

"A party of officers proceeded to the palace by previous arrangement with General Ljubasivkovics and called upon King Alexander to abdicate in favor of Prince Peter Karagorgevitch. The king refused and shot Colonel Naumovics, who made the proposal. The other officers thereupon summoned the war minister, General Pavlovith, and Tudorovics, the minister of the interior, and shot the king and queen and Petrovits, one of the king's aides de camp, and other loyal officers. The leader of the actual assailants was Lieutenant Colonel Michich, who himself murdered the queen. The latter together with her brother and sister was struck down with an ax. The queen died immediately. The king lived a few minutes.

"The immediate cause of the revolution was the return to Belgrade of Lieutenant Lunglevitza, brother of the queen, and a supposed candidate for the throne.

"The surviving ministers have been arrested.

"The obsequies of the king and queen will be held June 14.

"A festal illumination of Belgrade is projected for this evening."

The German government cannot be said to have taken up any attitude as yet regarding the provisional administration of Servia. Horror was expressed at the foreign office at the blood in the coup d'etat. The immediate feeling is one of antagonism to the new ministry and there is an indisposition to make its path easy. The foreign office for the present is simply awaiting full information from its legation at Belgrade and is also awaiting the other chancelleries. The fact that the late King Alexander was not allied to any European reigning families is regarded as simplifying the situation. Germany has no special political interest in the events in Servia. That an intrigue looking to the dethronement of the late king was on foot had been known to the German government for some time and also to the government of Servia, but no importance was attached to the matter. The late king seems to have looked upon the hints of the existence of a plot as having no special significance. Reports to this effect have been circulated in the Austrian and German newspapers and have been cabled to the United States, but as the Balkans are so productive of baseless rumors, those concerning the plot against the late king of Servia were treated lightly.

A later dispatch to the National Zeitung from Semlin agrees with other reports that the bodies of the king and queen were thrown from their bedroom windows into the park. King Alexander was shot through the neck at the first fire, and the rush of blood suffocated him.

Queen Draga received several shots, and after she was dead the regicides slashed her body with their swords and thrust it through and through. The rugs in the royal chamber were soaked with blood, which flowed over the floors. The window hangings were torn down and trampled under foot, the windows broken and objects of art shattered in wanton destruction. The murderers afterward embraced and congratulated one another on the success of the plot; each announced joyfully to those below that the king and queen had been disposed of.

The residence of the queen's brothers, near the palace, was nearly wrecked. When the brothers, says the correspondent, were lying dying from their shot-wounds, they kissed each other.

The ministers who were killed met their death at their homes, and in some instances the attacks on them were made in the presence of members of their families. The daughter of the police minister, Todorowitch, was wounded. The minister himself escaped with some wounds inflicted while he was trying to telephone to the police headquarters for help. He did not get the connection, as the telephone was occupied by troops. Count Marshal Nikoljewitch escaped from the royal palace and sought refuge in the Austrian legation. The Austrian minister, Herr Dumba, was thus the first diplomat to learn of the assassinations. He sent a boat across the river, requesting the officer commanding at Semlin to send troops to protect the legation. While the officer was deliberating whether he ought to encroach upon Servian territory, the minister sent another message withdrawing his request.

Shots were fired at the Russian legation but it was afterwards explained they were fired by mistake. In all about 150 officers were in the plot.

This afternoon the streets of Belgrade are fairly quiet. The soldiers in force are doing police duty.

Ljudomir Schickovics has made three speeches to the populace arguing the necessity for the deed. Bank Director Petrowitch, Queen Draga's brother-in-law and one of the bitterest enemies of the king and queen, will inherit her fortune.

FRENCH COMMENTS ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN SERVIA.

By Associated Press.

Paris, June 11.—The startling announcement of the assassination of the king and queen of Servia caused a deep sensation here, particularly in governmental circles. The foreign office received early advices from the French minister at Belgrade confirming the Belgrade press dispatches and adding that the city was comparatively quiet this morning, the people seeming to accept the proclamation of Prince Karagorgevitch as king. Foreign Minister Delcasse communicated his advices to President Loubet. Officials of the foreign office say it is too soon to indicate clearly the effect of the situation in Servia on the European situation. Servia's dynastic troubles have been long impending, the present uprising being due to the animosities growing out of the propaganda of the pretender Karagorgevitch. It is recalled that when the Karagorgevitch dynasty secured brief rule in 1858, the European powers intervened and established a protectorate and thus terminated that dynasty. Whether there will be similar action of the powers at this time, officials are unwilling to predict, saying the shock of the tragedies is principally occupying attention.

It is generally believed that the assassinations are the sequel of the king's coup two months ago when he suspended the constitution, resulting in the disgrace and retirement of a number of senators and leading officials.

Prince Peter Karagorgevitch was a member of the fashionable diplomatic set of Paris and included among his acquaintances a number of Americans. He is described as having an agreeable personality, is about 50 years of age, has been a frequenter of the leading clubs and hotels and was a well-known figure at the races and sports. He was educated at the St. Cyr military college and entered the French army in 1870 with the rank of captain. A brother, Prince Arsene, is now in Paris. The latter received a dispatch today advising him that his brother had been proclaimed king. Prince Arsene said he probably would join his brother and take part in the events connected with his assuming the sovereignty of Servia.

Former Queen Natalie, mother of the late King Alexander, is living at the Hotel Reservoir, Versailles, with her sister, Princess Ghika, wife of the Roumanian minister. Queen Natalie received the first news from Belgrade this afternoon by telephone from the foreign offices. She immediately retired to her private apartments, declining to see anyone except members of the family or intimate friends.

The new king is well known here, having frequently visited this city. He has a cousin, Prince Bodijar Karagorgevitch, living on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, who took part in the French campaign in Tonquin and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of honor. In an interview today, Prince Bodijar said he considered that popular hatred of Queen Draga was largely responsible for the events at Belgrade. He added that his cousin, the new king, had long aspired to the Servian throne and declared that the family was closely allied to Russia, thus assuring a pro-Russian policy in Servia.

Dr. Petrovitch of the Servian legation described the new king as a student of affairs of state, as being intensely animated by Servia's political destinies, and as an admirer of Russia. The newly proclaimed king, Dr. Petrovitch added, is sending his son to St. Petersburg where he will be educated at the expense of the imperial court of Russia.

Politicians have frequently sought to induce the new king to attempt to take the throne of Servia but he has always replied that he would not permit a dynastic contest to provoke a civil convulsion and he preferred to await the result of the popular weariness resulting from the old regime.

A French official said: "The bloody deed of last night is the most pressing menace to the general peace of Europe that has happened in many years."

During the afternoon the Servian legation received an official dispatch in cipher signed by a member of the new government which confirmed the deaths of the king and queen and especially emphasized the fact that perfect quiet prevailed at Belgrade and throughout Servia. Foreign minister Delcasse called at the Servian legation and presented condolences of the French government. The legation was besieged during the day by resident Servians. The presentation of many messages of condolence brought out the peculiar status of the present Servian government which is receiving condolences on the subject of its own acts. The tragedy at Belgrade was the universal theme for discussion in the lobbies of the senate and chamber, and general horror or surprise were expressed at the unforeseen events which it is believed will not have a serious effect on European politics. The Paris manager of one of the leading American Life Insurance companies informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that a number of efforts were made to insure the lives of the Servian sovereigns, but that the company declined to accept the risks, knowing of the dynastic intrigues.

Similar efforts were made with another American company which also declined the applications. One reason for the refusal was the persistency of the applications. A leading official of the company who visited Belgrade three weeks ago, said he was not surprised at the tragedies. During his visit he had formed the impression that the then existing political situation could not last and that a catastrophe was imminent. The king and queen remained in the palace and did not dare to go out. An army officer informed the official that neither the army nor the police were obedient. When a crowd on one occasion gathered before the palace at Belgrade the king's order to disperse them was not executed. The universal sentiment of both high and low classes was antagonistic to the king and his council and the Servians generally were anxious to rid the country of them at any cost, and public sentiment is intensely wrought up over the bloody event in Servia. Throughout the day the tragedy was discussed at the foreign office, in governmental circles generally, on the bourse, at the clubs and in the cafes and public thoroughfares. As the details of the atrocity became known a wave of indignation arose over the calm and systematic method of carrying out the murders. A few newspapers seemingly approved the measures adopted against the late Queen Draga, holding her chiefly responsible, but the more serious papers, like the Temps and the Journal Des Debats, sound a note of warning. The Debats publicly voiced a widespread feeling of indignation, saying there was "no parallel for such a drama except in the days of barbarism or among modern barbarians."

The belief is rapidly gaining ground here that the new dynasty will have a dangerous task in attempting to overcome the recollection of its bloody entrance into power. The Debats characterizes the dominant Servian element as the party of regicides.

No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once."—Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PERSONELL OF THE NEW PROVISIONAL MINISTRY.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, June 11.—The members of the provisional ministry of Servia form an energetic group. Each one is a person of some celebrity in Servia.

M. Avakumovics, the new premier, was premier in the Liberal government of 1892, and previously was minister of justice and judge of the court of appeals and is the best known jurist in Servia.

M. Protics, the new minister of the interior, is the most prominent leader of the Radicals and an able speaker and writer.

M. Kallevics, the new foreign minister was premier in 1875 and later minister at Vienna. Latterly he had been a senator and has been occupying a neutral political position.

M. Schionkovics, the new minister of justice, sharply criticised the doings of the royal pair in the last parliament. Like M. Protics, he was condemned to 20 years' imprisonment because of his complicity in a plot against King Milan but he was pardoned.

M. Genshics, the new minister of commerce, served two years in prison on the charge of high treason, for his opposition to the late King Alexander's marriage.

M. Velickevics, the new finance minister, is a former member of the cabinet.

SERVIANS APPARENTLY ACCEPT THE SITUATION

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, June 12.—The assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, the latter's two brothers, the Servian premier, minister of war and former minister of war, perpetrated in the dark hours of yesterday morning by a band of officers, and the proclamation by the army of Prince Peter Karagorgevitch, pretender to the throne, as king of Servia, has apparently, it may be said, now that 36 hours have passed, been accepted by the capital and the Servian people without a murmur.

The meeting of the skuptschina on Monday is expected to confirm the proclamation as king of Prince Karagorgevitch and to regularize the new situation.

Some Favor Republic.

The only new element in the situation is a feeling among the intelligent classes in favor of the abolition of Servian monarchs altogether and the creation of a republic, and this idea is shared by at least one member of the provisional government. Differences of opinion on this point developed today at a meeting of the cabinet, when the foreign minister, Kallevics, expressed himself for the establishment of a republican form of government. The majority of the ministers, however, declared themselves in favor of a new king in Prince Peter Karagorgevitch. They strengthened their declaration by the strong argument that it was certain that Austria and Russia would not countenance the creation of a republic.

The remains of the ill-fated king and queen were buried almost stealthily last night in the capitol, where the members of the Obrenovitch family are interred.

The government has laid claim to the possessions of the late monarch. It is not known whether he left a fortune, but it is supposed that he had considerable savings, having lived economically during the last decade. It is reported that the greater part of his money was deposited in England, but it is a question whether the capital would be delivered to the Servian government. The opinion here is that it all belongs to the state, even including the king's foreign investments.

Queen Draga was in receipt of 30,000 gulden monthly, and also had great savings, which will be handed over to her three sisters.

Narrative of Participants.

Following is a narrative by men who took an active part in the revolution: Army officers to the number of 90 having formed the project of a revolt, among them being delegates from almost every garrison in Servia, a majority of the officers of the Sixth regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Mitsich invited his comrades on Wednesday evening at 11 o'clock to meet in the Kalimagden garden, and there the immediate carrying out of the intended deed was organized.

At 1:40 a. m. the officers, in eight groups, went to the konak, the royal palace. Each had a cue and especial directions regarding his part. In the konak palace the revolutionists had two important partisans in the king's bodyguard—Colonel Alexander Macschin, Queen Draga's cousin (not brother-in-law), and the king's personal adjutant, Lieutenant Naumovics. Two officers of the high military academy appeared at the appointed hour—2 a. m.—at the gate of the kronak, where the king's adjutant, Panajotovic, who was in the conspiracy, handed to them the keys to the garden gate, which is always kept locked. First, stepping before the guard at the konak, one of the two officers called, "Down with your arms!" A fight ensued, with shots from both sides, in which several persons were wounded.

Searching for the King.

The revolutionists then entered the front garden without hindrance, and reached the courtyard of the old konak, where Lieutenant Naumovics was awaiting. He opened the lock of the iron door leading to the front room on the first floor. Hurrying up stairs to the first floor, the revolting officers attracted the attention of the palace attendants and the royal couple by the shooting.

In breathless haste the conspirators ran through the rooms, opened wardrobes and looked behind curtains in vain. In the ante-room connecting with the corridors between the old and the new konak the sergeant of the gendarmes was sleeping. Awakening, he stepped before the revolutionists, who felled him. At last Queen Draga's servant was found. He wounded Captain Dimitreyic severely, but was spared because he was needed in finding the fleeing couple. Indeed, this servant showed the officers where King Alexander and Queen Draga had gone to secrete themselves. When he had told this, he was shot. Colonel Maschin then joined the revolutionists and led them back to the sleeping apartment where the king's adjutant tried to hinder them. He shot at Lieutenant Naumovics, who fell dead. The others killed the adjutant. After a long search a small door leading into the alcove was discovered, but it was found locked. It was broken in with an axe, and here the royal couple were found in undress. The older officers first intended forcing the king to abdicate, but the young officers shot at the royal couple. Nobody knows who shot first, but it is said it was Lieutenant Kistics. After the murder, King Alexander's body was found entirely covered with blood. That of Queen Draga was badly torn by bullets. The report that the bodies were thrown out of the window into the garden is untrue. The young officers intended to do so, but Colonel Maschin prevented it, exclaiming, "That would be barbarous!"

One Faithful Servant.

All the servants of the royal couple fled when the first shot was heard, with the exception of Queen Draga's servant, who was found dead. At 2:12 o'clock all was over.

Colonel Maschin issued from the gate of the konak, around which great crowds had collected, and made a speech, saying:

"We have now destroyed the dynasty of the Obrenovitch, and have got rid of the dishonorable woman who was the king's evil spirit. Long live Servia!"

The people responded:

"Long live the army!".

Almost simultaneously with the butchery in the palace the troops endeavored to arrest all the relatives of the queen and those ministers whom the conspirators disliked. Two brothers of the queen were seized and escorted by a detachment of troops from their dwelling to the guard room of the divisional commander. They were evidently unsuspicious of their doom, and were lighting cigarettes when they were shot dead.

General Zinzar Markovics, the premier; General Palovics, minister of war, and M. Todorovics, minister of the interior, were shot by the troops as they attempted to defend themselves from arrest. The former two were killed, while the latter is just alive late tonight.

Burial of the Victims.

Shortly after midnight the bodies of the dead king and queen were carried to their last resting places. It was a pitiful sight. All day long the victims were reposing in rough coffins and had lain exposed to the gaze of those who had killed them and to the privileged curious. There have been unpleasant evidences of the public resentment against the late royal couple. Some persons even spat on the remains.

In the streets there was a dead silence and the public were kept back by the troops. The burial service was brief. Two priests were present. Inside the cemetery none were allowed except a strong force of gendarmes and a few officers. Not a single friend or relative of the deceased was present. The remains of the royal couple were interred in a vault in the cemetery chapel. Two wooden crosses alone denoted the spot, marked "Alexander Obrenovics" and "Draginja Obrenovics." The other bodies lie outside in the cemetery in rough graves.

Today the sisters and the nieces of the late queen, who had been arrested by the military authorities, were expelled from the country. Her sisters, late last night, were permitted to take a farewell look at the dead queen's remains. They were conveyed by the police on board a Servian ship. They were lucky to escape with their lives. Another niece of the queen, who was on her way from Paris to Belgrade, was compelled to stop at Semlin.

Ex-Queen Natalie was desirous of coming to Belgrade to see the body of her son, but was dissuaded by the government.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY IN BELGRADE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Semlin, Hungary, June 13.—From an intimate personal friend of the new premier of the Servian provisional government, Avakumovics, the Associated Press correspondent has received the following account of the tragedy in Belgrade which he is assured is absolutely authentic. These facts will be set forth in official protocol which has not yet been drafted owing to pressure of the state business, all that is yet known officially being contained in the verbal report made to the premier by the officers.

Some time ago officials in the secret service warned the king of what was going on, when all the officers concerned were transferred to points in the interior, the king fearing to take stronger measures against them. About the same time a certain lady was sent to Geneva to see Prince Peter Karagorgevitch and submit to him a proposition that he come to Servia, upon his agreeing to accept a new constitution based on liberal principles. Prince Peter accepted those conditions. As soon as the conspirators obtained the assurance that the kingdom would have a new sovereign they decided to kill King Alexander and Queen Draga.

Maschen Led the Conspiracy.

Colonel Maschen, Queen Draga's brother-in-law, was the leader of the conspiracy. A number of officers came to Belgrade from interior posts on the night of the tragedy and supped together where the final details were arranged. At midnight they proceeded from the restaurant to the palace and forced the doors leading to the royal apartments, using dynamite. When the officers entered they could find nobody, the king and queen, alarmed by the noise of their approach, having concealed themselves. For two hours the officers hunted through every nook and corner of the royal apartments without success; then they found the king's adjutant, Lazar Petrovitch, and compelled him to lead them to the king's hiding place. He took them to the bathroom and pointed to a secret door in the wall opening upon a staircase leading to the roof. Behind this door crouched the king and queen. When the conspirators were assured of their prey they shot and killed the adjutant. Meanwhile the king fell upon his knees and begged for life, offering to yield to every demand, to sign any document, to agree to leave the country or to send Queen Draga away, anything, everything, if only they would not kill him.

The officers answered roughly "It is too late," and fired at him. The queen also fell on her knees and asked pardon for her conduct, but one of the officers, calling her a degrading epithet, told her she had been queen long enough. One of the conspirators, after submitting the queen to gross indignities, slashed her with his sword, and the other officers fired at her. The king was also slashed with sabers.

Left to Die Slowly.

The conspirators then dragged the king and queen into the front apartments and threw them over the balcony upon the lawn in front of the palace, which is separated from the street by an open iron fence.

The king and queen lived for one or two hours afterward.

Meanwhile two of the officers summoned the queen's two brothers from their home to the house of the commander of the Belgrade division, where they were offered a glass of water and told to bid each other farewell. In the very moment they embraced each other the officers shot and killed them. One hundred soldiers, commanded by two officers, at the same time surrounded the house of Minister of War Pavlovics, and summoned him to open the door. The minister looked from a window and the soldiers fired at him, wounding him. The Russian military attache, who lived in the same house, hearing the noise, rose and dressed himself in his Russian uniform and attempted to remove the minister to his apartment. The officers ordered him to go away, and he, seeing the hopelessness of the situation, departed. The soldiers then entered the house and then shot and killed the minister, whose body was left on the floor and was not discovered until 10 o'clock in the morning when it was found by his son-in-law and daughter, who had escaped.

Attempt at Poisoning.

Since the tragedy occurred the real facts of an attempt upon the persons of the king and queen a month ago have become known. The conspirators at that time engaged the services of a young Bohemian, the son of a tailor living in Belgrade. He obtained a position in the kitchen of the Grand hotel of Belgrade to learn cookery. He proved so intelligent that a little later he was given employment in the royal kitchen. Here again he proved very efficient and was intrusted with the duty of preparing the food for the royal table, taking it from the cooking utensils and placing it in dishes, which he handed to lackeys.

He now again began to appear very prosperous, and took French lessons. He came one day to his teacher, a widow living in Belgrade, in a jubilant state, wearing a new suit of clothes and saying that he was earning 160 cinars (about $32) per month.

The same evening while preparing a dish for the king he mixed poison with the food. The head cook detected him in the act, and promptly informed the king, and the youth was shot immediately. His parents were brought to the palace and told the facts of the case and were compelled under threats of death to tell everybody that their son had killed himself. Since the tragedy the youth's parents have revealed the plot.

Since the first excitement caused by the news of the assassination subsided Belgrade has been remarkably quiet. The shops are open, the people sit in the cafes, and everything is as usual except that the public buildings and private houses are decorated with Servian flags. The latter fact, however, is no indication of the real public sentiment, since in this part of the world such demonstrations result from official instructions which private citizens find it unwise to disregard. The military still occupies the government offices, and a number of soldiers are stationed around the palace. The garrison also is being constantly increased with a view to Monday's meeting of the skuptschina, the proceedings at which it is alleged are already arranged and will consist merely of registering the decree electing Prince Peter Karagorgevitch king of Servia.

Prince Peter is expected to arrive in Belgrade Wednesday morning. His brother-in-law, Nasha Nenadovics, reached the Servian capital Thursday night, coming quite secretly and proceeding to visit his relative, Premier Avakumovics.

STRIKE HAS KILLED CALIFORNIA CAMP.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Bakersfield, Calif., June 13.—Because of the miners' strike at Randsburg all business is practically at a standstill and the camp is dead. A special from Randsburg says:

All men employed on the Consolidated Mining and Milling company properties were called out last night. The St. Elmo group of mines are closed down and Manager Erickson has gone east. A report says that the men on the Baltic in the Stringer district have come out. One of the officers of the Yellow Aster company says the mines will remain closed permanently, unless the men will work at the old scale. Business is at a standstill and merchants give no credit to anyone.

DEATH CAUSED BY MISPLACED SWITCH.

By Associated Press.

Pocatello, Idaho, June 14.—East-bound fast mail, No. 2, on the Short Line was ditched in the yards here today by striking a misplaced switch. The engine was thrown over on its side, killing Fireman Bowers and seriously injuring Engineer Williams. Mail Clerk Campbell was also badly hurt. The passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

KILLED BY RUNAWAY TRAIN IN TACOMA

By Associated Press.

Tacoma, Wash., June 14.—While a number of persons were standing on the main line of the Tacoma and Eastern railway at Kapowsin this evening a runaway train loaded with logs crashed into them, instantly killing Harry D. Voorhees of Tacoma, but formerly of Detroit, Mich., and possibly fatally injuring George F. Bullen, local manager of the Griffin Car Wheel company. Mrs. C. H. Forner was so seriously injured that she died within 30 minutes. The party was observing the work of a construction crew and the escaping steam of the engine prevented them from hearing the runaway train.

OVER TWO HUNDRED KILLED BY CLOUDBURST IN OREGON

By Associated Press.

Portland, Ore., June 15.—The most appalling disaster in the history of this state occurred last evening about 6 o'clock when the town of Heppner was almost entirely destroyed by a cloudburst and probably 500 people drowned. Heppner is the county seat of Morrow county and has about 1,250 inhabitants.

The most reliable reports at 6 o'clock this evening state that the loss of life at Heppner will be at least 500; though the number of dead may be larger. All telegraph and telephone wires are down and no accurate information can be secured. A report from Ione, 17 miles from Heppner, states that 200 bodies have been recovered.

A messenger who arrived at Ione states that a wall of water 20 feet high rushed down in the gulch in which Heppner is situated and carried everything before it. The flood came with such suddenness that the inhabitants were unable to seek places of safety and were carried down to death by the awful rush of water. Almost the entire residence portion of the town was wiped out but some of the business part which is on higher ground escaped. Huge boulders weighing tons were carried down by the torrent and many people were killed by being dashed against the rocky bluff. Early in the afternoon a thunderstorm occurred, covering a wide region of country, and later a heavy rainstorm set in, many of the small streams overflowing their banks in a considerably short time. Bridges were swept away like straws and the darkness of the night soon made the situation more appalling.

Two Hundred Bodies Recovered.

As soon as possible after the terrible flood subsided, the work of relief was commenced by the citizens of the town. Dozens of bodies were found lodged all along the bends of the stream and in several places they were piled over one another. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon 200 bodies had been recovered, almost within the city limits. The buildings which were not carried away were moved from their foundations or toppled over. Hundreds of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs that had gone into the creek bottoms for water perished.

News of the calamity did not reach the outside world until this morning, all means of communication having been cut off. As soon as possible news was sent by courier to the nearby towns and measures looking to the relief of the stricken people were commenced. The Oregon Railroad and Navigation company started a relief train from The Dalles shortly after noon with a party of 100, including three doctors, four nurses, 50 horse blankets and supplies of all kinds. At 1:30 this afternoon a relief train with doctors and supplies started for the scene from this city. The citizens of Portland started a relief fund as soon as the news of the disaster spread over the city and within a few hours $5,000 was raised. Supplies will be rushed to Heppner as soon as they can be assembled.

List of Identified Dead.

The following is a list of the identified bodies:

THOMAS HOWARD AND FAMILY.
JAMES JONES AND FAMILY.
DR. M'SWARDS.
FAMILY OF C. A. RHEA.
MR. CARR'S FAMILY.
MRS. CHARLES ANDREWS AND CHILDREN.
MRS. ROBERT BAIRD AND CHILDREN.
MR. WELLS AND FAMILY.
JIM MATTOCK.
TOM MATTOCK'S FAMILY.
DR. HIGG'S CHILD.
MISS ELLIOTT.
MRS. ELDER.
BILL COHEN AND FAMILY.
HERBERT BARTHOLOMEW'S FAMILY.
W. M. WALTON AND FAMILY.
MR. GEIGER.
JOHN MEYERS.
BEN PATTERSON.
GEORGE NOBLE AND FAMILY.
BOB HINDS AND FAMILY.
MR. AND MRS. DAWSON.
OCCUPANTS OF HEPPNER HOTEL.
SEVERAL CHINAMEN.
MRS. CHARLES CURTIS.
GEORGE TYNSLEY, WIFE AND CHILD.
H. A. BOYD'S FAMILY.
MRS. W. H. BERG.
CHRIS. M. ASHBAUGH.
CARL JONES AND FAMILY.
GEORGE SWADDARD.
JOHN M. KERNAN AND FAMILY.
AGENT O. R. & N. RAILROAD.
C. E. MATFIELD AND FAMILY.
BERT CABOTS AND FAMILY.
BEN PATTERSON AND FAMILY.
H. C. GERZER AND FAMILY.

Damage Elsewhere.

Fifteen buildings in the town of Lexington, nine miles below Heppner on Willow creek, were washed away but there was no loss of life.

At Ione, 17 miles away, considerable damage was done to buildings throughout though no loss of life is reported from there.

In the Path of Destruction.

Heppner is the county seat of Morrow county and is the center of a large farm and stock-growing country. The town is built on the banks of Willow creek in the neighborhood of the converging point of four other mountain streams that drain a large area of rolling and hilly country that reaches from three to 20 miles to the foothills and along the course of Willow creek itself for a distance of 25 miles to the base of Blue mountains.

To the west and east of the town running southwest and southeast respectively until they empty into Willow creek are two deep gulches which run back some three miles among the foothills as they narrow to form the valley in which the town is located. Flowing almost directly south to the Willow and joining a half mile or so above the town is Balm creek, which drains in its course to the foothills for a distance of 15 miles a wide region of hilly country. Next comes the main water course, Willow creek, with an immense area of drainage that extends northeast for a distance of 25 miles to the Blue mountains. Farther east, four miles, is Hinton creek that runs practically parallel with Willow creek for a distance of 20 miles, having its rise in the foothills and entering into the most easterly gulch a few miles south of Heppner.

The major part of the business and residence section of the town lying to the west of the creek is a low bottom covering an area of about 1,500 by 1,200 feet.

Disaster Not Exagerated.

Word was received here from Ione late this afternoon that 300 coffins were needed at once at Heppner. The weather is hot and it is necessary that the dead should be buried at once. One hundred coffins were sent to-night and more will be sent from The Dalles and Pendleton. The Portland office of the O. R. & N. this afternoon received the following message from Heppner via Echo:

"Roughly estimated almost all the people living on the banks of Willow creek drowned.

"Need relief in shape of large body of men to help clear away debris and recover bodies. Haste is very essential, as the weather is turning warm and the dead must be recovered before putrifaction sets in.

"Damage to track unknown further than ten miles below here, which to that point is more than two-thirds washed out.

"Agent Kerman and wife are presumably dead, as they have not yet been found.

"Depot and all loaded and empty cars still intact but the yards are washed away."

LATER DETAILS ADD TO HORROR OF CLOUDBURST.

By Associated Press.

Heppner, Ore., June 16.—Estimates of the loss of life by Sunday's cloudburst differ widely but the number of dead is certain to reach 300, and it may be swelled to 500 when all are accounted for. One hundred and ten bodies have been buried and it is known that 150 more are missing. Still others who were strangers in the town are supposed to be among the lost. People are coming here from all directions in wagons and on horseback and the work of recovering bodies and burying the dead is proceeding as fast as possible.

By Associated Press.

Ione, Ore., June 16.—The following is the identified list of dead that have been buried:

James Matlock, two Hockett girls, William Ayers' boy, M. Jones, A. C. Geiger, Mrs. James Jones, Percy Dawson, Baby Dawson, Nora Florin, Ada Curtis, Mrs. Tom Matlock, Mrs. Redfield, Mrs. Percy Dawson, Charlie, a Chinaman, J. M. Kernan, Mrs. J. M. Kernan, Mrs. Kitty Walter, Vasta Andrews, Pearl Jones, James Willis, daughter of Fred Krugs, Mr. and Mrs. Dowison of the "Fair," Mr. and Mrs. Krugs, Lea Stalter, Fern Stalter and children (number not known), Mrs. Tom Howard, Mrs. Wells, Harry Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Lipne, Anna McBride, Mrs. McBride, George Wells, Mrs. Clyde Wells, Mrs. Jessie Kirk, Mrs. Pearl Jones, Baby Ashburgh, baby, unidentified, Dr. W. P. McSwords, 4-year-old baby, infant daughter of Krugs', George Thornton, Roble and Louie Stalter, Wilfred McBride, Frank Harlman, Alexander Gunn and wife, Mabel Howard, Thomas R. Howard and wife, Mrs. Pat Burg, Maud Leffler, Grover Wright, Mrs. James Long, Ora Roberts, Ama McBride, Maud Keithly, Mrs. R. F. Hind, two babies, infant daughter of Edward Ashaw, farmer found below town, Frank Oxley, Wilbur Beard, Florence French, Zedda McDowell, Nellie Howard, George Krug, Mrs. William Ayres and two children, Pearl Jones and two children, Frederick Willis and infant son, Edward Rood and little girl, Press Looney, Mrs. Hanby, Mrs. R. C. Hart and Mrs. James Roberts.

A. Abramsics died from injuries last night. Among the unidentified dead are a woman 35 years old, 4-year-old boy, 6-year-old boy, man 30 years old, dark complexioned, six babies.

One hundred and fifty known persons are missing.

By Associated Press.

The Dalles, Ore., June 16.— A telephone message from Ione states that the latest find in the ruins in Heppner indicates that the loss of life will be much greater than at first supposed. The casualty list will foot up 500 and many of the bodies may never be recovered. The property loss and destruction of buildings alone will aggregate probably a million dollars. This is regarded as a conservative estimate. One hundred and fifty of the best residences were swept from the earth. Trees and every standing thing were razed and uprooted. The debris is piled along the railroad track to the height of freight cars. The relief work is progressing at a satisfactory pace.

A pall of devastation and death hangs over the razed homes, frantic, half crazed people are charging about the ruins, hunting for loved ones. Dozens of families have been wiped out.

In the 50-foot wall of water which swept through the town dozens of bodies were carried down Willows canon for miles. In the rush of subsiding waters during Sunday night cries of distress were heard in monumental piles of debris and the first volunteers of aid worked like demons to hunt out and find perishing wounded but in many cases it was too late by the time the sufferers were located in the darkness.

Among the incidents of the catastrophe was the saving of three lives by Julius Keithly, 70 years old, who rode one mile and a half on the roofs of houses and pulled in three people from the flood.

Jim Kernan, the O. R. & N. agent, met his death at the telegraph key trying to raise Portland to inform the outside world of the impending calamity. His little daughter, Kate, who was saved by remaining in the station house saw her father and mother lost in the whirl of mad waters. Katie stood by while her father was calling for the Portland office. The flood swept in the lower floor and curled around him. Mrs. Kernan rushed out of the house and started for a high point of ground. Kernan bravely sought to save his wife and both were lost.

One of the most thrilling adventures was that of Tom Shuter, who, with his family was carried down stream in his house for a mile and a half. His wife and two children stayed in the upper rooms. Below town the house was shot across the current to the west where it lodged in debris 150 yards from the canon bank. Shuter then took his two little ones on his shoulder and swam 200 yards in the boiling torrent contending with obstructions.

He landed the children and then struck out for the house for his wife, and rescued her.

The McBride family which was lost went down in their house. The daughter screamed and beckoned from the windows to Louis Kinney, who, with his family, ran out in the nick of time from their house to escape the death-dealing tide. Kinney saw the whole McBride family perish.

Zedda McDowell, seven years old, ran to tell her mother to save herself, when she herself was drifting to death.

A force of 75 men are digging graves on the hillside. Prompt measures are being taken to prevent a plague. The weather promises to become hot and a relief corps to clean up the town is badly needed.

H. R. Baird of Portland lost his wife and three children. They were here visiting her father. Mrs. Clarence Andrews and three children of Seattle, is in Sitka, Alaska. She is a sister of Mrs. Baird.

A. Abramsics is the only severely wounded who has died so far. Not many wounded are alive.

By Associated Press.

Portland, Ore., June 16.—A special to the Oregonian from Heppner, Ore., says:

Terrible Willow creek, which Sunday wiped out more than one-half of this town, has shrunk to the size of an innocent brook. Awful tales of destruction to life and property are graven in its banks. At least 300 people of Heppner have perished and possibly the number may reach 500.

About $500,000 worth of property is erased from the wealth of Morrow county in Heppner along Willow creek. every heap of debris may contain a human form in decomposition. Many do reveal such spectacles when uncovered.

A grim visaged aspect has Heppner. No loafers may tarry in its precincts. A rigid emergency government impresses able bodied men in the work of saving the town from plague-breeding disease.

Three hundred bodies have been found and there are men who say the work is only half begun. An army of women take charge of the bodies as they are borne out of the wreckage by the men. An arm, a leg, a toe, a finger, a lock of hair, a tuft of clothing—these are harbingers of horror beneath the mud. Babies and little children lie there buried with many a gash or bruise on their tender bodies. Forms of women frequently come to light, bereft of all clothing. The bodies are borne to Roberts hall to be washed and dressed by women, to be shrouded in coarse white clothes, to be laid in rough wood boxes. There is no time for ceremony. The floors swim with the half diluted mud that drips from the victims, but the living patter through it or sweep it out when it gets too deep. The rough boxes go to the cemeteries, not singly in hearses, but many at a time, piled high in wagons.

Social lines are all erased in the district. The aristocracy of the town delves in the mud with the lowly.

Medicines are not needed here. Neither are physicians nor nurses. The town must be cleaned up if it would escape pestilence. It must have more men to help clean up and provisions to feed the men would be welcome. Many families are entirely destitute, all their worldly possessions having been carried away. The whole row of houses next to the creek was swept away. Spectators of the calamity describe the structures as falling like card houses. The dwellings were tossed about like bobbins and most of them fell completely to pieces. The town had perhaps 250 houses, nearly 200 of which were demolished. The whole business part of town would have been swept away had not the Palace hotel, a heavy brick structure, diverted the current. Houses on brick foundations fared better than others because the flood could not so easily wash under them.

The bodies of Dr. Vaughn, postmaster, and his wife were found today locked in each other's embrace.

At the railroad station a live two-year-old baby was found in a grain sack in a pile of drift. The mother was rescued a short distance further down stream.

George Conser's experience was most extraordinary. He was sitting in his home with his wife when the flood picked up the house and the floor of the front hall bulged upward, letting in torrents of water. Conser and his wife fled upstairs. While the husband and wife were upstairs a partition fell in on them and held them down to their necks in water. They thought their last moment had come and kissed each other good-bye, but the friendly current took the house shoreward. There the structure was all but demolished. When the waters abated Conser kicked out a window and with his wife escaped.

All stores were ordered open today by the emergency organization. Goods were confiscated, especially implements, though the credit of the city was issued for payment.

A Bad Breath

A bad breath means a bad stomach, a bad digestion, a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache.

25c. All druggists.

Want your mouttache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

SOCIALISTS MADE GAINS IN REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, June 16.—The leading feature in the reichstag election which was held today was the success of the Social-Democrats who have probably increased their representation in the reichstag by 15 seats and their total vote to more than 2,500,000 or 400,000 more than in 1898. All the parties concede the success of the Socialists, which has been at the expense of them all. The Socialists gained one seat and 63,000 votes in Berlin and seats in Dresden, Solingen, Pirano, Plauen, Sittau, Doebel, Altonburg, Dunstadt, Schwartzburg, Bielfeld, Beyreuth and Bremen. They lost seats in Sorau and Bornburg. The Socialist gains in Saxony caused Herr Bebel tonight to call Saxony the "Red Kingdom."

The most pronounced Socialist success was in Essen, Krupp's town, where the Socialists increased their vote from 4,000 to 22,705. The Centrist party also increased its vote there from 20,103 to 35,186. The returns as yet are far from complete. In the city districts where the Socialists are strong, the returns are nearly all in and the rural and small town districts cannot change general results.

Radicals Lost.

The Richter wing of the Radicals seems to have suffered most, having lost eight members, or nearly a third of its whole representation. The Barth wing of the Radicals lost three members and the Nationalists and Conservatives have lost Saxony. Herr Richter, sometimes called the "Mirabeau of the house," will probably have to submit to a second contest as he only has a plurality and not a majority, as the law requires. Herr Barth, Prof. Mommsen and Herr Basser also must try a second time. Bremen is lost to the Liberals, Herr Frese being defeated by a saloonkeeper named Schmalfeldt.

A confusing factor in fixing the relative position of parties now in the new parliament is the number of second elections which must be held on June 25, in all constituencies where no candidate received a majority. The number of these second elections in 1898 was 192 out of 397, and probably second elections must be held this year in quite as many.

The position of the parties based on the returns received up to 6 o'clock this morning from 235 districts is: Total members elected, 117; requiring second election, 118. The elected were:

Socialists, 49; Centrists, 35; Conservatives, 11; Alsatians, 6; National Liberals, 5; Free Conservatives, 4; Independents, 3; Poles, 2; Danes, 1; Agrarian leader, 1.

In the foregoing districts the Socialists have gained 12 seats and lost two.

Features of the Election.

An extraordinary feature of the polling in Berlin was the part taken by Socialist women. Hundreds went from house to house, bringing out laggard voters, waiting at the factories and mills and accompanying the indifferent electors to the polls. While the other parties had paid workers, the Socialists employed 7,000 canvassers who were unpaid and alone of all the parties they voted their full strength. They had bought up space on the municipal advertising pillars and placarded doors and windows with party legends. Fifty thousand copies of a poem entitled, "Vote Red," were circulated.

At the most aristocratic ballot place, opposite the residence of the imperial chancellor, were Socialist watchers and ticket distributers, smartly dressed in frock coats and silk hats.

Chancellor von Buelow did not vote, as he is kept abed by gastric trouble, but nearly all the other members of his cabinet voted at this place. Baron von Richtoff came in as the judges were disputing the right of a Louisiana negro to vote. He averred that he was a German subject but as his papers were incomplete the judges were in doubt. "He is a French cook," interrupted Baron Richtoff, "and naturalized German." The negro's ballot was thereupon accepted.

Situation in Saxony.

The affair of the late crown princess appears to have had some influence in the elections in Saxony where great Socialist gains were made, for instance, of 9,000 at Chemnits, and 4,800 at Leipsic. Exaggerated narratives regarding the wrongs of the late crown princess passed from mouth to mouth. The court made ample denials. A more potent cause of the Socialist success in Saxony, however, is the increased taxation due to a decrease in the railway receipts and the industrial depression. There, as all over the empire, the Socialist war cry was "Bread, usury and dear meat."

The Berliner Tageblatt says the food question gave the Socialists their gains and the result of the elections is accepted by that organ as a disapproval of the new tariff.

Crowds of Socialists had jubilation meetings all night which were addressed by Herr Rebel, Herr Singer and other favorite orators, who said they had reason to hope for close to 3,000,000 votes.

SERVIAN GOVERNMENT MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

By Associated Press.

Belgrade, June 16.—The position of King Peter I promises to be little more than that of a royal captive. The real government of the country will be a military dictatorship under the leaders of the revolution, Colonel Maschin and Colonel Mitschlitch. The new king is almost without any personal adherents, and the ruling spirits of the army, it is thought, would just as readily murder him as they did his predecessor, should he oppose their aims.

At present the whole country is under military rule, and although no prefects in the country districts have been removed, each is accompanied by an army officer who attends the prefect wherever he goes, even to the telephone. This policy has led to one good result, not a single case of disorder anywhere has been reported.

Forcible Arguments.

Extremely forcible arguments were found necessary to repress the Radical aspirations for a republic. The foremost advocate of the creation of a republican form of government was Jubomir Schikokovics, editor of the Belgrade Odjeka. Finding him impervious to arguments, the conspirators invited him to a dinner at the Officers' club last Saturday. During the dinner his host told him that unless he agreed to support Prince Peter there would be one less head in Belgrade that night. The editor yielded to the force of this reasoning and accepted the situation. He is now minister of justice in the new government.

The deliberations of the new senate and schuptschina on the republican question were materially hastened by the attendance of one of the leaders of the revolution, Colonel Mitschlitch. The colonel took no part in the proceedings but his presence was significant enough to induce the members to accept the army's choice. Premier Avakumovics told the deputies that it was useless to talk of a republic as neither Russia nor Austria would permit it. He further urged that the proposed new constitution would give King Peter far less power than that enjoyed by the president of the United States.

In spite of the semi-official statements made this morning that the delegation of the national assembly elected to submit the crown to the newly chosen king had already started, it is still here. The government declares that the number of its members, 24 would entail too great a cost on the country in the way of traveling expenses but the real reason of the delay in its departure is that the government found some of its members to be averse to King Peter. These members sought the opportunity to become reconciled to him at the expense of the country. Now that the ministry has cut off their traveling exposes their desire to make the journey will be greatly diminished and the delegation will probably consist of a dozen members at the most.

The People Are Indifferent.

Conversations heard in public places indicate that the people, especially those living outside the capital, know little and care little about the trend of national politics. One of the features in all the shop windows now is the display of large pictures of King Peter, freshly printed, the cuts having been brought from abroad. Two peasants were heard discussing one of the prints today. The first asked who it was.

"The new king, Karageorgevitch," replied the second.

"Why did they kill the last king?"

"I don't know. I think he had some trouble with the army."

"Suppose this one has trouble with the army?"

"They will kill him, too," came the unconcerned response.

It is believed that the army will try to make secret terms with the new king by which it will retain the supremacy gained by the tragedy, but whether the king will agree to the conditions is uncertain.

Assassination Saved War.

One of the highest officials of the present government asked a number of foreign journalists what Europe thought of the way the revolution was carried out. He was told bluntly that it was considered a brutal act. He then explained from his point of view that the assassination of the king and queen was an act of mercy as by totally destroying the dynasty instead of deporting the sovereigns the likelihood of a civil war was precluded.

Following is the text of the telegram from Premier Avakumovics by which King Peter was notified of his election:

"The national representatives of the people, sitting together, have just elected you king of Servia. While making you acquainted with the fact the government of Servia has the honor to tender you its heartiest congratulations and to express the desire that our country may have a fortunate and glorious future in store under the rule of the grandson of the famous Karageorgevitch the First, liberator of Servia."

The telegram sent by the presidents and vice presidents of the senate and skuptschina was as follows:

"The national representatives of the kingdom of Servia have unanimously and enthusiastically elected you hereditary king of Servia. We, the undersigned, have the honor to convey to you our most cordial and enthusiastic congratulations."

CHINESE WATERS THE SCENE OF NAVAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

By Associated Press.

Victoria, B. C., June 16—The steamer Victoria, which arrived to-day from the orient, brought the news that a naval demonstration was being held in connection with the situation in the far east by the Japanese-British fleets at Chefoo. A number of United States warships were also present.

The Tien-tsin correspondent of the Tokio Azalli says some American warships have of late entered the Yellow sea and have landed several engineers New-chwang and on the Yalu river for the purpose of surveying these districts. It is also stated that a large number of Americans have lately been entering Manchuria to inspect the territory and to watch the movement of the Russians there.

The Chuo says that the Russian naval maneuvers are going on in the neighborhood of Dalny. On May 17 fifteen Russian warships which were there taking part in the maneuvers sailed for Port Arthur. A portion of the fleet plays the part of the Japanese navy, while the ships that come to the far east recently, play that of the Russian navy. Admiral Alexieff is commanding the movements of the ships from his flagship, the Ruric. The scene of the maneuvers is said to extend from the gulf of Pe-chi-li to the Korean sea, where the ships now sailing for the far east have arrived.

Extensive maneuvers will take place in the neighborhood of Korea.

The Osaka Mainich reports that 5,000 Chinese coolies have arrived at Newchwang from Tien-tsin and Chee-foo, en route to Manchuria, to engage in railway work and construction of fortifications and barracks for the Russians.

Shanghai papers give the following translation of an alleged telegram dated May 15 from Chang Chih Tung at Peking to the acting viceroy at Wu-chang, Tuan Fang:

"As regards the Russian conditions, the government is in a state of great perplexity. In my opinion, these conditions should be formally rejected. If the Russians maintain their demands we should beg the court to transfer the seat of government to Nanking and declare war on Russia."

Arrangements are being made to celebrate the seventieth birthday of the Chinese dowager empress in November next. Over $10,000,000 being secured for the celebration.

According to a Peking dispatch Wu Ting Fang, former minister to Washington, has been appointed vice minister of foreign affairs of China.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR WILL COME WEST VIA COLORADO.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 16. — Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, accompanied by the ambassadress, will leave Washington the latter part of the week for Quebec whence they will go to the Pacific coast by way of Denver and Salt Lake.

PRELIMINARY TRIAL OF DEWEY AND HIS CATTLEMEN.

By Associated Press.

Lincoln, Neb., June 16.—A special to the Star from St. Francis, Kan., says: With an armed guard standing as a solid wall between them and the curious public, Chauncey Dewey, W. J. McBride and Clyde Wilson faced Justice Hall for their preliminary hearing this morning. They were charged with the murder of Daniel Berry and three sons, two weeks ago in a fight on the range near the Berry ranch. No one was allowed to enter the court room until he had been searched for weapons and the strictest watch was kept on all. The soldiers sat with their backs to the court and faced the crowd, thus having an opportunity to view everyone who entered the court. The line extended clear across the room from wall to wall. The array of legal talent here is probably the greatest ever witnessed at a preliminary hearing in Kansas.

The state is represented by Prosecuting Attorney Hotchkiss, Attorney-General Coleman and Attorneys Murphy, Noble and Colby of Beatrice, Neb. The defense is represented by Senator Hassing and Attorneys Harvey, Scott and Moreland. It was not until nearly 10 o'clock that the prisoners were led into court. They appeared indifferent to the gaze of the crowd and conversed with Attorney Harvey. Attorney-General Coleman announced that the prisoners would first be given a hearing on the charge of murdering Bruce Berry. The witnesses were then called and all answered. The Dewey cowboys are in town but had not been served with state's subpoenas and another long wait followed.

Ed Tucker, one of Dewey's cowboys, the first witness called, created a sensation by refusing to answer any of the questions put to him by Attorney-General Coleman of the state. Tucker said he would refuse to answer questions because he understood there was a warrant out for his arrest and State Senator Hassing, the attorney for the defense, volunteered that the witness was acting under counsel's advice on the ground that his answer might deduce testimony that would tend to incriminate him. The Dewey cowboys have, it is stated, refused to testify and this has successfully blocked the purpose for which the state had subpoenaed them.

Tucker continuing to refuse to reply to his questions, Attorney-General Coleman appealed to the court and asked that he be committed to jail until he would answer.

Roy Berry was the next witness. He is the one who was shot through the face during the assault on the Berry ranch. He was brought into the court room on a stretcher and his entrance created a great sensation. Asked by Attorney General Coleman who shot him, replied in a weak voice that it was Chauncey Dewey. He insisted that he and his father had no trouble with the Deweys of a serious nature before the killing, although there had been a number of disputes about minor matters. Attorney Hessin for the defense, asked Berry if he was armed on the day of the tragedy. He replied that he was, but that none of the Berrys had made any effort to use their arms.

Mrs. A. Berry, widow of Alpheus Berry, testified that on the afternoon of the murder Will McBride and another man whose name she did not know, called at the house and asked if the Berrys were at home. Afterward she heard the shooting and saw the finish of the tragedy, but did not know who fired the shots. Dr. G. Pogg of Bird City, said he was called to the Berry home after the murder. He made an examination, but could not tell whether the bullets entered from behind or in front.

George Shafer, P. E. Waldin and L. L. Capron, neighbors of the Berrys, did not see the shooting, but immediately after hearing the reports of the guns they went to the ranch and found the bodies of the unfortunate men lying on the ground.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE ON MASSACRE OF JEWS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 15—Through their representative association B'nai B'rith, the Jews of America to-day laid their case before President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, and they are content to abide by whatever the executive decides is best for them. By appointment the executive council of the association called to-day at the state department. Secretary Hay escorted his callers to the White house, where they were received by President Roosevelt. The interviews with the president and Secretary Hay were extremely satisfactory to the council, although it soon became apparent that positive action could not be immediately had upon the subjects nearest to them, namely the betterment of the condition of the Jews in Russia.

B'nai B'rith's Statement.

The memorandum submitted by the B'nai B'rith says the facts concerning the Kishenev massacre as officially reported by the Russian government have appalled and horrified not only the Jews in Russia and elsewhere, but the whole American people who want something done and whose hostility to Russia, if nothing be done, will become intensified and fixed.

The Jews, it says, likewise are fearful of the future. It is recognized that the situation is plainly different from that in Roumania inasmuch as in Russia the Jews are fleeing from mobs operating in contravention of Russian law, while in Roumania it is the laws that forbid them to live there. Denunciation of the Jews by Russian diplomats, it says, cannot placate the public, as a half a million Russian Jews have come here during the past 23 years and have shown that they are thrifty, energetic, intelligent and ambitious and daily are growing more influential and popular. They are constant propagandists against Russia and the memorandum says the result is to undermine the traditional comity between Russia and the United States.

Two Courses Suggested.

It is declared to be desirable to end this state of things without breach of diplomatic etiquette or embarrassment to our government and one or both of the subjoined methods therefore were submitted for consideration:

A—A petition to the czar to which the B'nai B'rith will get the signatures of the leading men of the United States. Our government to assist unofficially in securing the delivery of this petition to the czar and procuring a favorable reply thereto either by a direct communication or some other form of public expression.

B—Using the Kishenev and other recent incidents of more or less similar nature as grounds, an official invitation by the United States addressed to all the powers to an international conference to consider prosecutions and the oppressions growing out of radical and religious prejudices and hatred, and to protect civilization and international concord from the evil effects of such prosecutions and oppressions.

Secretary Hay's Reply.

In reply to Mr. Levi, who submitted the memorandum, Secretary Hay said in part:

"No person of ordinary humanity can have heard without deep emotion the story of the cruel outrages inflicted upon the Jews of Kishenev. These lamentable events have caused the profoundest impression throughout the world, but most especially in this country, where there are so many of your co-religionists who form such a desirable element of our population, industry, thrift, public spirit and commercial morality. Nobody can ever make the Americans think ill of the Jews as a class or race—we know them too well.

"You have observed that no civilized government in the world has yet taken official action—this consideration alone would bid us to proceed with care. The emperor of Russia is entitled to our respect not merely as the ruler of a great and friendly nation, but as a man whose personal character is even more elevated than his exalted station. We should not be justified in assuming that this enlightened sovereign who has given so many proofs of his devotion to peace and religious tolerance, has not done and is not doing all that lies in his power, to put a stop to these atrocities, to punish the guilty, whether they belong to the ignorant populace or to high official circles, and to prevent the recurrence of the outrages which have so shocked humanity. In fact, all we know of the state of things in Russia tends to justify the hope that even out of the present terrible situation some good results may come; that he who watches over Israel does not slumber; that the wrath of man, now as so often in the past, shall be made to praise him."

The President's Statement.

The call on the president at the White house followed and there President Roosevelt, after the memorandum was laid before him, said:

"Mr. Chairman: I need not dwell on a fact so patent as the widespread indignation with which the American people heard of the terrible outrages upon the Jews in Kishenev. I have never in my experience in this country known of a more immediate or deeper expression of sympathy for the victims and of horror over the appalling calamity than has occurred. It is natural that while the whole civilized world should express such a feeling, it should yet be most intense and most widespread in the United States; for of all the great powers, I think I may say, that the United States is that country in which from the beginning of its national career, much has been done in the way of accounting the debt due to the Jewish race, and in endeavoring to do justice to those American citizens who are of Jewish ancestry and birth.

"I am confident that much good has already been done by the manifestations throughout this country without any regard to creed whatsoever, of horror and sympathy over what has occurred. It is gratifying to know, what we would of course assume, that the government of Russia shows the feelings of horror and indignation with which the American people look upon the outrages at Kishenev, and is moving vigorously not only to precent their continuance, but to punish the perpetrators. That government takes the same view of those outrages that our own government takes of lynchings, which sometimes occur in our country, but do not characterise either our government or our people.

"I have been visited by the Russian ambassador on his own initiative, and, in addition to what has been said to Secretary Hay the Russian ambassador has notified me personally, without any inquiry on my part, that the governor of Kishenev has been removed, that between 300 and 400 of the participants in the outrages have been arrested and he voluntarily stated that those men would be punished to the utmost extent that the law would permit.

"I will consider most carefully the suggestions that you have submitted to me, and whether the now existing conditions are such that any further official expression would be of advantage to the unfortunate survivors with whom we sympathize so deeply. Nothing that has occurred recently has had my more constant thought, and nothing will have my more constant thought than this subject. In any proper way by which beneficial action may be taken it will be taken to show the sincerity of the historic American position of treating each man on his merits as a man, without the least reference to his creed, his race or his birthplace."

EACH DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS ADD TO KENTUCKY'S DISGRACC.

By Associated Press.

Jackson, Ky., June 15.—The second week of court in Breathitt county opened with a reign of terror. While the petit jury continued hearing testimony on the murder charge against Curtis Jett and Thomas White, the grand jury was hearing evidence in the cases of Joseph Crawford and Edward Tharp, teamsters for the Hargis brothers who are held without bond on the charge of arson for burning the Ewen hotel.

Since the burning yesterday of Ewen's large new hotel and the rally of the Hargis faction to the aid of the men suspected of having burned it, the citizens, hopeful that when the militia arrived, the intimidation would cease, now shake their heads and say today the state can render no relief. The nearly finished Ewen hotel had 43 rooms and it was greatly needed. It is pointed out that of the 14 incendiary fires during the past two and a half years, ten of them have taken place in the daytime. The Ewen family including seven children, have been taken care of by the militia. The family presented a pitiable spectacle today. Ewen tried to console his heart-broken wife and daughters but their distress was great. Kind-hearted citizens, although feeling that in doing so they are risking their lives and property, have sent them clothing and bedding. They were breakfasted by the soldiers. Scores of people gathered to look at them. Major Allen, in charge of the troops, ordered the crowds dispersed and the guard lines set back so that the distressed family might not be annoyed.

The jail last night was under a heavy guard, the prisoners suspected with burning Ewen's house were detained in the camp. They were kept in the camp guard house manacled so they would have no opportunity to escape. They were greatly frightened during the night, fearing a mob would come to release them and that the soldiers would shoot them. Crawford cried during the night and repeated "What a fool, what a fool I am." It is believed that these men will be released because the grand jurors are residents of Breathitt county and will fear vengeance similar to that wreaked upon Ewen if they indict the men. Joe Crawford and Ed Tharp were brought before Judge Redwine this morning and their testimony heard on the writ of habeas corpus sued out for their release by the Hargis people yesterday. Gray Haddicks and Jerry Lunsford identified Crawford as one of the men seen coming from the Ewen hotel just before the fire was discovered and A. P. Short said he saw Crawford and Tharp crossing the bridge before the fire. The prisoners told conflicting stories of their whereabouts, on their detention yesterday. Judge Hargis and the attorneys he employed to defend Jett and White represented the prisoners. Judge Redwine decided to hold them to the grand jury which was reconvened this morning.

After the habeas corpus proceedings of Crawford and Tharp were disposed of the trial of Jett and White was called. The prisoners, who have been greatly alarmed over the arrest and detention of Crawford on the charge of burning the Ewen hotel, were brought into court by the militia and turned over to Elisor Jones. The mothers of both the alleged assassins were in court as was Miss Sarah Hargis, the young daughter of Judge Hargis. There was much excitement about the court house and those entering the court room were not only searched but also closely watched.

THREATENED STRIKE IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION AVERTED

By Associated Press.

Scranton, Pa., June 16—There will be no strike in the anthracite region growing out of the refusal of the operators to recognize the credentials of District Presidents Nichols, Fehey and Detrey, instructed by the joint executive board of the United Mine Workers as the miners' representatives on the board of conciliation.

The convention of the Union Mine Workers today elected the three presidents by districts as their representatives and the operators, through President George F. Baer of the Reading company, announced that this action was satisfactory.

There was a burst of loud and long applause when President Mitchell announced that the operators, through President Baer, had authorized the statement that the action of the convention was satisfactory. Mr. Mitchell, during the noon recess, had communicated indirectly with President Baer, through Mr. Connell and Mr. McNeill. The convention elected President Mitchell as the legal representative of miners at the head of the conciliation board. The operators are unanimously agreed on the acceptance of the selected miners' representatives. Mr. Connell stated in an interview tonight that the most the operators demanded at any time was what the miners did today.

Mr. Connell further stated that the operators' representatives on the board of conciliation would urge an immediate session of the conciliation board that the existing disputes may be settled and peace once more be permitted to prevail.

An interesting incident of the convention was the presenting of certain grievances by some of the engineers. Replying to their statement, President Mitchell said:

"As far as I can learn some of the engineers ought not to get anything at all. They were granted a Sunday holiday by the commission, yet they work the seven days as formerly, so as to get an extra day's pay. One of the strongest causes we had before the commission was that of the engineers working seven days a week the year round, and a 24-hour shift every two weeks. They are doing you and their employers a wrong by not taking advantage of the day off."

PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH ELECTED AS KING OF SERVIA.

By Associated Press.

Semlin, Hungary, June 15.—The skuptschina and senate of Servia met in joint session precisely at noon today and within 15 minutes had elected Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as king of Servia.

Long conferences were held between the ministers and deputies on Sunday night and all this morning. These resulted in a cut and dried program which went through without a hitch.

The parliamentary gathering was held in the white and gold ball room in the new wing of the palace, within a few yards of the spot where King Alexander and Queen Draga's bodies were thrown from the window. Not the slightest reference was made to Wednesday's tragedy. The ministers of the provisional government sat at a table at the top of the hall, the prominent figure among them being the chief of the conspirators, Colonel Machin, Queen Draga's brother-in-law, who was resplendent in his full army uniform. The members of the skuptschina and senate entered the hall and took their seats informally.

President Velimirovotics rose and immediately began speaking amid breathless silence. He said the national assembly had met to elect a king of the fatherland, having already agreed upon the principles of the new constitution.

Immediately the whole assemblage rose and shouted, "Long live Karageorgevitch," the roll call followed, each member rising quietly in his place and saying: "Peter Karageorgevitch."

There was no dissenting vote and the proceedings closed with brief speeches delivered by the president and premier congratulating the assembly upon its day's work, which it was hoped foreboded better days for Servia.

Directly afterwards the soldiers outside took the oath of allegiance to the new king, the late Queen Draga's regiment being the first to do so.

The new constitution closely follows that of 1888 and is even more democratic. It is described as making Servia virtually a republic with the king at its head.

TENTS FOR TOPEKA FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Topeka,

OVER THE STATE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF CHARTER CONVENTION.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, June 16.—The first regular session of the charter convention was held at the council chamber this afternoon and the body was permanently organized with General Irving Hale as the president, Senator Rush as vice president, J. H. Gabriel secretary, and Moses Vaincourt sergeant-at-arms. In assuming the chair, General Hale made a short address in which he said that the charter must be drafted by the convention strictly upon non-partisan lines with the object in view of giving the city and county the best of governments, members of all parties could easily unite in the work.

Upon behalf of the committee on rules, Senator Rush submitted a report. The report was adopted and the rules which are practically the same as governed the last state senate, modified to suit the conditions which will arise in the charter convention, were adopted.

The convention, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution providing that all the proceedings held prior to the issuance of the certificates of election should be ratified and that the minutes of all meetings held during the period of the temporary organization be adopted as the official minutes of the convention.

Good Progress Made.

While the previous meetings of the convention have been devoted to informal discussions, yet it is rumored that no time has been lost in the work of drafting a charter. In fact, it is asserted that the instrument is all ready, awaiting the signatures of the officers of the convention. While this rumor may not be well based, still it is a conceded fact that the convention had the work well in hand during the days when legal squabbles prevented the canvassing of the vote and the issuance of certificates of election. The resolution adopted today ratifying all that was done under the temporary organization will legalize all steps taken by the delegates and the progress made in the drafting of a charter will not be lost.

Attorney Riddell for the Republicans, went into the supreme court today and asked for a writ of certiorari with a view of having the case reviewed. Owing to the fact that the court of appeals had not handed down a written opinion the supreme court declined to grant the writ. However, this does not necessarily mean that the highest judicial body of the state will take no action in the premises, for with the handing down of a written opinion by the court of appeals the matter may come up and the whole charter convention controversy may be reopened.

World's Fair Board Quarrel.

Stories were printed today in some of the Denver papers to the effect that at a meeting of the World's fair commission in the governor's office yesterday, Hon. I. N. Stevens and Hon. T. J. O'Donnell, while engaged in a controversy over the attempt to depose Captain Thatcher, commissioner-in-chief, became engaged in an altercation which resulted in blows. Neither of the attorneys tonight show any sign of the conflict through which they are reputed to have passed, and both deny emphatically that anything beyond hard words occurred. Each says that after a short controversy they resumed their work and that they left the governor's office the best of friends. Governor Peabody denies that any blows were struck but states that a bitter quarrel arose. Others in the governor's office at the time of the alleged occurrence, absolutely refuse to talk.

SHORTAGE IN VICTOR UNION MADE GOOD.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, June 16.—Mrs. Christy Bowman, who disappeared from her home last Friday, was located this morning at the home of Mrs. Green of this city. Physicians ordered the woman taken to her home on South Sixth street. This afternoon she was to have appeared in a divorce case against her husband but she was declared to be in such a precarious condition that it might mean death to have her taken to Cripple Creek. The nature of the malady from which she is said to be suffering is not stated.

Shortage Made Good.

Financial Secretary Relender of Federated Labor union No. 19, today received a check for $728 from the United States Fidelity & Guaranty company of Baltimore. This is to cover the shortage of W. L. Smith, ex-treasurer of No. 19. Smith was arrested May 11 charged with embezzlement of funds of which he was custodian, in the sum of $734. He waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the court in the sum of $2,000. His case will be tried soon. His bondsmen are Duncan McNeill and J. Maurice Finn, the latter is also his attorney.

Inspected Water System.

R. N. Jones, W. F. Kreutzer and Earl Polluck made a trip yesterday over the entire water system of both Colorado Springs and Victor, returning this morning at 3 o'clock. City Engineer Polluck remarked today that they found every dam and pipe line in the very best shape and no likelihood of any of them bursting as has been reported. The gentlemen were well pleased with their trip, although it was a very hard one, the mud being so deep in places that for miles they could not travel faster than a walk.

Died.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Tenner died early this morning at the residence of the family near the Modoc mine. The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment was made at Sunnyside cemetery.

RAILWAY DAMAGE SUIT ON TRIAL.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 16.—In addition to the plans for large improvements on the Midland Terminal railroad as outlined in Sunday's Gazette, new rolling stock will be purchased and extra trains will be inaugurated very soon. An additional train each way between the district and Colorado Springs will shortly be put on.

Statement of Valuations.

Frank P. Mannix, county clerk and recorder, this morning received from R. R. Leese, secretary of the state board of equalization, a statement of the valuation placed on all sleeping cars, railroads, telegraph and telephone companies operating in Teller county for the year 1903, which is as follows:

Midland Terminal	$288,000
C. M. R. R.	102,604
C. M. R. R.	106,792
C. S. & C. C. D. Ry.	375,485
F. & C. C. Ry.	104,776
Colorado Telephone Co.	46,223
Golden Circle	45,704
W. U. Telegraph Co.	7,571
Postal & Cable Co.	5,465
Pullman Co., C. M. R. R.	2,530
Pullman Co., M. T. R. R.	3,450
Wells Fargo Express Co.	2,845
Self-Winding Clock Co.	1,800

And a number of other smaller ones too numerous to mention.

Damage Suit on Trial.

The case of L. E. McGarry vs. the Midland Terminal and Colorado Midland railways, was called this morning before Judge Cunningham in the district court. This is the first of a number of suits which have been filed against the road as a result of a wreck near Cascade on Sunday, June 29, 1902, for damages for personal injuries. The suit brought by McGarry calls for $20,000 damages. When court convened Attorney J. M. Glover made a motion to increase the damages from $20,000 to $50,000, but this was overruled. A jury was impaneled this afternoon after which the attorneys stated their case. The attorneys for the plaintiff are J. M. Glover and H. McGarry, brother of the plaintiff; for the defendants, K. C. and Walter Schuyler, Henry T. Rogers and R. G. Withers. There have been over 100 witnesses subpoenaed in this case, many from Colorado Springs and Divide.

Aldermanic Cases.

The mandamus case of Messrs. J. E. Hanley and W. G. Shultz vs. Mayor W. L. Shockey and the city council, came up again this morning before Judge T. Stevens of Ouray. The defendants' attorney asked that a portion of the answer of the plaintiffs be stricken out. This was argued, after which Judge Stevens took the matter under advisement.

This afternoon the mandamus case of R. F. Ferguson vs. the mayor and city council was heard and after lengthy argument from counsel on each side the judge sustained the demurrer to their answers, stating in part that the action of the Republican council was illegal and void, therefore that Mr. Ferguson should be reinstated.

Following this case the quo warranto proceedings of John F. Wright and Vernon Peiffer vs. Nicholas N. Gardner and W. H. Barnard and J. W. Murphy vs. Henry Leimberger will come up for trial. It is likely that these cases will occupy the attention of Judge Stevens practically all of the rest of this week.

An Appeal from Denver.

At the regular meeting of the district trades assembly an appeal was received from the executive committee of organized labor at Denver for the union people who are still locked out in that city through what they charge is the bad faith of the Citizens Alliance members in the agreement made by them with the executive committee of all organized labor. The appeal was indorsed with recommendations to all affiliated unions to contribute liberally to this worthy cause.

Sent to Children's Home.

The suspended sentence in the case of Lottie Mellon was ordered vacated by Judge Frost and the little girl will now be committed to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children where she will be taken tomorrow.

Motion for New Trial.

The defendants in the case of G. W. Baugh vs. the Elkton Consolidated Mining & Milling company today filed motion for a new trial on the ground that the court erred in several different matters during the last trial in which Baugh was awarded damages in the sum of $12,500.

Divorce Granted.

In the district court tonight Clara Brown was given a divorce from Wm. Brown. Plaintiff asks for her release on the grounds of desertion and nonsupport. Judge Cunningham asked the six jurymen to give their verdict without leaving their box, which they did and rendered it in favor of the plaintiff.

AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER FOR VICTOR.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, June 13.—Victor feels quite elated over the ample water supply which the recent rains have stored up in the city reservoirs. There was an unusual precipitation in that vicinity last evening and as a result No. 2 dam is overflowing and fast filling up the Bison park reservoir. The fact that dam No. 2 was full caused some little anxiety among city officials as the dam is not considered any too safe with this amount of water in, and several times today the report has been going around the streets of the city that the dam had broken, but by telephoning it was learned that nothing of the kind had happened. Steps were taken this afternoon to relieve the great pressure. With plenty of water on hand, Victor will now begin to make contracts with the big mines of this end of the district, deriving quite a snug sum from this alone. She is also soon to take steps to arrive at an amicable agreement with Colorado Springs over the division of the watershed near the city source of supply, they believing that now is the accepted time for this agreement to be entered into.

Married in Iowa.

Word was received here today that Rev. Robert H. Forrester of the Methodist church of this city had been married to Miss Eva J. Polson at Pleasantville, Ia., last Tuesday. Mr. Forrester has had charge of the Methodist pastorate here about a year and during that time has made many friends and a very good impression upon the public generally. The people in general and especially the Methodists are generally rejoicing over the marriage and wish the couple a happy future. They will return to their home some time the coming week.

Deputy Wardens.

W. E. Bingman and C. D. Smith, both of this city, today received commissions from Game and Fish Warden J. M. Woodard appointing them deputy game wardens for this territory. Both gentlemen are well known all over the district and are thorough believers in the protection of game and fish.

GRAND ARMY MEN GOING TO CHEYENNE.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 13.—The members of J. W. Anderson post No. 96, and Victor post, No. 100, G. A. R., to the number of some 25 will leave here on Tuesday next in a special car over the Short Line for Cheyenne, Wyo., to attend the department encampment of Colorado and Wyoming. It is expected that quite a large number of the Relief corps will also attend the encampment. An elaborate program has been arranged and the old soldiers expect to have the time of their life.

District Court Holiday.

There was no session of the district court today as all cases set for this week had been disposed of. The next case to be taken up is the damage suit of L. E. McGarry vs. the Midland Terminal and the Colorado Midland Railway company. The hearing on this case will commence next Tuesday morning and both sides will be represented by prominent attorneys and the best legal talent of the state.

School Exercises Repeated.

Owing to the lack of accommodation for the large number of people who were deprived of hearing and seeing the exercises of the juvenile classes of St. Peter's school last night, the exercises were repeated this evening identically the same program being rendered. Long before the hour set for the program to commence the seating capacity was taxed to its utmost and many were again turned away. The exercises given by the little people have exceeded the fondest expectations of teachers, parents and admiring friends and spoke in no uncertain manner of the proficiency which the pupils have attained during the past school year. The exercises were the finish of a most successful school year.

Peaches Caused Death.

Mrs. Rose Gallagher died last evening at her home on Golden avenue, of ptomaine poisoning caused from the eating of canned peaches. Deceased was about 30 years of age and leaves a husband and two children to mourn her untimely death. Funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the residence, interment being made at Mt. Pisgah cemetery.

To Address Young Men.

Mr. G. L. Bilheimer, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will address the meeting of the Men's Christian union in Odd Fellows hall tomorrow afternoon. A large crowd is expected to listen to his address.

Marriage License.

A marriage license was issued this morning by the county clerk and recorder to Fred Wellant and Minnie Stephens both of this city.

Jury Still Out.

In the case of H. A. Mills vs. the Central Consolidated company which was concluded in the district court yesterday, the jury had failed to agree up to 11 o'clock tonight, and were locked up for the night. The amount sued for is $300, alleged to be due on mining machinery.

Aldermanic Contest.

In the aldermanic cases of M. C. Murphy vs. H. Leimburger and Vernon Pfeifer and J. F. Wright vs. W. H. Barnard and N. Gardner, respondents have filed answers praying that the action against them be dismissed and their costs paid by the contestants.

STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, June 13. — William O'Brien who, for some time, has been general superintendent of the Stratton's Independence property, resigned late last evening, his resignation to take effect immediately.

Mr. O'Brien in all probability will be succeeded by Alex. McDonald, the assistant superintendent who is now in charge.

Mr. O'Brien was made general superintendent of the property soon after Manager Cornish took charge and no reason has been assigned for the resignation other than that Mr. O'Brien is anxious to make a change because of his family's health. Mr. O'Brien will leave in a few days for Denver he will determine upon his future.

DENVER'S CITY COUNCIL WITHOUT POWER TO ACT.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, June 13.—Denver is tonight wondering whether she possesses a government empowered by law to transact public business. The cause is a decision handed down by the court of appeals today. This decision is one of the most sweeping ever given in a court of Colorado. It arose out of the controversy as to who should count the votes cast at the recent charter election. Judge Mullins recently enjoined County Clerk Aichele from canvassing the returns and dissolved an injunction which restrained the city council from acting as a canvassing board. The case was then appealed to the court of appeals.

In its decision today given by Judge Thomson the court ruled that City and County Clerk Aichele together with two justices of the peace shall canvass the votes of the charter election and that the city council is absolutely without authority to act in the premises.

The decision not only takes from the city council the power to act as a canvassing board but goes far beyond this. It declares that the city council ceased to exist with the adoption of the Rush constitutional amendment; that it is simply a board of county commissioners with absolutely no power to pass any ordinances except the one calling for the election for members of the charter convention and that all other ordinances and all business transacted by the city council subsequent to the adoption of the Rush amendment are invalid, void and without effect.

The court holds that the old city of Denver and the old county of Arapahoe ceased to exist with the adoption of the Rush amendment and that a new body politic and corporate was formed in its stead. This new government is neither municipal nor county in its nature but separate and distinct.

All the title the members of the city council hold to their offices is that conferred upon them by the amendment. While the personnel is the same it is an entirely different body with no powers or functions beyond those which the amendment gives it.

When the amendment said the election must be conducted under the laws it meant the laws of the state and not those of the city, which had ceased to exist. The ordinances of the old city of Denver were to remain in force only so far as applicable, and when the laws of the state applied they must under all practice prevail and take precedence.

The court then announced that the injunction against the city council would be revised and made perpetual and that against Clerk Aichele would be set aside.

Immediately upon the decision being handed down Attorney Riddell for the city council, gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court.

City and County Clerk Aichele was at the city hall when the decision of the court of appeals was announced. He at once took charge of the poll books and removed them to the court house and Monday morning he will resume the canvass of the returns where left off when he was stopped by the decision of Judge Mullins.

Charged With Murder.

Robert Wilson, the building inspector, William Farnsworth, William Prisk, H. W. and C. E. Baerrensen were arrested this afternoon on information filed with the district attorney by Thomas McKernan, the charge being murder. McKernan alleges that the defendants are responsible for the killing of his wife, Fern McKernan, who was killed in the collapse of the Michaelson building on Larimer street a few weeks ago. The warrants were sworn out in Justice Byrne's court. The coroner's jury which investigated the accident found that the building inspector, contractors and the architect were guilty of criminal carelessness. The arrests have created a great sensation.

Fire and Police Board.

A brief was filed in the supreme court today by Adams Ward asking a dismissal of the writ of quo warranto in the fire and police board case. It is alleged that fraud and deception were used to have the court issue the writ. By artful imposition in the statement of facts, says the brief, coupled with an ex-parte declaration to the court that there would be nothing but a legal issue issued, counsel secured the issuance of the writ. It is argued that the governor has no power to remove the present fire and police board as under the provisions of the home rule bill his jurisdiction over the board ceased. The only power that could remove the board is the power that created it. This was done by the people when they voted on the home rule bill and they can end the term of the board only through the charter convention.

Colonel Sweeney Will Fight.

The military branch of the government of Colorado is threatened with an outbreak of hostilities between Adjutant General Bell and his erstwhile assistant, Col. W. H. Sweeney, Jr. Col. Sweeney, who is in California for his health, has sent word that he will return to Denver July 1 and will make a fight for his position. He declares that he did not resign and that he received no notification of his removal from office until he reached California. He alleges that he was appointed by Governor Peabody and that he can only be removed by the governor. General Bell had no power to depose him and he will pay no attention to his orders.

Governor Peabody says that Sweeney had not resigned and that there was no record of his retirement. The governor declares positively that Colonel Sweeney had not been removed. Sweeney is a nephew of the governor. The chances now are that there will be warm times for the ex-Rough Rider at the big granite building on the hill.

Running Horses Shipped.

Word has been received of the shipment this morning of a carload of running horses, being shipped from Dodge City, Kans., to take part in the summer meeting at Overland park, which opens with the Colorado Derby next Saturday. The horses belong to J. H. Ripple and include some of the fastest horse seen on western tracks within the past few years. P. C. Smith of California reached the city today with his string. The management at Overland has received assurances of the arrival of other horses which assures the entire success of this summer's meet at Overland.

Celebrated Flag Day.

An enormous gathering at City park this afternoon celebrated the tenth anniversary of Flag day. The celebration was under the auspices of the Sons and daughters of the Revolution. Governor Peabody and staff, Adjutant General Bell, General John Chase and staff, Colonel Verdeckburg, officers of the National guard and Rev. Geo. B. Vosburg took part in the exercises. The attendance was largely from the schools of the city. The program as carried out was as follows: Bugle calls, reveille and assembly, "Stars and Stripes Forever," by the band; invocation by Rev. Richard E. Sykes; introductory, John W. Barrows; explanation of bugle calls by Adjutant General Bell, illustrated by bugle calls by a member of the National guard; address by Rev. Geo. B. Vosburg, chaplain of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution; patriotic airs by the band; "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by the audience, the exercises closing with a squadron drill and masquerade by troops B and D, First cavalry, Major Z. T. Hill.

CIVIC DEMOCRATS GIVEN ELECTION CERTIFICATES.

Special to the Gazette:

Denver, June 15—A canvass of the returns of the recent charter election was completed this evening and it shows that the entire Civic-Democratic ticket has been elected by majorities ranging from 175 to 2,000. Clerk Aichele, assisted by Justice Byrne and Hines, began the count yesterday and it was continued all through the day and to-day up to 6:30 o'clock. Immediately upon the completion of the count showing the Democratic victory, Clerk Aichele issued the certificates of election and this evening previous to the meeting of the charter convention at the chamber of commerce each member was presented with the evidences of his right to make a charter for Denver.

Up to the time of the closing of the canvass there was considerable question as to whether the Republicans had saved several of their candidates. The canvass, however, showed that Mrs. Wells, the lowest Civic-Democratic candidate, had received 10,703 votes and Fred Williams, the highest Republican, 10,528, a majority for Mrs. Wells of 175.

It has been rumored that the Republicans would make an effort today to get the case into the supreme court upon an appeal from the decision of the court of appeals, but nothing was done. Attorney Riddell for the Republicans will probably bring the matter before the supreme court in the morning. It is not, however, believed that the courts will make any further trouble for the charter convention.

Now that the canvass has been completed the convention has gotdown to serious business. Heretofore it had simply informally discussed the question as to what sort of government Denver shall have, but to-morrow it will take up the work officially and it is believed that it can easily complete the charter within the 60 days provided for by the amendment.

Arguments on Contempt Cases.

In the supreme court to-day the matter of the contempt cases against Mayor Wright and eleven aldermen was brought up for argument.

On November 14, 1902, the mayor and aldermen passed and signed a franchise granting certain concessions to the Denver Tramway company. Upon suit of Wellington G. Sprague, Judge Mullins issued an injunction restraining the mayor and council from passing and signing the franchise. Notwithstanding the injunction, the mayor and council acted and were cited for contempt and sentenced to four months imprisonment in the county jail by Judge Mullins.

The action of the council had been taken to convey valuable franchises to the tramway company in advance of the proclamation of Governor Orman declaring the Rush amendment in effect. Had the injunction been observed, the proclamation following soon after the election would have prevented the granting of the franchise.

In his argument to-day in the supreme court, Attorney Hawkins was particularly severe, not only upon the council and mayor, but upon the tramway company. In referring to the franchise he said "It was a deliberate, outrageous fraud or attempt to practice fraud on the people of the city so soon to be invested with the power to regulate their own affairs under the charter now being drafted, when the asses' ears fell from the city council and like the slave at the beck of its master, the council rushed the franchise through and the mayor signed it before the people could come into their own. The franchise is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the city council knowing that its chance to act was short, rushed the franchise through before Governor Orman could issue the proclamation which would have prevented it from doing so."

The supreme court has taken the matter under advisement.

Love and Chloroform.

Mortimer Wisdom attempted suicide at the Burlington block this afternoon, chloroform being used. The police surgeon is doing his utmost to save the young man's life, but the chances are decidedly against his success. Wisdom left a note explaining that he was tired of life because of a disappointment in a love affair.

Admitted to Bail.

W. E. Baerrensen and H. W. Baerrensen, architects, William Farnsworth, contractor, and Robert A. Wilson, building inspector, charged with manslaughter in the case growing out of the collapse of the Michaelson building through which Mrs. Fern McKernan was killed, were arraigned before Magistrate Byrne to-day and were admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each. The hearing on the charge made against these defendants has been set for June 25.

Narrow Escape.

Mr. J. W. Heatherly, wife of a prominent mining man of Aspen, after lying 13 hours unconscious from asphyxiation by gas has regained consciousness and the physicians now declare that her chances for recovery are good. The lady was suffocated by an accidental escaping of gas in the tubing attached to a heater in the bath room at a rooming house at 1624 Welton street.

To Measure Water.

State Engineer Carpenter left this evening to make measurements along the Arkansas river for the use of the attorney general in the suit of Kansas against Colorado. Prof. Carpenter will make a trip to the head waters of the river and will accurately ascertain the exact amount of water which normally flows through the river.

The Skeleton Celebrated.

Arthur Thorp, the man with the iron stomach, whose stunt with the circus is to eat glass, and Howard Green, the living skeleton, to-day secured a writ of attachment against the Sells & Downs' circus, which played in this city to-day, each alleging that $35 back salary was due. The writ was issued by Judge Byrne and Constables Reid, Rigers and Connelly went to the circus grounds and attempted to attach the receipts. The circus people caught on to the object of the business and the officers were unable to find any of the coin of the realm excepting two plugged quarters. Thereupon they entered the show and seized an Egyptian mummy. As they started from the tent with the defunct subject of the Pharaoh, the circus men came to time and produced the coin. The living skeleton when last seen was having a hilarious time in resorts near the depot.

PROCTOR'S REPORT ON THE WASHINGTON POSTOFFICE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, June 13.—Chairman Proctor of the civil service commission today submitted to Postmaster General Payne the report made by the commission at the request of the postmaster general with reference to the charge of violation of the civil service regulations in the Washington postoffice. The inquiry included the following points:

1—Whether all of the employes outside the force of carriers were regularly in the service and entitled to their positions; two, whether the civil service rules had been observed in the employment and assignment of laborers, and third, whether there had been a general observance of the civil service law and rules in the administration of the Washington postoffice during the incumbency of the present postmaster. In addition to the report proper and a transcript of the testimony taken Mr. Proctor presented a summary of the findings. This summary concludes as follows:

"A departure from the observance of the civil service rules appears in the promotions of certain employes in the Washington postoffice which have been directed by the department, although reports of efficiency are neither requested nor received by the department. A case in point is that of a lady who was nominally appointed in Moorestown, N. J., postoffice, but never left the Washington postoffice; who owed her appointment to the classification transfer method; was promoted from September 1, 1900 to July 1, 1901, from $600 to $1,600 per annum by direction of the department and is doing the work formerly done by an employe who received a compensation of only $1,000 per annum.

The information disclosed by the investigation seems to warrant the statement that appointment to classified positions in the Washington postoffice without examination by the devious method of appointment in small unclassified offices, or in offices about to be consolidated, and subsequent transfer, and the appointments of those laborers who were appointed and separated during the administration of the present postmaster, show a wide divergence in policy from a strict regard for the public interest and afford indications that the department used the Washington postoffice for political and personal purposes to an extent which left the authority of the postmaster in transfers and appointments of this sort but little more than nominal and placed the office, in many respects, in the relation of a bureau to the department.

The investigation seems to show clearly that most of the irregularities herein set forth were directed by the department, or requested or suggested by high departmental officials, and in either case came to the postmaster with all the force of a direction. With the exception of the appointment of eight laborers, afterwards separated, three clerks appointed to offices about to be classified, and one employe, appointed in the Good Hope (District of Columbia) postoffice just before its consolidation, it appears that Postmaster Merritt did not initiate any of these improper appointments or assignments and his responsibility for them appears to be secondary and dependent upon the extent to which a subordinate is justified in objecting against the orders or suggestions of his official superiors.

The investigation indicates that the employes who entered the service by transfer and without examination are, in general, inferior to those appointed through competition. The investigation by the commission shows that many of the persons who entered the service by transfer had failed upon competitive examination, were from states which were in excess of the apportionment, or had not passed with sufficiently high grades to be reached for appointment by the regular methods. It is the observation of the commission that where a service or an office remains unclassified there is always a tendency to increase the number of employes beyond the number actually required for the transaction of business.

Among the employes in the department or in the postoffice service who were brought into the classified service within the last few years by classification, having been appointed without examination under the rules were 30 war emergency employes classified by the act of April 28, 1902, 12 made permanent under paragraph 17 of rule VIII and 338 classified in the rural free delivery service on November 27, 1901. The total number of employes in these three classes who entered the service upon considerations of their fitness ascertained by competitive examinations was 380. Nearly all of the clerks and messengers in the rural free delivery service who were converted into the classified service were in positions in Washington, D. C. One hundred and thirty-three of them were appointed prior to July 1, 1901: 26 were appointed in the four months immediately preceding the classification, and 56 were appointed in the 26 days preceding classification. How many of these were appointed for reasons other than the needs of the service, it is, of course impossible for the commission to determine: but that the service was packed with employes in the interest of the individual is indicated by the fact that a number of appointments in the month of classification was more than twice as great as for the preceding four months. This assumption is strongly supported by the fact that during the entire 18 months that this service has been classified ther have been 17 persons selected for appointment to positions within the District of Columbia, as against 56 clerks and messengers appointed during the 26 days preceding the classification.

There was no necessity of anticipating the needs of the service by an excessive number of appointments just before classification, for the commission had registers of eligibles at the time which were ample and also appropriate as is shown by the fact that all but four of the 37 appointments which have been made to the rural free delivery service in the District of Columbia and outside since November 27, 1901, were from registers then in existence.

The appointments made under the circumstances above set forth resulted in a congestion of the service, and when a reduction is to be the employes appointed for political or personal considerations are cared for sometimes at the expense of persons appointed upon merit and without influence. In relieving the branches of the service thus crowded with employes transfers are made to other parts of the service, to the injury of eligibles in line for appointment by reason of their ascertained fitness.

The passing of the war emergency, the amendment on December 31, 1901, of the rule referring to transfers and new provisions of the revised rules which became effective on April 15, 1903, will, it is believed, prevent the continuance of these abuses in the classified service; and the adoption at the earliest practicable date of regulations for the employment of laborers in the Washington postoffice in accordance with the executive order of March 26, 1903, will, there is reason to hope, put the employment of laborers on the basis of fitness and the needs of the service.

The investigation was made in response to the following letter dated May 4 from the postmaster general to the commission: "I should be pleased if you would have one of your examiners detailed to make an investigation of the Washington city postoffice with a view of ascertaining whether or not the civil service law and regulations have been and are being complied with in the administration of that office."

Mr. Proctor was in conference with Postmaster General Payne for an hour today regarding the report. Later Mr. Proctor in a verbal statement to newspaper men, said that in all his experience with the postoffice he had had less trouble since Mr. Payne's incumbency than at any other time. The postmaster general gave the following statement regarding the report:

"Attention is called to the fact that since my incumbency of the position of postmaster general the civil service commission report that there have been but 10 persons transferred to the Washington postoffice by appointment from smaller offices and that these 10 were appointed to their respective places six months or more prior to their transfer, which is in compliance with the law rules and regulations of the civil service as they now exist.

"It will be noted that the commission report that every person occupying competitive classified places in the Washington postoffice is there by right of a certificate regularly issued by the civil service commission.

"Regarding unskilled laborers which have not been subject to classification it is proper to say that there has been much consideration of the question on the part of the civil service commission and the department and many conferences have been had on this subject. On July 2, 1902, an agreement was reached and regulations adopted which were agreed to by the civil service commission and the department which will do away with all cause for complaints as to irregularities in the appointment of this class of employes.

"The point raised by the report regarding the promotion of certain employes in the office which have been directed by the department occurred previous to January 1, 1902. No such directions for promotion as are referred to have been authorized by me since I have been postmaster general."

Mr. Payne stated today that he expected to make public by Tuesday or Wednesday abstracts of the reports of the postoffice inspectors who recently investigated the Washington office; a similar report made by the inspector during former Postmaster General Chas. E. Smith's administration and the reply of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow to the Tulloch charges.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN NEW YORK FIRE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

New York, June 13.—Five persons were burned to death early today in a flat building at 347 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin. The dead:

Theresa De Cisco, 4 years old;; Camille De Cisco, 2 years old; Alfredo De Cisco, 4 months old; Francisca Stamano, 8 years old; Guiseppe Cipriano, 24 years old.

It is claimed by the police that the hallways of the buildings had been covered with oil and that bundles of rags saturated with the same substance also were found scattered about the place.

The fire was discovered by Lilio De Cisco, who lives on the third floor of the building. He was caring for a sick child when he smelled smoke and, looking into the hall, found it filled with smoke and flames. His cries aroused the other tenants, most of whom made their escape. De Cisco, his wife and one child were taken down a fire escape by a policeman who tried to return for others, but was surrounded by flames at the third floor and was preparing to jump when the firemen arrived. The building at this time was burning fiercely but firemen were sent up the ladders in an effort to rescue others. Cipriano was found on the top floor still alive, but unconscious. He was taken to the hospital where he died half an hour later. Again the firemen started up the ladder but they were forced back by the blaze and further search of the building was impossible until the fire was extinguished.

The bodies of the three De Cisco children were found on the third floor. Cipriano is thought to have assisted members of the Stefano family to the street and was overcome when he returned to make further rescues.

There have been a number of incendiary fires in tenements in this locality and a number of lives have been lost.

COLLECTION OF FOSSILS.

University of California, June 13.—Prof. John C. Merriam of the University of California, has returned from the recently discovered fossil beds in Idaho, from which he and his assistants dug ancient remains that will materially help science in clearing up some of the mysteries concerning the appearance and habits of prehistoric animals. The exact results of the expedition are yet to be known, however, as the fossils are still incased in their matrices of rock and need to be chiseled out and classified by the scientists.

NO INDICTMENTS AGAINST MEN CHARGED WITH ARSON

By Associated Press.

Jackson, Ky., June 16—The arson cases were disposed of today when Crawford and Tharp, teamsters, for County Judge Hargis, were set free, no indictments being returned by the grand jury. Some express the opinion that the murder cases will close in the same way tomorrow and that Jett and White also will be released.

It is stated by those who will talk even secretly on the matter that the grand jury was composed of residents of Breathitt county, drawn by those who are identified with the dominant faction, and that no indictments for anything were expected from a jury drawn in this county. On the other hand it is pointed out that the jurors in the case of Curtis Jett and Thomas White are from another county and that a verdict of conviction may be possible.

The secret departure of several of the Ewen family and arrangements for the rest to get away indicate the feeling that Ewen's life is not safe even after all his property has been destroyed.

In addition to subscriptions to the fund to aid the Ewens from different parts of Kentucky and other states, Mrs. Mary Shreve Ransom of Louisville today offered the Ewen family a home in her city for a year, free of rent. A petition was circulated at Lancaster, Ky., for Governor Beckham to recognize a legislative appropriation to reimburse Captain Ewen and Lexington has offered him inducements to locate in that city.

The defense closed its testimony this afternoon and there is now great interest in anticipation of the charge that Judge Redwine will give to the jury. It is believed that the verdict will greatly depend upon what the court says before the jury retires. There is much comment tonight upon the testimony offered by the defense, especially that of Judge Hargis and Sheriff Callahan, who were standing across the street when Marcum was killed in the court house. While the witnesses of the defense yesterday consisted of the defendants themselves and their friends, those today consisted of the relatives, employes and close friends of leaders of the Hargis faction, and the drift of all was to prove an alibi for the prisoners.

RAIN IN LONDON TOO.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 16.—Not since 1811 has so wet a spell been known at this season, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. The rainfall for June then was four inches. Although the month is not yet half over, those figures already have been passed. Three inches and a half fell during the last six days, Saturday and Sunday alone being responsible for more than one inch and a half. Remembering this is Ascot week it will be understood that half of London is in despair over the unfavorable weather.

TRAIN DISPATCHERS.

By Associated Press.

Nashville, Tenn., June 16—The sixteenth annual convention of the Train Dispatchers' association of America opened here today. Many western delegates were absent having been kept at home by the floods.

NELSON INNES DEAD.

By Associated Press.

Denver, June 16.— Nelson Innes, formerly one of the best known sporting writers in the country died here of consumption today. Mr. Innes' illness was the result of a cold contracted while attending the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Carson City.

RATE WAR THREATENED.

By Associated Press.

Cleveland, June 16—Rate clerks of the Central Passenger asociation will meet in Cincinnati next Thursday to try and have the Lake Shore abandon its rate announced from Cleveland to San Francisco for the Grand Army encampment. The rate named is said to be an infringement on differentials by other lines and unless the Lake Shore complies with the wish of the clerks a general overturning of rates to the Pacific coast is probable.

GATES' RETURN.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 16.—John W. Gates arrived here today on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. Among the passengers also were 14 members of the Oxford and Cambridge lacrosse team.

ALL QUIET AT MORENCI.

By Associated Press.

Morenci, Ariz., June 16.—There were no new developments in the strike situation today. The camp is quiet. Some men are returning to work and many are leaving. The territorial guard expects to leave Thursday. The Fourteenth cavalry expects to be relieved by the Third infantry from San Francisco.

REV. DR. HATHAWAY DEAD.

By Associated Press.

Pasadena, Calif., June 16.—Rev. Dr. Hathaway, secretary of the American Sabbath association, with headquarters in New York city, died here suddenly this afternoon, after being taken to the Pasadena hospital for an operation for appendicitis. His home is at Orange, N. J., where his family reside.

DISCOVERY OF RUINS OF LARGE CITY IN MEXICO

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Chicago, June 13.—A dispatch to the Inter Ocean from Mexico City says: The ruins of a large city have been discovered in a remote part of the state of Pueblo by Francisco Rodriguez, an archeologist, who has just made a report of his find to the government authorities here. The city contains large pyramids and extensive fortifications. It is situated in the midst of a dense forest, and a large amount of excavation will be necessary to learn its true extent and importance.

A commission will be appointed by the government to explore the ruins.

TRANSPORT IS SAFE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Manila, June 13.—The United States steamer Samshui, which June 5 was reported to have been wrecked during the hurricane which swept over the Philippine islands has arrived here safe.

BUTTE MINERS CELEBRATE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Butte, Mont., June 18.—The Butte Miners union, the strongest organization of its kind in the world, is celebrating today the 25th anniversary of its foundation. In this quarter century the union has never had a strike, has maintained a set scale of $3.50 a day and has contributed in the neighborhood of $50,000 to strikers in other sections. It is the largest union in the world and the wealthiest.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

REPLY TO SCHWAB'S OFFER.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 16.—Charles M. Schwab's offer to take back the Bethlehem steel works and to surrender $14,000,000 of bonds and $10,000,000 of each kind of stock of the United States Shipbuilding company was replied to tonight by Samuel Untermeyer and his associates in a letter addressed to Mr. Schwab. In his letter Mr. Untermeyer said:

"The letter will promptly be placed in the hands of the bondholders' protective committee now forming and, if appointment of a receiver he will be urged to present it for the immediate and favorable consideration of the court. The desired result could in this way be accomplished without the least delay."

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD IN BOX CAR AT PRING STATION

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a resident of Colorado City, was found at Pring, a station on the Santa Fe railroad, about 30 miles from town, at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. The station agent at that place notified Coroner David Law, who sent for the body and had it conveyed to this city.

His remains reached the city at 2 o'clock this morning in a wagon. There was nothing about the man's person to indicate who he might be, and there was not a scrap of paper of any sort in his pockets.

The station agent at Pring said that the man had arrived there early in the day and complained of being sick. He said he was having cramps in his stomach and asked for something to relieve the pain. He was given some soda and cayenne pepper. This seemed to relieve him and after having drunk nearly a pint of the mixture, he climbed into a box car standing on the siding and laid down. The station agent did not pay any further attention to him and supposed he was asleep.

About 5:30 he thought he would see how he felt and went to the car and called to him. There was no answer and he climbed into the car and went to where the man was lying. He was dead, and several papers and some straw, on which the man had laid down, were scattered in all directions, and his clothing was ruffled, indicating that he had died in agony.

Word was at once sent to the coroner. To him the agent said the man had told him he lived at Colorado City and was on his way to the Moffatt road, where he expected to get work.

A post mortem examination of the remains will be held tomorrow in order to determine the cause of death and an effort will be made to find his relatives.

Sudden Death of H. A. Brown Due to Disease of Heart.

H. A. Brown, one of the leading commission men in the city, was found dead at his home at 9:30 yesterday morning.

A post mortem examination held at 1:30 yesterday afternoon, by Drs. W. C. Allen and G. F. Stough showed that death had resulted from fatty degeneration of the heart.

Since the beginning of the fruit season, Mr. Brown and the other employes of the commission company, have been in the habit of getting to work between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of getting the fruit and other perishable products ready for market. Thursday night Mr. Brown left the store, bidding Mr. Marsh and Mr. Underhill good night, saying he would be on hand at the usual hour yesterday morning. He did not come, however, but neither Mr. Underhill nor any of the other employes of the company suspected anything wrong. At 8:30 Mr. Underhill told Mr. Marsh that he better go to the house and wake him. "Brown has overslept himself," he said "and he had better be wakened."

Mr. Brown and his family lived at 401 San Rafael street, but for the past three weeks Mrs. Brown and son Lorain have been at Long Beach, Calif., where she went for the boy's health.

When Marsh arrived at the Brown home, he knocked at the door and windows, but received no response. He then telephoned the fact to Mr. Underhill, and after the latter arrived, both men repeated the knocking. Finally the front door was forced. The dead man's hat and coat were found hanging in the lower hall. Going upstairs, the two men were beginning to search the bedrooms, when they saw Brown's lifeless body stretched out on the bath room floor.

It will be remembered that Lorain Brown, the 14-year-old son, suffered a painful accident about two months ago. The accidental discharge of a shotgun carried off his right arm and a part of his shoulder. It was for the recovery of the boy, following this accident, that Mrs. Brown went to California. Mrs. Brown was notified of the death of her husband shortly after his body was found, and she will start for home as soon as possible. The funeral arrangements will wait her coming, and in the meantime the remains will be held at the coroner's office, where they were taken shortly after being discovered.

Mr. Brown had been in business in this city for about 8 years under the firm name of H. A. Brown & Co., commission merchants. He had been successful and an estate of several thousand dollars has been left his family. He was engaged in the same business in Denver before coming here, and it was there that he was married. He was only about 35 years old.

A few weeks ago Mr. Brown underwent an operation, allowing a great part of the skin on his upper right arm to be cut off and grafted onto his son's body. While the boy was lying at the hospital, suffering from the injury sustained as the result of the discharge of the shot gun, a hot water bottle which was being used to ease the pain he was suffering, broke, and the scalding water inflicted a fearful burn on his chest. The wound would not heal, and it became necessary to engraft new skin on it for that purpose. The father underwent the operation, and assumed the risk of losing his own arm for the sake of his boy.

CALENDAR SET FOR THE TERM.

The entire civil calendar for the term was set in the district court by Judge Louis W. Cunningham yesterday morning. A number of important cases will come up for trial during the term, including the cases growing out of the Antler's fire of October, 1898. These cases are all brought by the insurance companies, which were compelled to pay the losses sustained by the Antlers hotel and other structures burned. All the suits are against the D. & R. G. Ry. Co.

There will be no cases set for July 1 and 2. The state bar association will hold its sessions here on those two days, and the courts will be adjourned. The following is the list of cases set, and the dates on which they will be tried:

EQUITY CASES.

Monday, June 22, 1903.

Martha J. Atkins vs. J. P. Jackson. (Jury case.)

Edwin A. Sawyer et al vs. John N. Fitch et al.

Tuesday, June 23, 1903.

The Columbia Savings & Loan Ass'n et al vs. Lee C. Matthews et al.

The Isaac Cahn Lumber Co. vs. The Colo. L. L. & Imp. Co.

Wednesday, June 24, 1903.

The El Paso Lumber Co. vs. D. S. High et al.

City of Colorado Springs vs. J. W. Skinner et al.

Simon Goldsmith vs. David Miller.

Thursday, June 25, 1903.

Ida E. McKelvey vs. J. M. Roseberry.

John I. Franklin et al vs. I. H. Friar.

Friday, June 26, 1903.

John S. Allam vs. James J. Shuler.

The New York Electric Co. vs. Florence M. Aldrich et al.

Thomas Ord et al vs. Florence M. Aldrich et al.

W. H. Fishburn vs. Florence M. Aldrich et al.

The Isaac Cahn Lumber Co. vs. D. S. Robinson et al.

Monday, July 13, 1903.

Matilda C. Standeford vs. Albert Allen et al.

JURY CASES.

Tuesday, June 30, 1903.

Thomas Addison vs. Henry S. Hayward et al.

E. L. Taylor trustee, etc., vs. E. W. Baxter et al.

Friday, July 3, 1903.

Lisle Harris vs. The Manitou & P. P. Ry. Co.

Tuesday, July 7, 1903.

Jerome D. Ferree vs. Clarence Edsall et al.

James F. Collins vs. John T. Milliken.

Ida May Davis vs. Robert Paul Davis.

Wednesday, July 8, 1903.

Birttie Barnard vs. Paul J. Barnard.

Charles M. Fogleson vs. The C. S. & I. Ry. Co.

J. N. Galloway vs. Dr. B. B. Grover.

Thursday, July 9, 1903.

Hannah Neiswinter vs. Ernest Waycott.

The British American Assurance Co. et al vs. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co. et al.

Friday, July 10, 1903.

The Sun Assurance Office et al vs. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company et al.

Saturday, July 11, 1903.

H. C. Loesch vs. The D. & R. G. R. R. Co. et al.

Rudolph MaGill vs. The D. & R. G. R. R. Co. et al.

The Crissey-Fowler Lumber Co. et al vs. The D. & R. G. R. R. Co. et al.

The Svea Ins. Co. et al vs. The D. & R. G. R. R. Co. et al.

Tuesday, July 14, 1903.

Ada Linnett vs. The Exchange Bank Building Ass'n.

Theodosia Jones vs. H. M. Ogilbee.

Albert Allen vs. Whitney Newton et al.

Wednesday, July 15, 1903.

Sidney A. Pierson vs. The C. S. & Int. Ry. Co.

E. A. Pring vs. James Shemwell.

J. W. Young et al vs. The Cripple Creek Syndicate M. & M. Co.

Thursday, July 16, 1903.

Alex Reibscheib vs. Darius H. Bennett et al.

Anna Humneck vs. The C. S. & Int. Ry. Co.

Antoine de Giacomo vs. The Ajax B. & T. Co.

Friday, July 17, 1903.

George E. Schaaf vs. Charles E. Keiser et al.

C. B. Younglove et al vs. The C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.

Zach Billings vs. The D. & R. G. R. R. Co.

Tuesday, July 21, 1903.

Sarah Sutton vs. The A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.

S. M. Adkins vs. The C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.

Lydia A. Srackengast vs. The C. S. & Int. Ry. Co.

Wednesday, July 22, 1903.

Frank G. Peck vs. The Citizens Telephone Co.

Mabel Davis vs. The Colo. Springs & Sub. Ry. Co.

John McKay vs. Richard Clough et al.

Thursday, July 23, 1903.

Peter E. Johnson vs. The Colorado Springs Elec. Co.

T. M. S. Rhett vs. The Princess Alice G. M. Co.

John Brady vs. The Colorado Midland Ry. Co.

A. D. Jones vs. Chas. D. Taylor et al.

A. D. Jones vs. Chas. D. Taylor et al.

Friday, July 24, 1903.

E. R. Joyce vs. M. J. Spillane et al.

David H. Imler vs. T. B. Burbridge.

Tuesday, July 28, 1903.

R. T. Major et al vs. The Morning Glory G. M. Co.

This Man Is the "Queerest Ever Brought to Conty Jail."

"I refuse to talk," is the keynote of an interview held at the county jail last night with the man who claims to be Irwin L. Fuller, a prominent young attorney of Peoria, Illinois, and now in jail, charged with forging the name of W. W. Williamson.

With but two exceptions, this answer was given to every question that was put to him, and he was asked everything that would suggest itself under the circumstances. He replied in the negative when he was asked if he had ever been arrested before for such an offense as that charged against him. When asked if he had ever been arrested on any other charge, he had recourse to his stereotyped answer, "I refuse to talk." This same answer was given to questions regarding his identity, the declaration that the real Irwin L. Fuller is still a respected citizen of Peoria, and regarding the defense that the prisoner would make when the charges against him are called for trial.

Fuller is the most stolid prisoner that has been confined in the county jail within the recollection of the jail officials. When arrested, he was faultlessly dressed, and in addition to this he has the manners of a gentleman. In his cell at the county jail his clothing and his linen are neatly folded and placed on a chair beneath his bunk, and not a thing in his cell is disarranged. While he was firm in his refusal to answer questions, his refusal was made in the most polite terms possible. "I beg your pardon for seeming so discourteous," he said, "but with all deference, I must insist on my refusal."

Night Jailor Larrabee declares him to be "The queerest ever brought to the county jail." He has not even talked to his attorneys, and it is probable that nothing will ever be learned concerning him, unless it is discovered by the Pinkerton detectives who are now at work on his case. His photograph was taken by the police yesterday and an effort will be made to learn something regarding his past life by that means. It is the opinion of the Pinkerton detectives that he is wanted in other cities by the police.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

In comparing Grain-O and coffee remember that while the taste is the same Grain-O gives health and strength, while coffee shatters the nervous system and breeds disease of the digestive organs. Thinking people prefer Grain-O and its benefits.

TRY IT TO-DAY.

All grocers everywhere, 15c. and 25c. per package.

They Ate on Their Honeymoon.

It is June.

The statement is borne out by the calendar.

It is the month of roses.

The gardens give fragrant testimony to the truth of that observation.

The month of brides.

The register at the Antlers hotel says an eloquent "Amen!" in black and white to this most logical asseveration.

June, roses and brides. The three have joined in beginning what seems destined to be the banner month in the history of the great hostelry, so far as bridal couples are concerned.

They have come and are coming from all sections of the United States, and, delightful observation in parentheses, every bride has been comely, some beautiful. There have been blondes and brunettes, stately and petite, blue eyes and dark eyes—all kinds of brides. The husbands don't count.

The sage "bell hop" whose face is as guileless as that of a seraph but whose head is a granary of seeds of wisdom, gathered during years of reflection, particularly absorption, thus cogitated last evening:

"There's a hundred and twenty odd ways of telling a bride an' everyone's a good way. Sometimes you c'n tell by their luggage, thanks to their friends, but most times you jes' set the rules in motion and watch. She'll tell when he won't; but don't let on you 'spect anything an' don't wink or grin or be affable. That throws 'em off their guard an' you'll be richer by it. Sure, you can always tell 'em."

There are so many bridal couples and suspected bridal couples at the Antlers, however, that the novelty has worn off—except to the musicians. As the pretty young things in "flimsy stuff" float by, the orchestra outdoes itself. The violin plays tremulously, the flutey notes of the clarinet remind one of birds—singing from orange blossoms—there is a kinder touch on the pianoforte.

Its June.

And roses.

And brides.

And among the "spotted" ones, the sure ones, that appear on the last few pages of the register are:

B. A. Butler and wife, Boston; Allan F. Monro and wife, Pittsburg; M. W. Lloyd and wife, Detroit; Colonel William C. Hunter and wife, Colonel Hunter being on the staff of the governor of Idaho; W. C. Cowan and wife, Denver; M. S. Falk and wife New York; E. B. Cahn and wife, Chicago; E. S. Rosenbaum and wife, Chicago; W. S. Wilson and wife, Chicago; William Whitney and wife, Dawson, N. M.

PRETTY JUNE WEDDING IN ROMANTIC MANITOU.

One of the prettiest early summer weddings celebrated in Manitou's social season occurred yesterday in the Catholic church, when Miss Mary Catherine Whalen and Mr. John Edward Burns were united in marriage by Rev. Father Casey. The church was prettily decorated with palms and a profusion of cut flowers. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, Miss Margaret Burns, sister of the bridegroom, leading the way as maid of honor. She wore a pink silk mulle and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The bride entered leaning upon the arm of her father. She wore a beautiful gown of heavy white silk trimmed with rose applique and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The groom met the bridal party at the altar and after the ceremony a small reception was held at the Whalen home. Mr. and Mrs. Burns will make their home at 505 South Nevada avenue upon their return from a short wedding trip.

Man Indicted by Grand Jury Convicted of Gambling Charge

The first conviction obtained on the indictments returned by the grand jury, where a plea of not guilty was entered, was obtained yesterday in the case of William Shackelford, charged with gambling. A number of convictions, including the women arrested at Colorado City, have been secured on pleas of guilty, but this is the first conviction which followed a trial.

Shackelford was accused of running a gambling house in connection with the Lone Star club, of which he was proprietor. He was arrested at the same time Nathan Barker and J. H. Carrington were arrested for running a gambling house in connection with the Newport club. The Shackelford case was begun Saturday and continued until yesterday morning. The arguments were completed and the case sent to the jury at 5 o'clock, but the jury was unable to reach a verdict until 11 o'clock. When they returned the verdict, Shackelford, who supposed that the court had adjourned for the day, had gone to Colorado City, and he had to be sent for before the verdict could be read. He was not found until 1:30 this morning. He is subject to a fine of from $200 to $1,000. Five days are now allowed within which to move for a new trial.

The case of J. H. Carrington is now on trial in the criminal court, and will be argued and given to the jury some time today.

Local People Are Attending Grand Army Encampment.

The annual encampment of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming of the Grand Army will begin in Cheyenne, Wyoming, today and continue until Friday evening. The members of Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., and the Woman's Relief corps, who will attend the encampment, will leave for Cheyenne this morning at 4 o'clock in order to be present to witness the big parade which starts at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The following are delegates: Woman's Relief corps, Mrs. Lo C. Dana, Mrs. E. M. Collins, Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Largent, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Ellison and Miss Margaret Hodge. Mrs. Cora B. Sawyer, president of the corps, and Mrs. Fical will also attend. The delegates from the Grand Army post are: C. N. Sawyer, W. H. Gandy, H. A. Wattson, A. C. Patterson, T. W. Thompson and P. H. Sherman. Alternates have been named who will attend in the event the regular delegates do not go. Post Commander Lo C. Dana will also be a delegates to the encampment by virtue of his office, and L. E. Sherman, D. W. Robbins, F. B. Wells, George Nevins, T. A. MacMorris and other past post commanders will attend.

City Attorney Sheafor Makes an Awful Admission in Court.

According to his own admission, City Attorney J. W. Sheafor never played a game of billiards or a game of pool, and he is totally ignorant of the difference between a billiard table and a pool table. This admission was made yesterday morning in the trial of the charges against Dewey Stockbridge. Stockbridge was charged with allowing minors to play pool in his pool and billard room. He had been tried for the same offense in police court several weeks ago, and was fined $50 costs. He appealed to the county court, and the appeal was being heard by Judge Orr when Attorney Sheafor stated his ignorance of such things. Opposing him in the trial of the case was J. Ried Crowell. When the case was called, the evidence showed that the minors referred to had been playing on a billiard table instead of a pool table as charged in the information.

When this evidence was in Attorney Crowell moved that the charges against his client be dismissed. City Attorney Sheafor looked thunderstruck. "On what ground?" he inquired. "For the reason," replied Crowell, "that you have charged playing on a pool table and the evidence shows that it was a billiard table." "And will you tell us the difference?" suggested Mr. Sheafor. Attorney Crowell then took up the question and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the city attorney and the court that the charges in the information were erroneous. The charges were dismissed and Stockbridge permitted to go.

After the trial of the case, Stockbridge cordially invited the city attorney to his pool room, promising that he would gladly show him the difference between a pool table and a billiard table.

THOMAS F. WALSH SAYS FOREIGN CAPITAL IS READY TO ENTER COLORADO

Thomas F. Walsh, discoverer of the Camp Bird mine at Ouray, a mine that by its seemingly impossible riches is doing more than any other one cause to establish confidence in the Colorado mining field, states that foreign capital is only awaiting an opportunity for investment in this state.

Mr. Walsh, accompanied by his daughter and her companion, is at the Antlers hotel. The party arrived in Colorado Springs Wednesday night and will remain here some days on what Mr. Walsh states is a pleasure trip with some small personal business mixed in. He stated that while there is no deal on foot that he knows of, that European investors are ready to look at any property of merit that may be placed on the market. He said:

"I am glad that the Camp Bird is bearing out the reports of such a favorable nature made at the time that the mine was sold and it is a source of gratification to me that the steady and increasing output has been the large factor in changing the sentiment of foreign investors in regard to American, and especially Colorado, mines. There is a great amount of capital ready to come in the state and you will find that any good property will be welcomed. That is, any property on the market. My trip to Colorado at this time has nothing significant in regard to it. While it is partly on business, it is mainly on pleasure."

Mr. Walsh stated that his declination of the proffered honor of an appointment on the Colorado commission to the World's fair was due solely to his private affairs which were so pressing he could not devote the time and attention he would feel bound to give to the work.

Mr. Walsh, after his visit in Colorado, will go to his summer cottage at Manchester-by-the-Sea. He may return to Colorado later in the summer.

WHY DO MEN GO TO BALL GAMES?

Fascination in the Crack of the Bat and the Long Hit.

Some people will say that men go for recreation. True enough, but that is a platitude, a shallow generality. There are all sorts of recreations. But what one of them holds a mass of people in business hours, day after day, for a season, and season after season? Men go wild over golf, and not a long time ago a Boston manufacturer failed because he could not keep at his desk. But everyone knows that the golf spirit is on the wane, and that an attack of the fever has its limits—with some a month, with others a year—and there is a very large class of immunes. Taking baseball in its own class, that of the out-of-door sports, it is no exaggeration to say that it is the one game which holds its clientele of enthusiasts year after year with so little fluctuation that the cause is a mystery. For some years there had been a waning of interest, it seemed, in the country, and many thought the great American game was about to be supplanted and go to join bicycling, croquet, and all such, since the days of the turkey-shoot and the barn-raising; but this season there is greater enthusiasm all over the country than was ever known before, and so far the attendance at games in all leagues, major and minor, has been unprecedented. A generation has come and is going since the great Ward was known from ocean to ocean—and still the game lives, the great American game.

That means that there is something in it which appeals to the American temperament, for, though transplanted, it has never prospered, except to a certain extent in Australia and South Africa, where the temperament is very nearly American. The Spaniard has his bull fight, and he will throng to the arena in thousands each Sunday to see the same old performance he has seen scores of times before. There is never any doubt about the outcome; the bulls always gore the horses, the banderillos always plant the barbed sticks in the bulls' necks, and the matador always kills the bulls. Now and then a bull will maim or kill a toreador, but that is so seldom that it can not be that the people go to see. It is the love of combat which stirs the Latin blood and the Spanish cruelty which delights in the spectacle of bloodshed and death. Wherever Spanish blood is predominant there one will find the bull fight. It suits the Spanish temperament. The Austrian and the Russian love their racing and all that pertains to horses, the German is fond of the crashing pins of the strike and the nice calculation of making a spare out of a bad break, the Englishman cannot be weaned from his dogged game of cricket and helter-skelter sort of football. It is all to the temperament. And what, then, is it in baseball which appeals to the American temperament?

Perhaps there is an answer to this in a conversation which befell in Cleveland several years ago, when delays of travel chanced to bring four National league teams together in the same hotel. The subject of any player's, popularity and the cause was up. There were four of the most popular men in the game in the crowd, certainly four men who ought to know. One thought the man who made sensational catches in the field and startling stops in the infield won popularity; another thought it was reliability and steadiness and base-running; a third felt sure a man's carriage, quickness and cleanness in movement and play did the trick, while a fourth thought it was putouts and assists that were the best pleasers of the crowd.

"You are all wrong," said another, who had come up behind them unnoticed. "The crowd likes the crack of the bat and the long hit."—(Collier's Weekly.

The Cranky Customer.

The easy chair in front of the furniture emporium on Umpty-third street looked inviting to the man who was strolling along and looking into the shop windows, and he sat down in it.

He wiped the perspiration from his brow, took a pipe from his pocket, filled it, lighted it, crossed one leg over the other, and was smoking away in comfort when the proprietor of the emporium came out.

"Can't you see," said the proprietor, "that this chair was put out here as a sample?"

"I don't see anything to indicate it," replied the other, removing his pipe from his mouth for a moment; "but I'll take your word for it."

"Well, it was. Don't you see the price tag on it—$4.75? We put it here to sell and not to furnish a lounging place for everybody that happens along."

"Four dollars and seventy-five cents? That's reasonable enough. I've seen chairs in Grand Rapids, no better than this, sold for almost as much, and they didn't care two straws whether you bought or not. Those fellows in Grand Rapids are too blamed independent."

"(Puff, puff.)

"You heard what I said, didn't you?"

"About this being a sample? I've for sale, isn't it?"

"Certainly."

"Same as everything you've got inside?"

"Of course."

"Then it isn't a sample. It's a part of your stock. You shouldn't misrepresent things." (Puff, puff.)

The furniture dealer began to turn red.

"All the same," he said, "you'll get out of that chair, or——"

"Hold on. You said it was for sale. I'll take it. I'd rather buy it than move. I think you said the price was $4.75. Here's the money. And now, if you don't object, I'll sit in it till I finish my pipe."

"Well, of course, you know, if I'd thought——"

"We'll not wrangle any more, if you please," interrupted the man in the chair, frowning. "I never like to be disturbed by idle talk when I'm smoking." (Puff, puff, puff.)

Fifteen minutes later he knocked the ashes out of his pipe, rose leisurely, scrawled his name and address on a blank card, and stepped inside the store.

"You may send this chair to that new house over at the corner of Umpty-second street and Bingley place," he said to the dealer. "I've got a whole lot more furniture to get, but it takes too much conversation to buy it here. Good day."—(Chicago Tribune.

WHERE LOVE IS BLIND.

Many good people have begun to worry, in the newspapers, about love's young dream in the parks. It seems to be getting to be a kind of nightmare to them. They observe and are shocked and write alarmed communications to the papers, as if such things had never been before. And then other and genial people, with ideas doubtless as truly old-fashioned as any, wake up and answer in romantic terms, maintaining that it is the privilege and duty of young love not only to dream but to spoon. And the controversy becomes animated, not to say warm. Meantime young love pays not the slightest heed to the controversy, but goes on just the same, under the paternal protection of the police.

This aegis of police protection which is thrown over love-making in the parks is, as nearly as I can make out, the one Tammany institution which the reform administration has seen fit to adopt without any modification. There seems to be no doubt that it is a Tammany institution. It is probable that it was always tolerated, winked at, more or less, from the days when it was carried on under the half-closed eyes of calculating old Dutch vrouws in the Bowling Green, but it remained for a Tammany administration to assign policemen especially to the duty of guarding from peeping Toms and "rubber-necks" the lovers in Stuyvesant park, Tompkins square and other down-town shady nooks and corners—shady, that is, with regard to the electric lights. (The value of shade in the down-town parks no longer lies in the protection afforded from the summer sun, high in the heavens, for that does not amount to much. It resides in the power that a tree or bush has of cutting off the lateral rays of the intrusive arch-light.)

I have myself seen in Tammany's last fair summer of 1901 a policeman seize a man who casually ventured to peep through the iron fence around Stuyvesant park, shove him violently about 50 feet to Sixteenth street, and then hurl and kick him a rod or two down the street, with an oath-clinched warning "not to come rubberin' there any more." The policeman then returned solemnly to his duty of guarding the spoons behind the railing from all intrusion. And they did not in the least hesitate to take advantage of the protection they were getting.

Tammany guarded spooning in the parks because it thought the people wanted it. Tammany was always beneficent—in that way. As it robbed the poor in so many other ways, it wanted to do something to justify the reputation it had tried to get up for itself of looking out for them in such little cheap ways as this. The poor boys and girls had no other place to spark in except the parks. Crowded tenements are unpromising places for love's young dream. The stoops and doorsteps are too much disturbed—too much a thoroughfare. They cannot spark in street cars nor in churches. But a bench in a quiet corner of the park, with a lilac bush between it and the electric light—that is different. Beneficent Tammany, as well as the youth and maiden, recognized the difference, and the policeman protected the love-making. And the reform administration this once follows Tammany with propriety.

For, after all, park-spooning seems to justify itself. No newspaper assailant has been able to allege that it tends to public immorality. The people who engage in it are generally simple young people who work hard all day. For the most part, the girls' mothers know just where they are. Sometimes they take a look in to see how things are getting along. The love is carried on under the chaperonage of the great public—a very indulgent chaperone, and yet not quite blind and deaf, who looks out for her wards pretty well on the whole.

The crime alleged against the system is its offense against seemly and decorous appearance. Yet after all, people do not absolutely need to see it. They can turn their heads the other way if they want to.

No one who has yet criticised the custom has been able to prove, either, that it is not really love who lingers there in the park. If it were some imposter, some impudent, vicious pretender masquerading in love wing's and with love's bow, the case would be different. We should all have to turn and put it to flight. But it is really the god himself—the same old boy, radiant with beauty, golden, imperious, making himself exactly as much at home amid the tired and scanty foliage of Tompkins square as he ever was among "the mingled beauties of exulting Greece."

Instinctively all the world recognizes him as the genuine potentate. He waves his hand, and the passing crowd is forgotten. The wind may blow aside the bush that shuts off the electric light; never mind, love holds his sway. He can work the miracle of obliterating the surroundings and the surrounders. He is blind—and all the world pities and protects the blind.

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LEGAL NOTICES

State of Colorado, El Paso County, ss.

NOTICE.

To Mrs. —— Kollman, and to the unknown Heirs-at-law of Paul Dingels:

YOU WILL TAKE NOTICE that an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Paul Dingels, late of said county, deceased, has been presented to the county court of said county for probate, and that the 29th day of June, A. D. 1903, has been set for hearing the application for probate of said instrument as the last Will and Testament of the said Paul Dingels, deceased, and

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the court that said Mrs. —— Kollman, and other heirs unknown of the said Paul Dingels, are non-residents of the State of Colorado and are residents of the State of Wisconsin; that Paul Dingels, a nephew of the said deceased, who resides about fourteen miles south of Colorado Springs, Colorado, is the name of the person who presents said instrument to the court; that Paul Dingels, deceased, residing at the same place is the testator in such will; the property devised by said will is: All the real and personal property owned by the testator at the time of his death, and the beneficiary and devisee named in said will is Adam Dingels, who resides at the same place.

You are hereby notified and commanded that you be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, on the said 29th day of June, 1903, then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court.

By Order of Court:

PAUL DINGELS,
Executor named in said Will;
By ROBERT L. HUBBARD,
His Attorney.

First insertion May 23, 1903.
Last insertion June 25, 1903.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF THE W. R. FOLEY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by action of the stockholders of The W. R. Foley Investment Company duly had and taken, pursuant to the statutes of the State of Colorado, said Company is dissolved.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1903.

Attest:—
W. R. SNYDER, Secretary. W. R. FOLEY, President.
(Company's Seal.)

State of Colorado,
County of Teller, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the county and state aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. Foley, President of The W. R. Foley Investment Company, and acknowledged that he is the President of said Company; that the seal to the above Notice of Dissolution attached is the corporate seal of said company; that he caused said notice to be signed, sealed and published, as President of said Company, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, pursuant to the statutes of the State of Colorado.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1903.

My commission expires June 29, 1904.
(Notarial Seal.) ABBIE C. COLWELL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Adams, ss

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the county and state aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. Snyder, Secretary of The W. R. Foley Investment Company, and acknowledged that he is the Secretary of said Company; that the seal attached to the above and foregoing Notice is the corporate seal of said company; that he caused said notice to be signed, sealed and published as Secretary of said Company, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, pursuant to the statutes of the State of Colorado.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1903.

My commission expires January 9, 1906.
(Notarial Seal.) U. S. ROM, Notary Public.

First publication June 13, 1903.
Last publication July 23, 1903.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Theo. W. Campbell, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Theo. W. Campbell, late of the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, in the said County, at the July Term, 1903, on the last Monday in July next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 5th day of June, A. D. 1903.

William Whyte Campbell, Administrator.

First publication June 11, 1903.
Last publication July 9, 1903.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the County Court.
Matilda Lucretia Holloway, Plaintiff, versus William T. Holloway, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado, to William T. Holloway, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to dissolve the Bonds of Matrimony now subsisting between the plaintiff and defendant, upon the grounds of defendant's failure to provide for the support of his family, and extreme cruelty to plaintiff, for the custody of the minor children of said marriage, Homer Hills Holloway, James William Holloway, and for general relief, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1903.
(Seal). H. M. Mason, Clerk.

T. M. S. Rhett, Attorney for Plaintiff, room 48 Bank Bldg.

First publication June 11, 1903.
Last publication July 2, 1903.

ATTENDED GRADUATION.

Washington, June 16.—President Roosevelt left here this morning on a special train over the Southern Railway for Charlottesville, Va., where he made an address at the graduation ceremonies of the University of Virginia. In the president's party were Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb, Ambassador McCormick and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the city shortly after 1 o'clock,

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A. S. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

LITTLE GIRLS GOWNED IN WHITE SCATTERED FLOWERS ON THE ALTAR

In Memory of Their Dead, Knights of Pythias Lodges of Three Towns United in Impressive Ceremonies at the Opera House Yesterday---Addresses by Chancellor W. B. Price and Rev. Herbert A. Jones.

Solemnly and impressively the memory of departed brothers was honored yesterday by the assembled lodges of Knights of Pythias. The ceremonies were carried on according to the lodge ritual, and those who took part in it wore their lodge robes and official insignia.

The decorations of the stage at the Opera house, where the ceremonies were held, gave a solemn air to the proceedings. On both sides palms and other foliage were banked to the wings, the plants being ranged in tiers, those in the rear being high enough to hide the stage openings on either side.

The lodge altar stood in the center of the stage draped in black and white. Behind this ranged in a semi-circle, sat the officers of the lodge, wearing their mourning robes, and still behind them sat the junior officers in their military uniforms. Scenery representing the interior of a lodge room had been drawn across the rear, transforming the stage into a meeting place. The lights of the house were but partly turned on, and the ceremonies were carried out in a semi-darkness, which added to the solemnity of the occasion.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Jones, followed by the rendition of Chopin's funeral march by the orchestra. During this time, all had become quiet and nothing was heard save the strains of the music, which almost ushered in the presence of the dead.

W. R. Price, chancellor of lodge No. 34, spoke on "Knighthood." "Knighthood formerly meant," he said, "the armor, the war, the lists, in fact the opposite to everything which it signifies with us. Friendship and fraternity, is knighthood with us, friendship is the foundation of our order. We are learning through its precepts, the divinity of the brotherhood of man.

Men Stood Alone.

"There was a time in the world's history when each man stood alone, he recognized no authority save his own, he sought to attend to the wants of no one save himself. He cared for no one else and no one cared for him. He did not even recognize any family ties. He lived as animals lived. Time has brought about a change, however, first the family came into existence, then the group of families, then the small state, governed by a patriarch, then the larger state, and finally there came into existence the modern governments. These governments are conducted on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. This has been a wonderful advance, but we have not yet ceased to advance. The spirit of brotherhood that is being taught in the lodge rooms of the Knights of Pythias, is extending this theory, until finally governments will be conducted for the greatest good to all.

"We Pythians, recognize not only our family relations and the duties we owe to the members of our families, but we hold that the whole world is a family, and every man and woman a member of it. Thus then we owe that same duty to all our fellow men, and we ask all men to membership with us in order that the brotherhood of our lodge rooms may become world-wide.

World-Wide Brotherhood.

"It will become world-wide, its recent growth has shown it, and there will come a day when we will greet all whom we meet as brother. And this brotherhood extends not only to the living but to the dead as well. We are called together here today for the purpose of showing our fellowship to those who once sat in our lodge rooms, but who have since been called to their reward by a providence whose workings we know not, save that we do know that bonds of fellowship, once made secure, can never be severed, even at the grave."

After the singing of "Lead Kindly Light," "Ave Maria," and "The Holy City," in quartet and in solo, the memorial services opened by the calling to order of the lodges in regular session, by Chancellor Price. The memorial sermon followed, delivered by Rev. Dr. Jones. He said:

Memorial Sermon.

Rev. Herbert A. Jones then delivered the following memorial address:

One of the noblest traits of character is the recognition of favors received, and the commemoration of the acts and lives of those who have passed away beyond our words of laudation or praise. In meeting this afternoon to commemorate the kindly and knightly deeds of your brethren who have entered the celestial kingdom you do but honor yourselves.

Peace is said to have her victories as well as war, and with equal truth it may be said that the civil walks of life have produced men whose noble deeds and heroic exploits would put to the blush the mightiest acts of the world's most famous military or naval heroes.

In the busy walks of life there are brave spirits, who labor to help their fellows, scorning wealth or personal ease, casting their influence on the generous side of humanity, binding their wounds and assuaging their griefs, or Howard-like, searching earth to alleviate misery, entering the dark places that are the abodes of disease and pain, encouraging the oppressed, speaking words of cheer to those who are ready to perish, and impressing all with their own spirit and nature.

Gifts of Genius.

There are others again, who use the gifts of genius to lift up their fellows to sublime heights and a nobler manhood. Delvers into the mines of intricate science display the wealth of their research to the wondering gaze of the multitude, giving them grander views of their being, worth and destiny.

Others, again, by years of studious application, invent some wondrous mechanism, or combination of existing things, or a new application of existing forces, and lo! the labors of toiling millions are lightened, and the producing power of the world increased a thousand fold.

Others, again, whose pens are sparkling with the light of genius, people the world with new creations, and introduce us to many worlds beside our own. The splendid creations of Spencer, Shakespeare and Milton carry us away into arcadian bowers, knightly courts, fantastic scenes and mysterious heavens. The inspiration of the world's great novelists makes us feel akin to the whole family of man. The sweet songs of Watts and Wesley, Cowper and Doddridge, Faringham and Crosby, will go adding volume to their melody, breathing joy and peace to the soul hunger of our race "to the last syllable of recorded times." And there are those who with faith in God, and in the possibilities of their fellow men, are going forth to lift their brother man to higher planes of human life, dragging them from the depths, storming the redoubts of sin, revealing to them the value of their immortal souls. This is true heroism! This is true manliness! The good they set in motion will outlive them and make their memories a blessing and a heritage to the world. A celebrated writer has said: "Geologists show us the ripple marks and rain drops in the sandstone, which was once the beach of an ancient sea, and which bears in those enduring marks some play of summer waves, or some dropping of summer showers in the remote past, which, light as they seemed to be, have left those perpetual traces of their presence to a distant future."

Silent Influences.

So the silent influences of those who are classed among the noble host of the world's true benefactors, may be as light as the zephers that roll softly up the gentle wave, as it meets the smiling strand, or as transient as the shower whose hasty drops are dotted on its surface, yet when ages of unmeasured cycles shall have rolled away, the ripple marks and rain drops of these passing acts shall be found chiseled in enduring character, as with the point of a diamond in the rock forever. He

"Who gives his life to God and man
Guides his course by love's true plan,
Sinking self in love of others,
Serving all as friends and brothers,
Heedless of the praise and blame
That may gather round his name,
Whatsoever his degree,
His the hero's crown shall be."

As civilization extends its power among men, and the onward march of useful invention and applied science enters into the practical walks of life, there is a growing tendency to unite forces, to associate capital, and mass together the energies of the multitude. Thus we see mighty combinations for the accomplishment of important ends, that would have appeared chimerical and visionary a few decades ago. The commerce, trade and politics of the world today are controlled by co-operative combinations.

As to United Energies.

It is no wonder then that in this age of combined force that men have united their energies—not for the amassment of wealth or for the sake of political prominence or power, but to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood, to enable them to extend the hand of sympathy to those who were in need, to administer words of comfort to the dying, and to lay with gentle hands the departed one in the grave; to care kindly for the helpless and dependent widow; to nurture, clothe and educate the fatherless, and thus by an active, philanthropic and God-like charity, cause many a sad and drooping heart, and many an otherwise desolate home to feel all that is noblest and grand in human nature. Out of this spirit of organized beneficence, Pythianism has grown as we see it today. During the darkest days of our national history, when war clouds hovered over our beloved land, when thousands of the noblest manhood of the states had given their lives for the healing of the nation, and hundreds of thousands were then in arms, and all war's passion, anger, devastation and cruelty was at its fiercest heat, it was then that the order was conceived.

How far-reaching was its object! How divine its aim! How noble in its conception and how glorious in its results!

About the middle of the civil war, men of the broadest humanitarian feelings conceived the idea of inaugurating a movement that would reflect the highest beneficence and God-like charity in the most tangible way, which culminated in the organization of the Knights of Pythias in the city of Washington February 19, 1864. No wonder that an order having for its object principles that touch the deepest fountains of man's highest nature should have had such a phenomenal growth, and that Pythian castles should be formed today all around the civilized world.

A Great Trinity.

There is a deep significance in the embossed shield of Pythianism, as it bears upon its face the motto of its principles with which to conquer the world: 'Friendship, Charity, Benevolence." This trinity embraces the immortality of man, and the unity of the race. Goodness never dies. A good deed goes on perpetuating itself all down the centuries, and as long as Pythianism emblazons the motto of the order on its shining shield, its castles will stand as towers of strength and havens of refuge to generations yet unborn. Your motto knows no creed, caste, condition, continent or language, but Nubian and Esquimaux, Caucasion or African can find in its ritual a science, and in its castles a home. It inculcates "friendship." The name of friend has in all ears and hearts a charm and a significance. The greatest Greek philosopher said: "Without friends none would choose to live, although he possessed all other good things," and the immortal bard in speaking of its value said:

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel."

The sunlight makes all things beautiful and the approbation of our true friends sheds a luster on our lives. No case, no sacrifice that we have ever undergone in the endeavor to cultivate this rare and beautiful flower has ever been wasted. It is impossible for a man who has been sincere and honest through life to say at its close: "I have never made an enemy," but it should be a cherished ambition to say: "I have never lost a friend." Let us enjoy friendship as a pleasure. Let us gather the flowers and inhale the perfume of life. Let us seek for friendship founded on virtue, for the love of goodness can alone bring us the holiest sympathies, and make us capable of imparting them. By so doing we lay the foundation of enduring happiness.

The Book says, "Charity never faileth." How it broadens our view of the worth and value of man! What will not love do? As a mere animal instinct, it will give its life for love! Who can measure its height or depth? It is the reflection of the divine, into the human life. It is a divine emanation into the soul of man. It is Godlike for it is God.

Other graces adorn and beautify and support the life, this is the apex, the crown and the glory.

Love in Action.

The third word is "benevolence," which I define as love in action. How this divine has been counterfeited! How has it been stolen as a living in which superciliousness, phariseeism and patronage have masqueraded in kind words and loving deeds, tender and sympathetic acts are the winners through which true benevolence finds its way to human hearts. Benevolence was born in heaven, and angels bend in reverence to her heavenly authority, and find their bliss in conforming to her behests. This is our immortality, and behind this shield we build up character, which alone will be able to stand the disclosures of the rolling ages and meet without trembling the glance of the Almighty Judge

May then the memory of all that was good in others be to you an incentive to noble living, and may their memory be ever green in the hearts of the living.

"Fast as the rolling seasons bring
The hour of fate to those we love,
Each pearl that leaves the broken string
Is set in Friendship's crown above.
As narrower grows the earthly chain,
The circle widens in the sky,
These are our treasures that remain
But those are stars that beam on high."

Closing Features.

With three raps of his gavil, Chancellor Price called the members to attention and brought the ceremonies to a close by saying:

"Friends and brothers, our solemn ceremonies are over. We thank you all for having taken part in honoring the memory of our brothers. We Pythians love our order, we are bound by ties so firm that even death cannot separate them. Some of us may be called for the last time, and when we are called we leave the physical fellowship of those we leave behind. But those who are still here, think ever of those who have gone. They can never forget. Neither time nor space can efface the friendship that binds us together.

"We have here today given demonstration of the love we bear for those who are still our brothers. We have fulfilled our duty, and there being nothing now before this lodge, I declare the session closed."

Flowers in memory of the dead were placed on the altar. The names of the departed were read by Chancellor Price. As each name was spoken, a little girl dressed completely in white, walked from one of the wings to the center of the stage, deposited two white carnations, wrapped with a twig of myrtle, on the altar, and passed off at the other side of the stage. The following names of the lodge's dead were read off and the simple offering to their memory left in each case on the altar:

The Dead.

Myrtle Lodge No. 34.
Ensign Thomas,
J. K. Goudy,
Carl L. Slater,
Orrin Daily,
Herman Muser,
William Hollingsworth,
Alvaro Hemenway,
George F. Owen,
Oscar Scholtz,
Walter M. Copeland.

Syracuse Lodge No. 111.
A. D. Mitchell,
Charles C. Clifford,
George F. Harbaugh.

El Paso Lodge No. 47.
Fred L. Rouse,
J. L. Wallace,
W. T. Moore,
E. R. Bates,
H. M. Thompson,
B. F. McCammon,
F. J. Stewart,
J. H. McIntyre,
J. F. Brannon,
J. R. Dryden,
H. C. Chandler,
J. B. Blocker,
George R. Wales,
N. C. Hicks.

Manitou Lodge No. 58.
George W. Oudyn,
James Clark,
C. H. Frowine,
Robert Lindsay,
P. S. King,
C. E. Tillotson.

Members of Other Lodges.
William McKey.
Edward D. Lowry.

Three-Legged Colt Is Causing Much Speculation at Manitou

A freak colt, the property of Dr. Creighton, Joe Columbia and A. McDowell, is exciting considerable curiosity at Manitou. The animal is perfect with the exception of the right fore-leg, which is entirely missing. There is not even a deformed member in place of the natural one, which would indicate that no attempt had been made by nature to supply the missing leg. The colt is now eleven days old and is as well and lively as when it was born. The animal moves around with an ease that is astonishing, when it is taken into consideration that the front leg is merely a pedestal. Dr. Creighton, who has examined the colt, pronounces all the vital organs to be sound and says there is nothing to prevent the animal living its allotted time.

Horsemen who have examined the colt pronounce it a freak and one which so far as known, is the first of its kind. But one possible explanation can be given and that is suggested by Dr. Creighton. The mare which foaled this colt foaled another about a year ago which had its leg broken shortly after its birth. The injured animal was the source of considerable worry to the dam. For a long time after the accident and after the leg had been set the mare refused to eat and gave many indications that the accident to her colt troubled her greatly. It is supposed that the effect of this worry resulted in the colt recently foaled having but three legs.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY COUNCIL

In answer to an appeal from the people of Argentine, Kan., the city council last night appropriated $100 for the relief of those left destitute by the recent flood which almost completely buried that city under 16 feet of water. This amount will be sent to the mayor of the city, Dr. D. E. Clopper.

The first business brought before the council last night was a petition from the Merchants' association asking that the license for outside merchants and peddlers be increased. The license now is $100 a year, but this amount is too small in the opinion of the association, for the reason that it permits outsiders to come here during the tourist season and get the benefit of the best trade, without continuing their business throughout the year. The petition was referred to the ordinance committee and the city attorney. It is probable that an ordinance will be drawn in conformity with the wishes of the association.

The ordinance for the Citizen's Automatic Telephone Co. was not brought up at last night's council meeting, as was expected.

The petition presented by a committee of the Express and Hackdrivers' union, asking the repeal of the ordinance giving the D. & R. G. and Santa Fe Railway companies authority to designate certain parts of the platforms as carriage stands, was referred to the police committee. Representatives from both sides were present. A Van Vechten, representing the Colorado Springs Transfer company, said that the railroad companies had given them the space allotted to them at the stations for the reason that they promised to meet every train coming into the station, summer and winter, day and night. He said the same privilege would be given by the railroad companies to anyone else who would agree to the same conditions. The representatives of the union did not bring up any further arguments than those that have already been published.

The bond of the Colorado Springs Packing company was approved, Milo Rowell and W. S. Boynton being the sureties. The bond was in the sum of $12,000.

Want Streets Opened.

Petitions were received asking that Kiowa street be opened from Chestnut street to the Washington school; that Pitkin street be opened from Pike's Peak avenue to Bijou street; that the alley between Colorado avenue and Washington east of Limit street, be properly graded.

Licenses and Petitions.

A liquor license was granted the Antlers pharmacy. A petition was received from citizens in the vicinity of Boulder reservoir, asking that the city discontinue the use of the reservoir. City Attorney Sheafor declared, however, that it could not be abandoned for the reason that property had been bought with water rights in the reservoir. It was referred to the water committee and the city attorney. Bids were opened for the sewer department barn, ranging from $723.23 to $1,176. The low bid was submitted by Clay Yott. The bids were all referred to the sewer committee, which will award the contract. Bids for the paving of the alley in the rear of the old city hall were received and opened. The lowest bid was that of the Interstate Artificial Granite Co., being 15⅞ cents a square foot, and $10 each for catch basins. The bids were referred to the sewer committee with power to act.

Policeman Suspended.

Upon the recommendation of Mayor Harris, P. J. Donovan was declared suspended from the police force for conduct unbecoming an officer. The communication from the mayor stated that the actions resulting in his suspension were committed Saturday night. Chief Vincent King declined to state the reasons for the suspension but said that the action of the council did not leave a vacancy on the force. A bill for $3.55 was allowed Ernest Hall, the amount being due him as a surplus received on the sale of a horse belonging to him. The horse was sold at the city pound.

President St. John reporting for the water committee said that all the city's reservoirs had been filled as a result of the recent rains. All the water now being used by the city, he said, was that being developed this side of the reservoirs. Nothing is being taken from the reservoirs at all. Chairman Perkins of the street committee announced that his committee had a man employed canvassing the city for the purpose of learning the number of signs that will be required at street corners. The committee is planning to place signs at every street crossing. The committee on public grounds and buildings was authorized to advertise for bids for the parking and improving of Dorchester park. The council has appropriated $1,000 for this purpose. On motion of Chairman John Hill, of the sewer committee the city agreed to purchase a bond for security against damages resulting from the construction of the sewer extensions. The bond will cost about $600 and will indemnify the city in case of loss of life or injury resulting to the employes on the sewer work.

No Action Taken.

The bids on the police telegraph system was passed to the next meeting. The police committee has not yet been able to get together on the question, and a report could not be made. The question is between the Gamewell system at a cost of $8,000 for six boxes, and the system proposed by ex-City Treasurer John Voorhees at a cost of $2,600 for ten boxes. New rules for the conduct of the meetings were adopted, the main change being the time of meeting. Under these rules the council will assemble at 7:30 on every meeting night. On motion of Alderman Banning, the specifications for the retaining walls on South Tejon street, were changed so as to provide that the walls could be constructed of either stone or concrete.

An ordinance regulating the granting of licenses to plumbers was adopted, providing that each applicant should furnish a bond in the sum of $1,000. The city clerk was authorized to draw a registered warrant on the income of the cemetery, for $3,000. This warrant will be sold to one of the banks of the city and the proceeds will be used in connection with $2,500, taken from the cemetery fund, for the construction of the irrigation pipeline into the cemetery grounds.

City Treasurer Hoagland submitted his report for the month of May showing that he had $112,869.70 on hand at the beginning of the month. It further shows that $23,413.38 was received during the month, and $43,269.88 expended, leaving a balance in the treasury on June 1 of $83,424.59. The trial balance of City Auditor George Perry was submitted for the month of May, showing the balance on hand in the hands of the treasurer to be the same as that contained in the treasurer's report, $112,369.70.

COLORADO COLLEGE GIRL IS AWARDED PRIZE BY COLONIAL DAMES.

Miss M. C. Porter, a student at Colorado college, was awarded a prize in the historical essay writing contest held by the Society of Colonial Dames of the state. First prize was taken by Stanley Hornbeck of Denver university, while third prize went to Ralph Alonzo Coan of the State university at Boulder. The award of prizes for the contest was made in Denver yesterday by the committee of members of the society, composed of Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck, Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Mrs. Charles W. Hobbs and Mrs. Frederick O. Vaile. All of the essays had as a subject "The System of Indenture Labor in Virginia." The contest was first announced in February. A number of essays were sent in by students at the colleges over the state.

PRESIDENT LOUBET RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS

President Loubet of France has received the gold medal made and designed in Colorado Springs and presented by the Colorado World's Fair commission to the representative of France at the dedicatory exercises in St. Louis last month. Word has been received from Paris that not only will due acknowledgment be made but the handsome memento fashioned of Cripple Creek gold has been a good advertisement for the Colorado district. S. R. Earnest, of the firm of Foltz & Hardy, designed the medal.

The official report of the presentation of the three medallions forms an interesting chapter, not only in the history of the fair, but of the state. It has been referred to briefly heretofore in accounts of the busy week when the fair was dedicated. What occurred is set forth at length in the records of the Colorado commission which have just been compiled from the stenographer's notes, and which report was issued by the commissioners yesterday, as follows:

On Monday, May 4, in the private reception rooms of D. R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, G. W. Thatcher, as representative and on behalf of the board of managers of the state of Colorado, presented President Loubet of France, through his representative, Michel Lagrave, commissioner general of France for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, a fine gold medallion, with parchment scroll duly signed by the officers of the board of managers of Colorado. The medallion was designed by S. R. Earnest of Colorado Springs, and manufactured out of gold produced by the El Paso Gold Mining company of Cripple Creek. A medallion of the same kind was also presented to President Francis.

In presenting the medallion Mr. Thatcher said in part:

The Presentation.

"Mr. Commissioner Lagrave, I am authorized by the board of managers for the state of Colorado to present this medallion through you to his excellency, President Loubet, hoping in the presentation to recall the magnificent present made by the republic of France to the United States of America one hundred years ago; for in reality the ceding of the vast territory embraced in what is known as the Louisiana purchase was a gift in which our state is largely interested. The citizens of our state are proud of the territory thus acquired. We earnestly hope the relation between the two great sister republics will be more fully cemented by our participation in this great and magnificent exposition. You will please convey to your honorable president the great esteem which the people of the state of Colorado cherish for France, and to you, Mr. Commissioner General, we tender our best wishes for your success."

In replying Commissioner General "Mr. Commissioner, on behalf of President Loubet and in his name and in the name of the people of France, I thank the people of the state of Colorado, and the board of managers for Colorado, for this beautiful medallion, and assure you that the same shall be placed in the Grand Art treasury of France as a memento of this pleasant meeting, there to remain as a lasting token of the cordial friendship which unites our two sister republics, and on behalf of our esteemed president I desire, Mr. Commissioner, to especially thank Mr. S. R. Earnest and the El Paso Gold Mining company of Cripple Creek for this token of esteem."

Mr. Thatcher then presented President David R. Francis with a similar medallion and scroll, and said:

And President Francis.

"President Francis, on behalf of the board of St. Louis World's fair managers of Colorado, Mr. S. R. Earnest and the El Paso Gold Mining company of the great gold camp of Cripple Creek, Colo., I desire to present to you this medallion, as a token of esteem, assuring you that it is the earnest desire of the people of our state to encourage the great work entrusted in your hand, hoping and believing the Louisiana Purchase exposition will be a great and glorious success, and that the former cordial relations existing between the state of Colorado and the state of Missouri may be more fully cemented. The gold from which this medallion was manufactured came from the 600-foot level of the El Paso Gold Mining company's property at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and the parties interested and those who designed the same are desirous that you should receive the same in commemoration of the great event which made our two states a part of the Louisiana purchase."

Replying, President Francis said:

"Commissioner Thatcher, in accepting this beautiful token, I thank you and the board of managers for Colorado. I assure the people of your great state that the memento presented to me in their name affords me more pleasure than any act of any state or city since my connection with this great undertaking. I wish you to convey to the people of your state my heartfelt thanks.

"Mr. Commissioner, I wish you would especially thank the El Paso Gold Mining company and the gentlemen who were instrumental in procuring and designing this beautiful token, and for each and all of them I wish that which is hereon engraved—'Good Luck.'"

When crossing the line into the state of Colorado President Roosevelt was received by Governor James H. Peabody and staff, and at the town of Hugo was presented with a handsome gold medallion with scroll duly signed by the members of the Colorado commission.

In presenting this medallion to the president, Governor Peabody said in brief:

"Mr. President, the board of World's fair managers for Colorado take pleasure in presenting to you as a mark of esteem this medallion, manufactured from pure gold, procured from the 600-foot level of the El Paso Gold Mining company's property of Cripple Creek, and designed by S. R. Earnest of Colorado Springs.

"We hope that now and upon your return to Washington you will ever bear in mind the respect and esteem which the people of this state hold for you, and that this medallion may be a shield to protect and guard you safely on your mission of peace and good will."

President Roosevelt replying, said:

"Governor Peabody, I thank you, the board of St. Louis World's fair managers of Colorado and the people of Colorado from the bottom of my heart for this beautiful token of esteem, and assure you that there is and always will be a warm place in my heart for the great state of Colorado and all of her enterprising and loyal citizens. I shall always cherish this token of love and esteem as a cherished memento of my visit to your state.

"You will please convey to the gentlemen interested in procuring and designing this medallion my thanks and best wishes for their future success."

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS AT COLORADO CITY

Before an audience that completely taxed the seating capacity of the Wayeott Opera house, a class of 36 young men and young women, members of the eighth grade of the Colorado City schools were graduated last night. Hundreds of friends of the young people together with the immediate members of their families, thronged the opera house so completely that at the hour of commencing the program scarcely another person could have gained admittance.

The exercises were opened by Rev. E. V. DuBois, pastor of the First Baptist church, who made the invocation after which the school rendered an opening chorus, entitled, "Jolly Students." Harry Correll, a member of the graduating class, read an original composition upon "Causes of Vagrancy," in which he reviewed the subject in a manner which was, certainly creditable to one so young and which showed a breadth of research that would have done justice to one many years older. Miss Margaret Kimerling followed with an original recitation, "Mrs. Wiggs' Theater Party," a humorous take-off on the order of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, and which evoked prolonged applause. Miss Calanthe Dalincourt read an original composition, "Simon Says Wig Wag," which was highly appreciated and won for the young authoress a goodly share of praise, after which Miss Amy Wiseman recited, in pleasing style, "The Bell of Atri."

Four young women, the Misses Rosa Hoppe, Lena Lane, Verah Stanforth and Marguerite Luckey, were heard in a pleasing quartet, singing "Lullaby Sea" and "The Maid and the Rose," with Miss Lula Arterburn and Miss Eva Lushinsky accompanying them on the piano and violin. The singing was greatly enjoyed by the large audience and the young ladies were forced to respond with an encore. In the estimation of many of those who were present, the next two numbers on the program were the best of the evening. Two young men, Frank Parker and Fred Benedict, presented two very pleasing declamations which were, in fact, original compositions in the nature of the nomination speeches of the Democratic and Republican candidates for the presidency, Mr. Parker essayed to nominate all of the Democratic candidates for the past century, while Mr. Benedict placed in nomination the Republican candidates. The declamations were highly entertaining and were enthusiastically received by the audience. Following them, Miss May Fairbank and Miss Farnsworth were heard in a recitation, in which they detailed "How the Old Horse Won the Bet," much to the amusement of the hearers.

The concluding feature of the program was the annual address delivered by Helen L. Grenfell, state superintendent of public instruction, upon the subject, "Education in Colorado." It was a serious review of the progress of public instruction in Colorado from pioneer days when the public school was a log cabin on the prairie to the present day of advanced education.

J. B. Stephen, president of the board of education, presented the graduates with their diplomas and the exercises were terminated by the school singing "America."

DEATH OF A PIONEER CITIZEN.

William R. Shoup, an old and well-known resident of Colorado Springs, died at the home of his son, Oliver H. Shoup, at 1917 North Tejon street, yesterday morning, Mr. Shoup was 67 years of age and had resided in this city for the past 20 years. He was a veteran of the civil war. Death was caused by cancer of the liver after a long illness. The deceased leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter. The funeral arrangements have not been made but the services will not be held before tomorrow.

Pueblo's Present Population 66,000.

The school census of Pueblo shows that there are 13,600 children of school age; 7,314 on the south side and 6,300 on the north side. On the basis of 4.85 population to each child of school age, Pueblo has a population of more than 66,000. Owing to the great number of single men in Pueblo, this estimate is extremely low, when the United States census basis is 4.5 population to each school child.

The increase of more than 1,200 school children during the past year shows up remarkably well, being over 10 per cent increase as against 16 per cent increase over the previous year.

The indications for the coming year are that the growth of Pueblo will be greater than ever in her history. The steel works alone will add from 4,000 to 5,000 employes to their pay rolls. "Keep your eye on Pueblo."—(Pueblo Chieftain.

Escaped Death by Margin That Makes Case Miraculous

Les Ayers, assistant electrician in the employ of the Telluride Reduction company at the Telluride mill, had a remarkable escape from death yesterday noon. Through an accident he received 440 volts of electricity and beyond two severely burned hands and a serious shock was uninjured.

Shortly before 12 o'clock young Ayers was on top of a roaster making a connection of wires when his pincers slipped and crossed two live wires. The full current of 440 volts passed through his body. He was thrown some 30 feet, and it was thought he had been killed. Workmen rushed to him and summoned Dr. J. H. Madden and whatever help could be afforded. One of the employes had had surgical experience and did what he could until the arrival of the physician.

Two fingers of Ayers' left hand were shriveled and the thumb cut along its length down to the bone. The right hand was badly burned and the wrists cooked. After the stunning effect of the shock had passed, the physicians performed a simple operation, necessary to save the members. Dr. Madden stated last evening that amputation would not be necessary, and reported that his patient was resting easy at his residence in West Colorado Springs. The young man is 24 years old and is known as an expert electrician. He was very plucky and wanted to return to work.

When he received the shock and fell, a lead burner, who was a witness to the accident, made a false move and some molten lead flew up and struck the cheek bone underneath the left eye. Had it touched the eye, the workman would have lost his eyesight instead of suffering merely a slight burn.

GREENWAY—Infant child of L. Greenway, 723 South Weber, from pneumonia, four months old. Funeral 2 o'clock today, Tuesday, from the residence.

HART—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Hart of Deerpath avenue, Manitou, Sunday morning, a daughter.

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PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

A Western Tuskegee at Topeka, Kansas

ALBERT ROSS, a young colored man who graduated from the Colorado Springs High school, is now an official of the Topeka Industrial Institute, sometimes called "the Western Tuskegee." Mr. Ross is in Colorado Springs this summer endeavoring to arouse the interest of philanthropic men and women in the work of that institution. In discussing the work of the institute, Mr. Ross says:

"Since the advent of Wm. R. Carter as principal in 1900, the Industrial Institute has taken on an active lease of life. The faculty has been considerably enlarged and strengthened, new trades have been added, new property has been purchased, more buildings erected, the enrollmnt has been more than doubled and from a local institution the school has been spread out until it now embraces this whole western section. Last year students attended from 17 counties in Kansas, also from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

"The attendance during the past year was so great from outside states that boys were compelled to sleep three in a bed. From the results of a visit in April of Rev. R. C. Bedford, secretary board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, and the efforts of the board of trustees of this school, this crowded condition has been removed in the recent purchase of a farm of 105 acres and eight buildings, one and one-half miles east of Topeka. This valuable tract of land was purchased for $10,000. It will enable the school to still further enlarge considerably and to develop the scope of usefulness that it is destined to fill in the states west of the Mississippi."

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal has been issued in behalf of the institute:

render aid and assistance to individuals and races at our very doors who are as needy and deserving as the far-off races of other lands. When we consider the 300,000 or more persons of negro blood who make up an important element of the population of the states west of the Mississippi river, and notwithstanding the great progress that has been made since their emancipation from 250 years of slavery in our land, that they are yet far, as a race, from the standards of this twentieth century of civilization and progress required along moral, intellectual and industrial lines, we can see clearly the urgent need of help in this direction.

"If we study the history of the negro in this country, his fidelity and faithfulness to those who kept him in degradation, his unpaid service in the fields, in forests, in the mines, on the railroads, on land and sea, all of which contributed to the early growth and structure of this, the greatest and grandest government on the face of the globe, whose blessings, wealth and happiness we now share and enjoy, we find that the American negro has a claim upon the philanthropy and charity of the American people in gratitude and retribution that is not possessed by any of the other races of this country. The negro slave who was made to contribute his labor freely during the formative period of this nation is no more. He gave his life, his strength, his all, in service to his master; but the negro child—his heir and offspring—is with us asking that the 'door of hope' be not closed against him, and that, poor in means though he be, his fertile brain be given the benefits of moral and intellectual teachings, and that his ready hand be trained in the science of

"To the Philanthropical Churches, Societies and Persons of Colorado Springs and Colorado:

"In the eagerness and desire to benefit the races of mankind we are often liable to overlook or neglect to labor and honorable industry that he may become a useful citizen and taxpayer, a home-maker and protector, a credit to his community.

"Schools for the correlated training of the heart, head and hand of negro boys and girls are established in many parts of this nation. The great gifts of Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Collis P. Huntington and many others to Tuskegee, and the interest of President Roosevelt and the immortal William McKinley in Booker T. Washington's work have put a seal upon industrial education for the negro that should be exemplary to every lover of humanity. The work of the Topeka Industrial Institute—the Western Tuskegee—is patterned directly after the work of the mother school at Tuskegee, Ala. Our institution is reaching out into every section of the west and bringing in boys and girls who would be otherwise idle upon the streets or about their homes, and it is fitting them to make self-reliant and self-respecting men and women of themselves. We are teaching them under graduate teachers of Tuskegee to put knowledge, practice and skill into the common occupations of life.

"Colorado is to play a very important part in the development of this great western empire in the next half century, spiritually and materially, and it is fit that her negro boys and girls be carefully trained to fully meet their part of the responsibility. To that end we are endeavoring to raise $2,500 to defray part of the tuition and expenses of 50 Colorado students at this institution during the next school year. We appeal to the trustees and elders of every church in this fair city and state to set aside a certain day, or a certain service, for taking a special offering for the education of the negro boys and girls of the state, believing, as we do, that whatever is given will be used for the extension of his kingdom and the uplift of humanity, and ever remembering that as Christ died that men be saved, that we should live that men be rescued from careers of idleness, crime and immorality. Contributions may be sent, and will be acknowledged by John M. Wright, treasurer, Topeka, Kan., or to Albert Ross, financial agent, state headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colo.

HOUSEKEEPING—A GIRL'S ROOM.

SCENE IN TAILOR SHOP.

A CLASS IN COOKING.

LETTER OF INDORSEMENT.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The efforts of Mr. Albert Ross, financial agent of the Topeka Industrial Institute, to raise $2,500 in this state for the purpose of paying part of the tuition and expenses of 50 Colorado students at this institution next year, have met the hearty approval and support of the colored people of Colorado Springs and Manitou. Three Students Aid societies will be organized among them in these places, and an earnest effort made to help to the extent of the resources of the colored people. Mr. Fred S. Tucker, the well-known furniture dealer, will donate a beautiful piece of furniture to the parsonage of the Students Aid society raising the largest amount of money among the colored people by September 1, 1903. Philanthropic churches and societies of the city are especially invited to also contribute to this fund. Yours for the uplift of the masses,

W. E. Gladden,
Pastor St. John's Baptist Church, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Gazette's Special Washington Letter.

Mark Hanna and His Little Smile

Topics of the Week at The National Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The return of the president has put a little life into Washington's half deserted streets. The capital city, which never rouses from its apathy from inauguration to inauguration, actually turned out to see Mr. Roosevelt drive up the avenue. The average Washingtonian is so sure of his job and so far removed from local politics, that nothing short of a political battle of the giants will arouse him. When the president came back from his western trip, with a nice little laurel wreath from the Ohio contest hung over his arm, they turned out to shout "Well done!" Of course, everybody has forgotten about the Ohio affair. The president's presence at the Hanna-McCormick wedding was very opportune. Weddings are good occasions to settle estrangements. This has been the first defeat Senator Hanna has suffered since he became a maker of presidents in 1895. If he realizes that he has been defeated, he still smiles. Senator Hanna's smile is something indescribable. It appeared first at the Philadelphia convention. It was the most interesting thing in a rather dull meeting. One can't help believing that it was especially invented for Theodore Roosevelt. While the latter was debating and hesitating over the proffered nomination for the vice presidency, Hanna sat at a table in his favorite attitude, with his legs crossed, his back heavily settled, against the back of his chair, and his fingers idly drumming on the board. When Mr. Roosevelt came into the company, Hanna's smile began—starting in his eyes, it spread gradually to his capacious mouth, and it grew in paternity and patronage with each succeeding wrinkle. "Well, colonel," he said, "have you decided to accept?" And all the while his fingers idly drummed upon the table. Possibly, he felt that another move would sweep Theodore Roosevelt from the board. Fate cried, "Checkmate!" It must entertain him vastly to hear himself talked of as a possible candidate for that same office of vice president, which has long been regarded as a convenient disappearing box for men with whom the party is at a loss how to proceed.

INTERESTING CADETS TO GRADUATE AT WEST POINT

The descendants of three presidents are inscribed on the rolls at West Point. Phil Sheridan, Ulysses S. Grant, son of General Fred Grant, and Douglas McArthur will get their soldier straps next month. Mr. McArthur stands at the head of his class, a distinction which West Pointers prize as riches greater than rubies. Doubtless, the relatives of all three will breathe more easily when they finally get their commissions. It is boldly stated that their good fortune in being the sons of great men has been a material aid to them in their military career. Young Grant failed twice, but with the aid of his tutors, will get through; and Philip Sheridan has nothing worse against his record than some rather lively capers. Both young men have asked for duty.

Another interesting cadet who will graduate from West Point this summer is Augusto Ponto, a Venezuelan who was allowed to pursue a course of studies at the academy under a special act of congress. He will not, of course, receive a commission in the United States army, but, if the future history of his country resembles its past, there will be no lack of opportunity for military achievement in his career.

GROFF'S INVENTION HAS ACHIEVED NOTORIETY

Since August W. Machen, late superintendent of the free delivery system, was arrested for bribery in connection with the purchase of mail box fasteners, it is not an infrequent occurrence to see a little knot of persons making a private investigation of the interesting fastener. Samuel A. Groff, the Washington policeman who patented the device, was led to its invention by seeing several mail collectors injure their hands on the crude rods and bolts with which mail boxes were formerly fastened to lamp posts. Furthermore, the old-fashioned method was so defective that the mail was frequently damaged on wet days by the leakage of water through the apertures made to admit the rods and bolts which clamped the mail box to its support. The device patented by Mr. Groff in 1894 is thus technically described:

On the back of the letter box and integral with it, are two parallel flanges, overlapped by a horizontal projection. A base plate curved to fit the posts is provided with a rim which abuts against the box and upon two opposite sides of which are formed counter flanges, adapted to slide into the flanges on the box. The plate is attached to the post in the usual way. A spring is attached to the inner side of the plate, being made adjustable by a slot and screw belt, so that when the box is in position on the plate the button on the end of the spring will be forced into a hole in the box, thus automatically locking the box and plate together. The box can be removed from the plate only by opening the door through which the mail is taken out, and pressing back the button, when the box is easily slid upward and disengaged from the flanges. The plate, although removable when necessary, is intended to remain permanently fixed.

It took Mr. Groff a year to get recognition from the postal authorities. Then his patent began to be used. For 10 years he has sold it to the government, but only within the past three years has it been used so extensively.

THE CHINESE MINISTER ANXIOUS FOR PRECEDENCE

The Chinese minister has betaken himself to the seashore at last. His official household bore the detainment in Washington with oriental impassiveness, but they were glad to go, nevertheless. The minister waited for the return of the president that he might be formally presented, and his rank among the other ministers firmly established. Possibly, he feared that Chekib Bey's long-delayed credentials might be on their way from the sublime porte, and he did not relish the idea of walking behind the minister from Turkey. The matter of precedence is a grave one, and it is more largely in evidence on "Diplomatic day" at the state department than at any other time. Secretary Hay will receive the representative of a foreign country at any time, but it is well understood that Thursday is the secretary's official "at home" day, and that only important business should justify a call at his office on any other day of the week. On "Diplomatic day," as well as on all other days, the etiquette of precedence is strictly observed. The ambassadors rank the ministers, and all rank is regulated by length of service at the capital. No matter how long a minister may have waited in the ante-room, the ambassador, who may have but just entered, precedes him into the private office. This office is called the "diplomatic room," and is the largest in the department. It is well, but not lavishly, furnished, the chief adornments being the portraits of nearly all the men who have achieved greatness in the office of secretary of state. Conversation is usually carried on in French. There are two long ebony tables, at one of which sit the secretary and his caller. The other is provided for the use of the diplomat's secretary, if he is accompanied by one.

DISCUSSING RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY MOODY

The announcement that Mr. Moody will probably retire from the cabinet with the close of the presidential term has excited considerable interest in Washington. Congressman George E. Foss, of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, has been suggested as his possible successor, although, of course, this matter is still in the field of pure conjecture. Senator Hear made a public statement not long ago to the effect that Mr. Moody was the proper man to succeed him as senator from Massachusetts later. Of course, Senator Hoar has his present position at his command until physical disability prevents his continuance in office. It is probable that Mr. Moody expects to return to Massachusetts and build up his law practice to such a point as would make him financially independent, when the call would come for him to represent the Bay state in the place now occupied by the distinguished Republican anti-imperialist, George F. Hoar.

PROTECTIONISTS ALARMED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

The sensational stand recently taken by the English Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, in the matter of the adoption by England of a system of import duties, has created almost as much interest and concern in Washington as it has in London. It promises to have a marked effect upon the tariff policy of the United States. It is well understood by economists that free trade England has been the bulwark of protection in the United States, for the tariff could not be put up here as high as congress saw fit without affecting over half of the exports of the United States which found sale in England, this being the amount disposed of in the English markets. The standpatters, and those opposed to reciprocity would find the ground cut under their feet should England adopt a protection policy, for the agricultural interests would immediately find their best market appropriated to the limit of their capacity by Australia, Canada and South America. The English statesmen strenuously deny the possibility of the adoption of a protection policy, but by whatever name they might call it any system of import would be equivalent. This matter will not be settled in England for some time to come, but will be discussed vigorously all during the present summer and coming winter. It will undoubtedly enter into the congressional proceedings at Washington at the next session, and the tariff revisionists will have a strong argument on their side if the probability of a change of policy in England increases.

THE OHIO PLATFORM AND DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The Ohio platform has been somewhat of a shock to those who have been so vigorously condemning the south for its attitude toward the negro voter. A most significant plank suggests cutting down the representation to correspond with the vote cast. As one United States senator remarked recently, "This is an out and out Republican indorsement of the disfranchisement of the colored race in the southern states." His idea was that congress could no more cut down the representation of a state down to a vote basis than it could do any other thing so manifestly in violation of the Constitution, in this case, the fifteenth amendment.

PAVEMENTS OF LONDON.

Cordova First City So Treated—Streets of the Metropolis First Paved in the Fifteenth Century.

The Romans paved both their streets and their highways with stones in a most substantial manner, and, moreover, gave to the former elevated sidewalks; but until the twelfth century medieval cities were almost all unpaved, while the modern sidewalk is barely a century old. Cordova, paved in 850 A. D., claims to have been the first city so treated; Paris followed her example about a hundred years later, but on a much smaller scale, and in London some of the chief streets, commencing with Holborn, were first paved in the fifteenth century. However, the original street pavement was, and long continued to be, an extremely crude affair, in that it consisted of rough, oblong blocks of stone—"cobbles," set close together, but with little or no attempt being made at the province of a suitable foundation. Till comparatively modern times the paviors were known for their peculiar exclamation: "Hoh!" or "Hah!" as they brought down the rake which drove the cobbles into the ground, with a thud. Thomas Duffet, in "The Pavior's Song," set to music by Marsh Junior in 1676, proves that the London paviors made some such involuntary sound when engaged at work, tempus Charles II.:

"With full double potts
Let us liquor our throats,
And then we'll to work, with a hoh, ho, ho,
But let's drink e'r we go, let us drink
e'r we go.

And Gay, in his "Trivia," (1715) says:—"For thee, the sturdy paver thumps the ground,
While ev'ry stroke his lab'ring lungs resound."

It may be added that the "hah" of St. Joseph, the accredited patron saint of paviors, is, or was, carefully stored up in a bottle, (on the principle of a phonographic record,) for the edification of the faithful at Conchiyerny, near Blois. It is said that a London pavior who neglected to "hah," used to be fined a pot of beer by his comrades.

The beginning of a sweeping reform in the paving of London streets took place in 1762, when the City of Westminster abolished cobbles, and substituted blocks, or "setts," of Scotch granite, laid on a suitable foundation. Other metropolitan parishes soon followed the example. In 1816 the first of many attempts was made to pave the streets with some material that would produce less noise, better facilitate traction, and be more hard-wearing than granite blocks. Cast-iron in square pieces, suitably shaped, roughed and dove-tailed, were laid down in Blackfriars road and Leicester square, but the experiment turned out a failure. In 1820, many of the west end thoroughfares were macadamized; "quackadamized," Sydney Smith called it. In 1839 further elaborate experiments were made in Oxford street, the space from Tottenham Court road to Charles street being laid with a dozen different kinds of pavings in stone, wood, bitumen, asphalt or some other material. "The portion to which attention was particularly directed," says the Mirror, "was that of the wooden blocks, the noiseless tendency of which made the vehicles passing along appear to be rolling over a thick carpet or rug." But the Russians had been many years ahead of the rest of Europe in the matter of wood paving. In the "Travels of Sir Anthonie Shenile," published in 1601, "the streets of Musco," are mentioned as "being paved with square pieces of timber sette close one by another."

The Oxford street experiments being somewhat in advance of the age, the roadway remained unaltered till 1847, when the worn-out materials were removed, and a return to granite "setts," on a concrete foundation, as patented by Walker, the inventor of the modern sett pavement, effected. The subject, in fact, appears to have elicited but little public interest, though for some inexplicable reason a dead set against the idea of wood paving was made by certain bigoted individuals. For example, Sir Peter Laurie, an ex-Lord Mayor, announced it his resolve as strongly to oppose all wood paving as he was to "put down suicide." Nothing further was done in the matter of improving the paving of London streets till 1869, when asphalte was reintroduced, and began to be much used. Then, in November, 1873, the Improved wood pavement company put forth a prospectus, and in May 1874, wood was reported to be the best pavement for London. Most of the principal West End thoroughfares adopted wood paving between the years 1879-81. In 1885 grano-metallic stone was laid in a plastic state in the Strand and other places, but proved a failure. The ideal pavement should provide a noiseless surface for the passage of vehicles, offer the least resistance to traction consistent with a foothold for horses, be easily cleaned, impervious to moisture, retain no filth within it, and produce from itself no odor or dust.

Let us now trace the evolution of the footway. In France the footway is, urbanly speaking, distinguished as "le trottoir," in Ireland as the "flags," and in our own colonies and in America as the sidewalk, but in this country the term pavement is applied both to the roadway and the footway, and must be taken to represent the generic name of both. Streets were paved long before elevated footways were heard of. In London the genesis of the footway took the form of posts, to draw a line of demarcation for the protection of the foot passenger. These posts were instituted at about the same time as the Scotch pavement was introduced. There is the pen picture of Dr. Johnson walking down Henrietta street, "with a peculiar solemnity of deportment, and an awkward sort of measured step, and laying his hand as he went along upon the top of each of the posts." A statement is now being circulated that 1903 is the centenary of the elevated sidewalk, and that the latter originated in Paris, with M. Frochot, the Prefect of the Seine. The truth of this statement is very doubtful. No French biographical dictionary, in noticing M. Frochot, says anything about his having invented "le trottoir," and we have the contemporary evidence of Sir Walter Scott, when describing Paris as he found it in 1815, that at that date elevated footways were known in London, but not in the French capital. Speaking of that then magnificent new thoroughfare, the Rue de la Paix, he says: "But even the Emperor Napoleon, in the height of his dignity, dared not introduce the novelty of a pavement on each side. This would be, indeed, to have destroyed that equality between horse and foot, walkers and drivers, and driven which appears to give such delight to a Parisian, that if you extol to him the safe pavements and footpaths of an English street or road, he will answer with polite composure: 'C'est tres bien pour Messieurs les Anglois, pour moi j'aime la totalite de la rue.'" It is generally understood that London was paved with flagstones between 1811 and 1825. Lastly, the street refuge is peculiarly an English, or, rather a London, institution, and the first as ever was erected at the north end of St. James's street in 1853. The expense was defrayed by Mr. Pierrepont who from being a member of White's and the Turf club, then in Arlington street, was constantly crossing the thoroughfare at this point. The foot of the old lamp post in the center of the refuge, removed in 1897, when an electric lamp standard was substituted, was inscribed "Pierrepont's Refuge, 1853." The very day this refuge was opened to the public Mr. Pierrepont was run over and killed by a handsom in another part of London.—(London Globe.

"Well, Jimmy, did you have a good time at the party?"

"You bet I did, pop. Why, there wasn't a girl there I didn't make cry."—(Harper's Bazar.

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1903.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

POLITICAL PIETY AT A DISCOUNT.

THE ATTACK upon District Attorney Trowbridge for the work done by the grand jury displays both a lack of knowledge of the law and of common sense, and will no doubt be condoned by charitably disposed persons for these two good and sufficient reasons.

Mr. Trowbridge is not the maker of indictments, and is not the manufacturer of evidence. The grand jury is charged with the first duty and the district attorney is dependent upon outside aid and assistance in securing evidence to present to the jury.

That there was a technical flaw in some of the indictments was perhaps unavoidable. At least it is not uncommon in such cases. We violate no confidence, however, when we say, that when that flaw was discovered and sustained by the court it was the happiest moment the Republican bosses have experienced in many a day.

Delighted is the word that hardly expresses it. They have been crowing about it ever since, and have been pointing the finger of scorn at the district attorney because he was unable to catch them. They have likewise been shedding a few unsalted tears about the expense, because in their judgment, it was a grievous blunder to spend any money in an attempt to arrest crookedness and rascality in their members.

These same bosses and aspirants for public distinction had some months since a spasm — for it cannot be called by any other name — of virtue. In the blackest of type the people were given "plain talk" as to their duties. These plain talks started out valiantly enough. But they died in infancy. There were just two of them. The awakened public were led to believe that there would be at least a dozen. The advance notices indicated as much. Alas, however, it was not to be. The spirit of piety and reform could not flourish in the stony ground of bossism and "practical politics."

Nevertheless, the two we had were bright with promise. They admitted that the city administration for the past few years had been notoriously corrupt, that the party had been disgraced and demanded something different. And with a fine outburst of goodness, declared with their hands upon their hearts, that they personally were going to hold the mayor and council responsible for wrong doing. For instance, the mayor was told that it was his duty to "supervise the conduct of all the officers of the city, examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints against any of them, and cause all the violations of their duty or their neglect to be promptly corrected or reported to the proper tribunal for punishment and correction."

And yet, in the face of this prescribed duty, no member of the city government had a word to offer to the recent grand jury, and when the two chief officials of the police department were indicted for serious offenses, the mayor failed and refused to suspend them, but continued them in office as though nothing whatever had happened. And yet, it is his duty to examine "all reasonable complaints" against them, and take proper action. Possibly an indictment by a grand jury is not a reasonable complaint.

From having started with such a flourish of trumpets, our fine-spun theorists have come to the point where indictments are sneered at and belittled as being of no importance. When certain indictments are dismissed as a result of the desperate efforts of the accused to avoid a jury trial, there is joy unconfined, and with hats in the air, they cry "we told you so."

We like piety and are not averse to reading protestations of political purity, in large type or small. But after such a brave start, and with such black type, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind demands that the virtue proclaimed shall at least be skin deep.

CIVILIZATION AND THE SWORD.

AT THE RECENT opening session of the Naval War college at Newport, Rear Admiral Luce is reported to have made this statement:

"The civilization we now enjoy was rendered possible by wars. Any future problems in the destiny of man will be worked out through the instrumentality of the sword."

A very broad and sweeping utterance. It will not be denied that wars have been a means to the end of bringing about civilization. But if the destinies of a people were left where the sword left them, they would indeed be in a bad way. It is quite as much the work which is done after a war that brings about the triumphs of civilization as the war itself. There are no schools or colleges or academies of science erected by men of war. They do the rough work, but the things which count are those which come after and are brought about through the arts of peace by men who know little or nothing of the fighting game.

The admiral, however, must indeed have been a very lax observer of the signs of the times if he has failed to discover that nations as well as individuals are drifting more and more toward peaceful conquests than through the instrumentality of the rifle and Gatling gun.

Every well balanced nation nowadays looks upon it almost as a disgrace to be obliged to go to war with its neighbors, and will not do so until every resource of patience, diplomacy and ingenuity is exhausted.

We have an arbitration tribunal at the Hague, and the ironmaster of Fittsburg has recently given $1,500,000 for the erection of a suitable building dedicated to the peaceful settlement of disputes instead of the arbitrament of the sword. So then, whatever may have been the office of the militant ruler and his standing army in days gone by, the time is coming when he will be surely relegated to the rear.

A NEW PRESIDENT AT GOLDEN.

THE APPOINTMENT of Dr. Victor C. Alderson of the Armour Institute of Technology to be president of the Colorado School of Mines is probably a wise and judicious act. There appears to be no question as to Dr. Alderson's ability and fitness for the position, and the need of a radical change in methods and management has been very apparent.

Incidentally it may be noted that only a part of the old faculty have been re-engaged. It is really better for the institution that there should be changes in the corps of professors for the general conditions at this school for the last two years have not been conducive to good discipline or the best educational results.

A new king is upon the throne in Servia without a dissenting voice in the congress. If there were any members of that body who were disposed to offer objection, they must have concluded that silence was the better policy. However, in view of the fact that kings' lives in that unhappy country appear to be of so little value, the new ruler is hardly to be congratulated upon the attainment of his ambitions.

OUR WATER AND ITS COST.

THE PEOPLE of Colorado Springs are very properly proud of the quality of the water which is furnished them. So far as known, it is as good, if not better, than that furnished to any other city on the continent. At the same time the taxpayers, at least, realize that they have been paying well for it. There are now outstanding about $1,200,000 in water bonds bearing interest at from 4 to 6 per cent., and the council has decided to sell, if it can, $400,000 more in bonds for the purpose of making certain other additions to the system.

The people are willing to pay well for their water, and they are paying well. What they insist upon knowing, however, is whether or not they are getting value received for their money. Many of them think that they are not. Anyone who has lived here for five years or more knows that with the successive bond issues which have been ordered, the claim has been made that this particular issue would insure "a bountiful supply of city water."

It was, therefore, amazing to be told so few months ago that $400,000 more was needed in order to assure "a bountiful supply." The question is, when this large sum has been expended, will there be permanent relief in the situation? Will it insure, as it is claimed, a water supply for 50,000 to 75,000 people? If it will not, and if yet other demands are to be made, it would be interesting to know upon what basis the city officials have been figuring and whether or not they have acted in a businesslike manner in securing water rights and in locating reservoirs.

THE VALUE OF FLOOD WATERS.

STATE ENGINEER CARPENTER has received a report that the Arkansas river at Lamar, where all the flood waters of the southeastern part of the state concentrate, is running at the unprecedented rate of 30,000 cubic feet of water per second of time. This means a very broad and deep stream running at a high rate of speed.

One cannot help thinking of what vast advantage the spring floods would be if they could only be controlled and turned into great reservoirs. It is safe to say that enough water is passing Lamar every 24 hours to irrigate every foot of agricultural land in Colorado for an entire season.

The figures above given indicate that about 50,000,000 cubic feet of water are going to waste every 24 hours. This water, if it could be retained in reservoirs, would prove of immense value to Colorado agriculturists. Nearly every acre of what is at present desert land on the plains east of the Rockies could be made fruitful if the water could be placed upon it.

The condition has its lessons close at home also. A large amount of water is running down the Fountain. It is in sufficient quantity to fill an entire chain of reservoirs between this city and Pueblo, if such reservoirs were built. In nine seasons out of ten a large quantity of flood water passes down the streams of Colorado, either early or late in spring, but in ample time to be useful in the making of crops. This year has been no exception, but every year that it comes, only to be followed by a shortage of water in midsummer, emphasizes the necessity and the commercial value of reservoirs.

SCATHING REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE VIOLATION.

CHAIRMAN PROCTER of the civil service commission has submitted to Postmaster General Payne a report upon the charge of violation of the civil service regulations in the Washington postoffice.

The report is a most scathing one, and indicates that the Washington postoffice has been the dumping ground for political hacks of all sorts. The commission does not hesitate to speak plainly upon the subject. It is shown that hundreds of clerks were given employment in this particular office without a request from the postmaster, and apparently in absolute disregard of his wishes. The commission declares "that most of the irregularities were directed by the department, or requested or suggested by high department officials, and in either case, came to the postmaster with all the force of a direction." The commission further states that "the department used the Washington postoffice for political and personal purposes to an extent which left the authority of the postmaster in transfers and appointments of this sort but little more than nominal, and placed the office in many respects in the relation of a bureau to the department."

The report proceeds to state, with an absolute disregard of the feelings of the postoffice department officials, that, in general, the men whom they appointed because they had helped carry a ward or a town, were much more poorly equipped for the work than those who had come in legitimately through the civil service. The injustice of the proceeding is found in the fact when any reduction was made the political appointees always held on at the expense of the men and women of merit who had passed good examinations.

The report coming at this time furnishes ample corroboration of the charges of political favoritism made by Cashier Tulloch against Perry Heath, to the effect that a roll of political favorites was carried in the Washington office. We hardly suppose that even Mr. Heath will venture to abuse the civil service commission composed of three eminent and respected citizens. Taken all in all, the report furnishes as complete an exposure of the prostitution to politics of a great public department as has been witnessed in many a day.

THE WEST IN FINANCE.

A RATHER INTERESTING comment upon present financial conditions and the part which the west is playing in them is made by an observing New Yorker.

He calls attention first to the fact that never before could there have been a shrinkage of $500,000,000 in the market value of securities without such a condition having been due to business depression, loss of earnings, in railways and other industrial enterprises; and on the other hand, without causing a widespread panic in the country. As it is, there is no industrial reason for the decline in stocks, and the shrinkage has caused scarcely a flurry in the rest of the country. It indicates that the west and south have grown to be much more independent in their financial affairs than they used to be. And it is freely admitted that Wall street is no longer the decisive factor in the money markets of the world.

The west, instead of borrowing money from New York to move its crops, keeps its money on deposit in the big eastern banks, and when it needs the cash, simply demands its own.

Another indication of the west's place in finance is found in the refusal of prominent bankers of Chicago to accept high financial positions in New York. They are apparently convinced that the star of finance, as well as of empire, is westward, and they are anxious to remain in its effulgence.

There is no reason why the mighty west, the storehouse of the country's precious metals, the granary of the continent, should not continue to grow strong and great and independent, and become a power in finance as it is in commerce.

SHORT STORIES

The Telephone Proposition.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 13, 1903.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

A circular recently issued by the Citizen's Automatic Telephone company contains some matters which are well worth the consideration of every citizen. I have no interest in either company, and without solicitation I wish to call attention to some of the matters contained in the circular.

One of the questions asked in the circular is "Are you in favor of competition or do you prefer paying extortionate rates to a company whose stock is nearly all held by non-residents?" Now there are different kinds of competition and telephone competition is entirely different from the ordinary competition. For instance, if a new electric light company comes in then the people can have a choice of one or the other, but either is sufficient in itself; not so with a new telephone company, because one must subscribe for both phones to reach all subscribers, which is a distinct disadvantage.

As to extortionate rates, I believe the present unlimited rate is $100, the average rate about $50, and there are approximately 1700 subscribers in town, and connections all over the state with many times that number.

Omitting the outside connections and considering only the local, we have 1700 possible connections for a maximum of $100, the new company offers 500 for $45. Which is relatively cheaper? But considering the possible outside connections with the old company, which the new company cannot possibly duplicate in less than ten years, there is no comparison in the value. The only net advantage of the new company is the small number of additional names which the old company has not obtained. The new company does not offer us 500 subscribers in addition to the present connections, but only 500 in all, many or most of whom are now connected.

Admitting that 200 of the 500 may be additional then we are asked to pay $45 for 200 connections as against $100 for 1700 local and all outside connections. Which is the more exorbitant? Again is a rate extortionate which pays only a six per cent. dividend on the stock? The Colorado Telephone company is not, I believe, unduly watered and six per cent is as low a dividend as will attract investors to local stocks. Until the new company can show us to a reasonable certainty that it can furnish us with telephone service for a comparatively less price, it can have no basis on which to appeal for a franchise.

The most important point in the circular is the apparent willingness of the men whose names appear on it to discriminate against non-residents.

This is for us a fundamental issue and one which if allowed to pass unquestioned may do us incalculable injury. We are too dependent on outside money to show the least hostility to it, and since our present depression is largely caused by distrust of local investments it is the worst possible time to advance any such arguments. On the contrary should we not, especially at the present time, and for our own interests, use every endeavor to safeguard the investments of outside parties and show that while we seek foreign capital we will not impair its security.

What of it if 95 per cent. of the stock of the old company is held by non-residents, does that not permit just so much of our local capital to be used for other investments with which to develop local interests? Should we not feel an immediate stimulus to business if it were announced that outsiders would invest two or three millions here, and yet when we have such a company already established on a paying basis, content with a six per cent. dividend, we seem to be willing to injure it and antagonize it for the reason that it is held by non-residents.

Let the new company stand or fall on its own merits put forth by legitimate argument, but let us avoid even apparent

Favors Cache La Poudre.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

As there is an intention to, and necessity for, renaming some of the streets, in order to prevent confusion, your correspondent most earnestly hopes that musical Mexican, or Spanish, names will be given, in preference to the commonplace ones which are to be found in every town. In the past, Colorado Springs has had local attractions of various kinds, and if there is anything distinctive of this state and town, do let us retain it. Numerals, names of presidents and of trees are to be found everywhere, and there seems no reason for calling a street "Elm" or "Linden" or "Oak," when there are no such trees in the neighborhood—and when there are euphonious names which belong to the west. It is to be regretted that anyone should wish the familiar "Cache La Poudre" changed to "College," when there is already a "College Place."

There is too great a desire for change, without improvement. Any one who has visited the South canon in the past, must prefer to remember it, and the falls, as they were then and tourists will do well to choose the North canon for their drives, where they can find wildness and grandeur without the combination of shanties and curios which confront them in the other, and no arbitrary, exorbitant price for admission.

H. G.

A VEIN OF HUMOR

June.

Hail, hail to thee, June,
With thy brides and thy roses;
'Tis the glad year's high noon,
Hail, hail to thee, June,
With thy paths petal-strewn
And thy sweet-scented closes;
Hail, hail to thee, June,
With thy brides and thy roses.

Hail, hail to thee, June,
And the joy thou art bringing;
Hear the young mother's croon—
Hail, hail to thee, June—
And may Love teach the tune
That last year's bride is singing:
Hail, hail to thee, June,
And the joy thou art bringing.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

"What's the price of your best tea?" asked the woman with the market basket.

"Two dollars a pound," replied the clerk.

"Isn't that too steep?" asked the bargain chaser.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the youth. "That's what my folks buy tea for."—(Chicago News.

"John," said the old lady, "go out thar an' relieve yer daddy, so's he kin come home an' git a bite to eat. He's been votin' steady sence sun up, an' he hain't had recess yit."—(Atlanta Constitution.

"And," says the plutocrat who is engaging his corps of servants, "you say you would like a situation as chauffeur?"

"Yes, sir," answers the applicant.

"Well, did you ever run an automobile?"

"No, sir; but I was a mule teamster in the army for years."—(Judge.

"The powers appear to consider Manchuria the door to the east."

"Looks more as if they considered it the door mat."—(Philadelphia Press.

JUSTICE HOLMES WITH THE IMPERIALISTS

As had been expected Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, newly appointed to the United States supreme court in place of the late Justice Gray of Massachusetts, takes the imperialist view of the Constitution in relation to the powers of congress over annexed territory. This is made apparent in Monday's decision of the court in the Hawaiian jury case, and is the most interesting and important feature of that decision. The question involved was substantially the same as in the celebrated insular cases, with Judge Holmes merely succeeding to Judge Gray's place on the imperialist side, with Judge Brown, as usual, giving the opinion, and with Judge White, as usual, concurring in the result, but disagreeing with the method of reaching it.

Hawaii became territory of the United States by resolution of congress in 1898. After annexation and before congress had provided a territorial government for the islands, Osaki Mankichi, a Japanese, was convicted of murder by a majority vote of the trial jury and without indictment by a grand jury, according to procedure in force under the independent government of Hawaii. The Constitution of the United States provides (5th amendment) that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," except in cases arising under the military power in time of war. Counsel for the Japanese, presumably on this provision, had the case referred to the United States supreme court, with the result of losing it, Justices Brown, Shiras, McKenna, White and Holmes holding that the conviction was valid in that congress had not at the time made any provision to the contrary. It is true that the majority of the court might have ordered the discharge of the Japanese on the ground of illegal conviction, without questioning the plenary power of congress over the territories regardless of constitutional restrictions; for congress, in the resolution of annexation, had provided that the municipal legislation of the territory should continue temporarily in force except in so far as it was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. But Justice Brown and the majority of the court hold that, while literally this provision made the conviction against the constitutional order, it could not have been the intent of congress to upset all at once the time-honored criminal procedure of the annexed territory.

Thus the majority of the court held the ground, as in the former insular cases, that the provisions and restrictions of the United States Constitution did not extend of their own force to the territories, or control congress in governing the territories. And the minority, composed, as before, of Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Peckham and Brewer, took the opposite ground. It was the old issue disposed of in the same way, with Justice Holmes succeeding to the opinion as well as the seat of his predecessor.

Justice Harlan, as in the other insular cases, delivers a vigorous dissenting opinion. He declares that congress, according to the views of the majority of the court, is vested with powers over the territories as unlimited as those of the British parliament, which is a law to itself, the creature of no fundamental law and bound by no constitution. In his judgment, congress has no power to withhold the fundamental guarantees of life and liberty from any people over whom the United States exercises sovereignty. He continues:

"The opinion of the court would mean that the United States may acquire territory by cession, conquest or treaty, and that congress may exercise sovereign dominion over it, outside of and in violation of the Constitution.

"It would mean that, under the influence and guidance of commercialism and the supposed necessities of trade, this country had left the old ways of the fathers, as defined by written constitution, and entered a new way, in following which the American people will lose sight of or become indifferent to those principles which had been supposed to be essential to real liberty.

"It would mean that if this people do not retrace their steps, if the principles now announced should become firmly established, the time may not be far distant when, under the exactions of trade and commerce, and to gratify an ambition to become the greatest political power in all the earth, the United States will acquire territories in every direction which are inhabited by human beings, over which territories, to be called "dependencies," we will exercise absolute dominion, and where inhabitants will be regarded as "subjects," to be controlled as congress may see fit, not as the Constitution requires nor as the people governed may wish.

"Thus will be ingrafted upon our Republican institutions, dominated by the supreme law of a written constitution, a colonial system entirely foreign to the genius of our government and abhorrent to the principles that underlie and pervade the Constitution.

"I stand by the doctrine that the Constitution is the supreme law in every territory as soon as it comes under the sovereign dominion of the United States for purposes of civil administration, and whose inhabitants are under its entire authority and jurisdiction."

And there stand also the chief justice and Messrs. Brewer and Peckham, all admittedly among the very ablest members of the supreme tribunal.

According to the position of the majority judges, the Constitution is wholly without force or effect upon congress in dealing with any territory or people under the jurisdiction of the United States and not embraced in the regular states of the union, and an imperial system of colonies or dependencies can be engrafted upon the republic, subject to a government as absolute and despotic and arbitrary as that of the czar. To say that this is in harmony with the principles and system of government intended to be established by the Constitution of the United States is to violate the dictates of common reason and common sense.—(New York Post.

SPOILS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP

The enlarged White house will be none too ample for the storage of all the gifts received by President Roosevelt during his whirl around the great circle he has encompassed. Almost every town and city visited during the past 60 days has added its quota to pile in the baggage car, and no good New England housekeeper will envy the mistress of the White house her task of disposing of this spoil of a conquering journey in the presidential museum and the presidential menagerie. Nor is this all, for while the president has been smiling pleasantly and making pretty little thank-you speeches to open-hearted westerners, others, who were doomed to give unseen, have been shipping their gifts to Washington, and a wonderful assortment of samples of western life and industry await the returning executive. Perhaps Roosevelt now holds the record so far as quantity goes, but Grant retains that for quality, as the gifts which he received in his tour of the world were more valuable than those received by any other president or ex-president. But Mr. Roosevelt's presents are characteristically western. The cowboy, the hunter, the sheepman and he who washes gravel in a little pan, have given their mite, as well as the plutocrat who lives in a palace and dreams of the senate.

The list is a long one, but its more important items are of interest as showing what the people of the west prize the most and consider most fitting to lay at the feet of the executive head of their country. Chicago was the first to bear gifts, and solemnly gave the president the degree of LL. D., through her university. Northwestern university ditto. Milwaukee made him a member of her press club, with "hochs" and cheers. The painted chiefs of the great Sioux nations gathered about the white father at Bismarck, N. D., and he was given an address which had been drawn up in the council of the tribes. Placidly the warriors who had slaughtered the Seventh sat around while the president thanked them, and then, as a further token of their esteem, gave him a pipe of peace made by the most cunning craftsman of the six nations, Gardner, Mont., received Mr. Roosevelt as he dashed from the snow-bound Yellowstone and pressed a Masonic charm and a gold nugget upon him before he flew to St. Louis. Kansas City gave him a sealskin card case, with a membership to one of her clubs in it; and Abilene, Kan., added a battle-scarred football to the pile. Denver's gift was a gold badge and a golden program of the order of events within her boundaries, and the colored people of Colorado Springs gave him a silver medal. A live badger was presented to the smiling and long-suffering president at Sharon Springs, Kan., and a Navajo blanket was the Albuquerque N. M., offering. Santa Fe tossed her history aboard the presidential special as it whirled past on its way to Pasadena, Calif., where a golden key was waiting for the president. California was productive in gifts, and did more than her share. Redlands gave him a silver plate, and then went through the ceremony of dedicating a big tree to him. In San Francisco the people were more than generous. A golden group of bear hunters will serve to keep the Mississippi hunting fiasco in mind, if nothing else does. A silver and gold canteen was given to the president by some of his ex-rough riders, and the city added a gold vase to the list. Then, as the presidential procession passed through the streets of the city, an aged hunter rushed out from the throng dragging two sets of elk antlers in his wake, and these, too, went on the list. Redding, Calif., gave him copper specimens with a lavish hand. At Portland, Ore., a bear cub was fastened to the engine which drew Mr. Roosevelt's car, and whether this was later presented to him or not the dispatches neglected to state, but, anyhow, the president spoke to the little bear, so even that is not without honor.

Tacoma, Wash., gave him a gift which has much value as an historical relic, a plate made from a bit of the keel of the battleship Oregon. The plate was inclosed in a beautiful case made from the wood which was in the captain's cabin. Faraway Alaska sent her gifts to meet the president at Tacoma, and among them was a placer miner's pan made of solid gold. Another was a golden purse filled with passes to Alaska, so Mr. Roosevelt can go there free of cost at any time. The citizens of Anaconda sent the president a vase made of all the precious metals which are found in Montana, and the vase was set with the gems which are found there. Butte gave him a picture of himself eached in copper, and Nevada City, Nev., added a box of quartz. Cheyenne and Douglass, Wyo., offered a horse, bridle and saddle, the two latter mounted in gold. These things are only the more important, for there were moccasins, buckskin suits, mounted heads of animals and Indian beadwork in almost carload lots. Flowers were presented in every city, and others were thrown beneath the wheels of his carriage, and the whole long trip was regularly punctuated with photographic proofs in disproof of the charge that race suicide impends.—(Springfield Republican.

DETERIORATION OF ENGLISH PHYSIQUE

Earl Grey, the Earl of Meath, Major General Sir F. Maurice and a number of other Englishmen have lately expressed grave concern over the physical condition of the English people. The subject last year had some attention in parliament. Investigations made by George F. Shee, Esq., the results of which are announced in the current number of the Nineteenth Century, seem to show that the alarm is amply justified.

In the absence of general anthropometric statistacs Mr. Shee made a study of the records of physical examination of recruits for the army. These records show that for some time the physique of the men thus examined has been steadily degenerating. Here are specimens of Mr. Shee's results.

In 1845 the standard of height was 5 feet 6 inches. The proportion of soldiers under that height in that year was 105 in the thousand; in 1887 the proportion was 528, and in 1900 it was 565 in the thousand. It was found desirable to reduce the standard in 1872 to 5 feet 5 inches; in 1883 to 5 feet 3 inches; in 1897 to 5 feet 2 inches, and in 1901 permission was given to enlist men as low as 5 feet in height. The standard chest measurement was reduced from 34 inches to 33 inches in 1883; the proportion of men in the army of less than the standard chest measurement has increased from 17 per thousand in 1889 to 23 per thousand in 1898. In 1880 43.8 per cent of the army recruits exceeded 37 inches around the chest; in 1899, this percentage had fallen to 4.22. The proportion of recruits accepted who weighed less than 120 pounds was 15.94 per cent in 1871; it has steadily grown, the enlistment of 1900 showing over 30 per cent under this weight. The average height and weight of approved recruits were in 1890 and 1900 respectively 5 feet 5.8 inches, 126.2 pounds, and 5 feet 5.4 inches, 124.4 pounds. But in these measurements boys under 17 are not included; there inclusion would greatly reduce the averages.

Mr. Shee presents figures showing the decreased ability of British soldiers today to resist disease. The percentage of deaths due to disease among British troops in the Boer war was nearly double that of German troops in the Franco-Prussian war. Comparisons between the health of the British and German armies in recent years reveals astonishing weakness in the British soldier. In 1900, 4.6 per cent of the British army was constantly non-effective through sickness; only 1 per cent of the German army was so. The English army death rate was 9.05 per thousand; the German only 2.4 per thousand. The medical returns of the German army show that, while England has degenerated, the health and physique of the German has increased enormously, and that in spite of the fact that the flower of German youth perished in the great wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870-71. The percentage of rejection for unfitness has steadily decreased in Germany since universal military service was adopted. Where is 1878 three recruits were rejected, only two were turned away in 1887, the standard remaining the same. The percentage of sickness has steadily decreased, and the ratio of mortality has diminished by nearly one-half.

Mr. Shee affirms from similar investigation in other fields that the physique of French, Austrians and Italians is improving. Mr. W. M. Gattie is quoted to the same conclusion:

"While the physique of the British army is deteriorating, the material from which foreign armies are drawn is on the whole becoming better and more vigorous; and this—be it remembered—has come about in spite of tremendous wars in which every continental power of the first rank has sacrificed much of the flower of its youth."

The results reached by inspection of army records are borne out by such other vital statistics as Mr. Shee has been able to procure. He finds that the birth rate has largely decreased in England; the death rate of infants largely increased; the proportion of female children rapidly increased; congenital defects have largely increased. Except that the birth rate in France continues to be less, every procurable evidence shows that continental nations are improving in all physical respects. England alone, in spite of the enormous strides made by sanitary, medical and surgical science, is degenerating. Of what avail are extension of dominion and growth of prosperity when a nation's people are visibly losing virility? What is an empire if it be not peopled by an imperial race?

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

—(Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PRESIDENT ON LINCOLN'S PROPHECY

President Roosevelt spoke at Freeport, Ill., of the "winged words that flew through 'time,'" etc., there uttered by Abraham Lincoln in the Douglas debates which are now commemorated by a monument unveiled in the presence of the president. The truth is that Mr. Lincoln said nothing in the debate at that point which lives among memorable passages from his speeches and papers. It was the second of the series of debates, and was devoted largely to question and answer regarding slavery in the territories, Mr. Lincoln speaking with extreme caution and with such qualification of utterance as prevented the saying of anything likely to catch and hold public attention.

Judge Douglas, however, did make mention in the Freeport debate of a certain memorable Lincoln passage, and this is doubtless what Mr. Roosevelt had in mind. The passage was spoken earlier in the year 1858, when Mr. Lincoln had been chosen by the Illinois Republicans as their candidate for the United States senate against Mr. Douglas. It was as follows:

"In my opinion it (the slavery agitation) will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this country cannot permanently endure half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the states—old as well as new, north as well as south."

Lincoln, in replying to Douglas, took occasion to repeat that he believed that the government could not endure half slave and half free, but he did not dwell upon the matter. The above extract answers to Mr. Roosevelt's reference in saying: "It is forever to the honor of our nation that brought forth the statesman who, with farsighted vision, could pierce the clouds that obscured the sight of the keenest of his fellows and could see what the future inevitably held."

But Mr. Lincoln's prophecy had nothing remarkable about it, except the courage required to speak it under the circumstances. Seward before him had said much the same thing in pronouncing the conflict arising over slavery to be irrepressible. No prophet is needed to foretell that wherever in government or society two fundamental and contradictory principles of politics or life find application, one or the other will ultimately give way. Conflict inevitably arises and becomes irrepressible. Compromise and other expedients may delay the issue, but they cannot put the question permanently at rest.

If Mr. Roosevelt did not know this before Lincoln told him, he knows it now and acknowledges its truthfulness. He is accordingly at last, perhaps, in the way of appreciating the truth of a similar declaration for this time, that the government of the United States cannot permanently endure as part Republican and part imperialistic. It cannot permanently adhere in practice partly to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and partly to the contrary doctrine, to make reverse use of a Lincoln expression, that one man or one nation or people is good enough to govern another man or nation or people without their consent. It will become all free or self-governing, or all imperialistic. We do not expect it will become all imperialistic, notwithstanding the progress that way now being made at home through disfranchising schemes on the one hand, and syndicated capital control on the other, but we do expect it will be compelled to stop trying to ride two horses at once.—(Springfield Republican.

Golf Links, Race Track and Diamond

Get Wise to What Is Happening by Reading The Gazette

SUPERIOR ALL AROUND PLAYING WON

Stick Work of Millionaires Was a Feature.

Incidentally McNeeley Paid Off an Old Score---One Run Saved Peoria From a Shut-Out.

Special to the Gazette.

Peoria, June 17.—Colorado Springs cannonaded Hart's best ones today in a way that was most discouraging to the Wilson tribe. The stick work of the visitors, coupled with superior all-around playing on their part, tells the story of the victory. The game was very one-sided, the Millionaires winning by a score of 9 to 1.

Little McNeeley secured sweet revenge for the drubbing the Distillers gave him under the shades of Pike's Peak in the first series between the two teams last month. "Mac" pitched a very steady game, keeping the hits well scattered and keeping his nerve at critical points. Following is the score:

COLORADO SPRINGS.	AB.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Fleming, lf	5	2	3	1	0	0
Francks, ss	5	2	2	3	1	1
Congalton, rf	4	2	2	4	0	0
Everitt, 1b	3	1	2	6	1	0
Nill, 2b	4	1	1	0	2	0
Granville, 3b	4	0	1	4	1	0
Swacina, cf	4	0	0	4	3	0
Starnagle, c	4	0	0	5	1	0
McNeeley, p	4	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	9	11	27	9	1

PEORIA.	AB.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Thiel, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Wilson, c	5	0	1	1	2	0
Lezotte, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Stewart, 2b	4	1	1	4	4	0
Tibald, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Birmingham, 1b	3	0	2	9	0	0
Wall, cf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Holly, ss	4	0	0	8	4	2
Hart, p	3	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	33	1	8	27	12	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Peoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Colorado Springs	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	*—	9

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Peoria 1, Colorado Springs 5; two-base hits—Stewart, Everitt; three-base hits—Francks, Nill; home run—Francks; sacrifice hits—Birmingham, Everitt; stolen bases—Tibald, Fleming, Congalton, Granville; first base on balls—off Hart 2, off McNeeley 1; struck out—by Hart 1, by McNeeley 3; double plays—Stewart to Holly to Birmingham; Holly to Stewart to Birmingham; umpire—Kelly; time of game—one hour and 20 minutes; attendance 500.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

HOW THEY STAND.

	Played.	W.	L.	Pct.
Colorado Springs	41	29	12	.707
Milwaukee	34	22	12	.647
Kansas City	37	22	15	.595
Denver	41	18	23	.439
Peoria	35	15	20	.429
St. Joseph	35	15	20	.429
Des Moines	37	14	23	.379
Omaha	34	12	22	.353

GAMES TODAY.

Colorado Springs at Peoria.
Denver at Milwaukee.
Des Moines at Kansas City.
Omaha at St. Joseph.

OMAHA DEFEATED

By Associated Press.

St. Joseph, June 17.—The locals took the first game of the series with Omaha today in an even contest up to the fifth inning when St. Joseph scored six runs, taking a commanding lead. Attendance 300. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Joseph	0 1 0 1 6 0 0 0 *—	8	9	3
Omaha	3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	4	9	2

Batteries—Bowman, Chinn and Garvin; Henderson, Companion and Gonding.

KANSAS CITY WON

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, June 17.—A triple play by Jacobs, Webster and Streib was the feature of today's game. Attendance 300. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Kan. City	1 0 4 2 1 0 1 2 *—	11	11	4
Des Moines	1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—	5	14	5

Batteries—Halla and Ulrich; Madigan and Fohl.

THIRTEEN INNINGS

By Associated Press.

Milwaukee, June 17.—McPherson pitched great ball today, allowing only seven hits, but it was not until the thirteenth inning that Milwaukee could get the winning run. Attendance 500. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Mil.	0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	5	15	4
Den.	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—	4	7	5

Batteries—McPherson and Lucia; Eyler and Latimer.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

HOW THEY STAND.
HOW THEY STAND.

	Played.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	50	35	15	.700
Pittsburg	53	36	17	.679
Chicago	53	34	19	.642
Brooklyn	49	25	24	.511
Cincinnati	47	21	26	.447
Boston	49	20	29	.409
Philadelphia	48	16	32	.333
St. Louis	46	12	34	.261

Pittsburg at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

BROKE EVEN.

By Associated Press.

Boston, June 17.—The home team won the morning game from Brooklyn. It was a pitchers' battle between Garvin and Pit-

CHAMPION FAIRBANKS MAKES BEST SCORE IN QUALIFYING ROUND

Walter Fairbanks of Denver, the present state golf champion, won the handsome silver cup offered by the Town and Gown club for the best score made in the qualifying round of the annual tournament for the state championship, which was begun on the links of the club yesterday morning. Mr. Fairbanks made the best score in the round, 84, not only winning one of the four cups offered for the tournament but winning a place in the tournament. This will enable him to defend his title to the championship. The qualifying round yesterday was played to determine a list of 16 eligibles for the tournament. The following players were successful: Walter Fairbanks, 84; W. K. Jewett 87; H. B. Davis 91; E. H. Arnold 94; P. Hagerman 95; F. E. Bryant 96; C. P. Dodge 97; J. E. McIntyre 97; F. M. P. Taylor 97; A. R. Gardner 101; H. A. Young 104; R. H. Sessions 105; H. C. Joy 106; F. Rickard 106; S. F. Hamp 108, and C. W. Davis 108.

Results of Play.

The 16 players started the first round of the tournament yesterday afternoon with the following results:

Walter Fairbanks beat F. M. P. Taylor by six up and five to play; W. K. Jewett beat A. R. Gardner by four up and two to play; H. B. Davis beat H. A. Young by six up and four to play; E. H. Arnold beat R. H. Sessions by three up and two to play. G. C. Joy won from P. Hagerman by default, Mr. Hagerman being called to Denver on business; F. E. Bryant won from F. Rickard by four up and two to play; C. P. Dodge won from S. F. Hamp by two up and one to play, and J. E. McIntyre won from C. W. Davis by four up and two to play.

Today's Program.

The drawings for the second round of the tournament, which is to be played this morning, were made yesterday and the players will start out at 9:30 o'clock this morning as follows: Fairbanks vs. Joy, Jewett vs. Bryant, H. B. Davis vs. Dodge, and Arnold vs. McIntyre. The four winners this morning will play this afternoon. The final round will be played tomorrow. The consolation round was also started yesterday afternoon. Those competing in the round were the low men in the qualifying round and were as follows: D. Chisholm, 110; W. E. Blair 112; Dr. M. Black 112; Dr. Caldwell 114; S. J. Mattocks 114; J. W. Graham 116; G. W. Gano 116; J. S. Tucker 117; E. L. Kernochan 117; J. Matthews 118; F. J. Hobbs 119; W. W. Hayden 121; W. F. Douglas 122, and E. N. Tod 123. The results of the first consolation round were as follows: Gano won from Kernochan by three up and two to play; Matthews won from Caldwell by two up; Chisholm won from Hayden by seven up and six to play; Douglas won from Blair by two up and one to play; Tucker won from Black by one up at the nineteenth hole; Mattocks drew a bye; Graham won from Hobbs by seven up and six to play, and Tod drew a bye. The second consolation round will also be played this morning. The following pairs will play: Gano vs. Tucker, Matthews vs. Mattocks, Chisholm vs. Graham and Douglas vs. Tod.

The opening day of the tournament was characterized by excellent weather and a large crowd was out to see the play.

tinger, somewhat long drawn out through the wildness of the latter.

Brooklyn won the afternoon game from Boston easily, batting Platt's delivery all over the lot. Scores:

First game—

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 *—	3	5	1
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—	2	5	2

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Garvin and Ahearn; earned runs—Boston 1, Brooklyn 1; two-base hits—Bonner, Ahearn; three-base hit—Schreckard; base on balls—off Garvin 4, off Pittinger 9; struck out—by Pittinger 5, by Garvin 6; umpire—O'Day.

Second game—

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	2 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—	6	14	4
Brooklyn	0 2 0 2 1 4 5 0 0—	14	18	0

Batteries—Platt and Kittredge; Schmidt and Jacklitsch; two-base hits—Schreckard, Dahlen; home run—Schmidt; bases on balls—off Platt 2, off Schmidt 3; struck out—by Schmidt 1, by Platt 4; umpire—O'Day. Attendance 9,138.

GOOD BATTING.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, June 17.—New York defeated Philadelphia today by good hitting. President Pulliam has suspended Bowerman for three days on account of a dispute yesterday with Umpire Johnstone. Attendance 3,411. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1—	7	13	2
Philadelphia	1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—	4	10	1

Batteries—Taylor and Warner; Sparks and Roth; two-base hits—Browne, Dunne, Keister, Barry, Titus; base on balls—off Taylor 1; off Sparks 3; struck out—by Sparks 3; umpire—Emslie.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

HOW THEY STAND.

	Played.	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	49	31	18	.633
Boston	46	28	18	.609
Cleveland	43	24	19	.558
St. Louis	42	21	21	.500
Chicago	44	21	23	.477
New York	43	20	23	.465
Detroit	45	20	25	.444
Washington	46	14	32	.304

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Cleveland.

RAIN STOPPED GAME.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 17.—Washington-Detroit game called in second; rain. Score: Detroit 7; Washington 1.

GOOD PITCHING.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—Wolfe pitched a splendid game for New York today, allowing Chicago but one hit. The visitors gave the game to New York, by errors by Slattery, Flaherty and Williams. Attendance 1,127. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	1	4	1
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	1	4

Batteries—Wolfe and Beville; Flaherty and McFadden.

CLINCHED LEADERSHIP.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, June 17.—The champions start on their western trip in first place, having clinched that position by defeating St. Louis. Attendance 5,000. Score.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—	1	7	4
Philadelphia	1 2 4 2 0 0 0 2 *—	11	12	0

Batteries—Reidy and Sugden; Bender and Powers.

GAME FOR EACH.

By Associated Press.

Boston, June 17.—Cleveland won the Bunker Hill day forenoon game by bunching hits, and by a wild throw to first by Gibson who pitched well. Moore was invincible when hits meant runs. Attendance 6,644. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—	1	7	1
Cleveland	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—	3	8	2

Batteries—Gibson and Smith; Moore and Abbott.

Second game—

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 *—	6	9	1
Cleveland	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	1	5	4

Batteries—Hughes and Criger; Joss and Bemis.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

HOW THEY STAND.

	Played.	W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	42	29	13	.690
St. Paul	47	31	16	.659
Indianapolis	46	26	20	.565
Kansas City	39	17	22	.437
Minneapolis	46	20	26	.435
Columbus	47	20	27	.426
Louisville	46	19	27	.413
Toledo	45	17	28	.378

GAMES TODAY.

Kansas City at Toledo.
Milwaukee at Columbus.
St. Paul at Indianapolis.
Minneapolis at Louisville.

At Columbus—Columbus 15; Kansas City 9.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 3; Minneapolis 0.

At Louisville—Louisville 4; St. Paul 6.

At Toledo—Toledo 3; Milwaukee 2.

BRITISHERS DEFEATED HARVARD LACROSSE TEAM

By Associated Press.

Cambridge, Mass., June 17.—The combined lacrosse team of Oxford and Cambridge universities, England, defeated the Harvard team today 6 to 5.

ARTICLES SIGNED FOR WILLIAMS-MALLEY FIGHT

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, June 17.—Jack Pelper today received a telegram from Billy Malley's manager stating that the articles had been signed for the Williams-Malley fight to take place at Pueblo on June 23. Both men will commence training immediately, Malley in Pueblo and Williams at Fruita.

GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP SHOOT TODAY IN DENVER

By Associated Press.

Denver, June 17—There was a good attendance at the second day's shoot of the Grand Western Handicap tournament. The program was the same as yesterday, ten events of twenty targets each, and the best scores was made by W. Waddington of Omaha, 181 out of a possible 200. Dan Timberlake of Salina, Kans., was second with 180 and H. C. Hirschey and George Timberlake tied for third place, each having a score of 178.

The chief event of the tournament, the Grand Western Handicap, is on the program for tomorrow, which is the last day of the meeting.

KUNTSLER WON ROYAL HUNT CUP AT ASCOT

By Associated Press.

London, June 17.—At Ascot today the royal hunt cup was won by Kuntsler. Imperious was second and Handicapper third. All the placed horses were outsiders. Kuntsler started at 33 to 1 against, Imperious was 100 to 6 and Handicapper 20 to 1. Wm. C. Whitney's Pallantrae and J. R. Keene's Kearsarge were among the starters.

King Edward and the Prince of Wales were again present. The king's horse, Mead, was again the favorite for the biennial stakes but Stemilion, ridden by Maher, took the race.

SUBURBAN DAY AT GAY CONEY ISLAND

Today is the day for the Suburban handicap of the Coney Island Jockey club for three-year-olds and upwards. The Suburban is one of the big events of the American turf, rivaling the American derby and Brooklyn handicap for the popular favor. On account of the big contest between the east and the west in the American derby to be run at Chicago Saturday for supremacy, the Suburban has not been talked of as much this year as usual. Goldsmith, owned by W. C. Whitney, is the favorite, but other likely candidates are Major Daingerfield, the winner of the $25,000 stakes at Sheepshead Bay last summer; Hermis, owned by E. R. Thomas; Heno, Gunfire and Africander.

GOOD PRICES AT SALE OF RANCHO DEL PASO YEARLINGS

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—At the sale of the Rancho del Paso yearlings held at Sheepshead today, the best prices of the sale were realized. When the bay colt by Imp Star Ruby-Linda Vista was offered for sale, S. Deimel bid $5,000. In $1,000 and $2,000 bids between Deimel, Morris and Paget, the price rose to $14,600 when J. Kneale said $15,000 and secured him for that figure.

P. Lorillard was a persistent bidder today, purchasing a number of good ones. After some lively bidding he finally bought the bay colt by Imp Gold Finch-Luciana for $14,000. The other sales of $1,000 or over were:

Ch. C., by Imp Watercress-La Fletcha, to A. J. Joyner, $2,500.

B. C., by Imp Watercress-La Primera, to P. Dunne, $1,000.

B. B., by Imp Bassetlaw-Lascala, to Sidney Paget, $3,000.

B. F., by Imp Watercress-Lefleur, to P. Dunne, 1,000.

B. C., by Imp Watercress-Lumina, to G. B. Morris, $2,500.

B. F., by Imp St. Andrew-Lydellia, to R. A. Smith.

Br. C., by Imp Darebin-Miss Clay, to Fred Burlew, $2,300.

B. F., by Imp Watercress-Miss Maggie, to G. L. Richards, $2,900.

B. C., by Imp Golden Garter-Miss Maxim, to J. Kneale, $3,000.

B. C., by Imp Bassetlaw-Miss Modred, to A. L. Aste, $1,900.

B. C., by Imp Star Ruby-Moon Flower, to A. L. Aste, $7,100.

ONE FARE PLUS $2.00 ROUND TRIP.

Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Memphis, Omaha, Kansas City and many other points via Rock Island System, July 1 to 10. Return limit 30 days.

RELIANCE LOST HER TOPMAST

Accident Not Serious and New Defender Will Sail Next Race Friday.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—Two minutes after she had crossed the starting line for a 30-mile race with the Columbia and Constitution over the Larchmont Yacht club course, in Long Island sound, today, the Reliance's topmast snapped off under the pressure of her big club topsail and balloon jib topsail. The tangled mass of sails, spars and ribbon fell to leeward and hung partly suspended by the torn club topsail and its bolt ropes. With only 10 feet of a ragged stump of her topmast standing above the masthead she withdrew from the race a cripple. Mr. Iselin, managing owner, said after the accident that the Reliance would sail the next race on Friday.

The Constitution and the Columbia continued the race and the Constitution outsailed the former cup defender by nine minutes, 46 seconds, elapsed time and won the cup offered by Commodore F. T. Adams of the Larchmont club.

SENSATIONAL FINISHES IN AMERICAN DERBY TRIALS

By Associated Press.

Chicago, June 17.—The Derby trial special at Harlem today furnished one of the most sensational finishes of the year. Savable, Linguist and Judge Himes, in a fierce drive that commenced at the head of the stretch, came under the wire as named, heads apart. Savable, the American Derby favorite, held at 1 to 2 in the race today, showed wonderful gameness at a time when he appeared beaten, but Gray, who had the mount, held Savable together and rode him out to victory. Results:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Pat Hammon won; Mast second; Lonsdale third. Time :54¼.

Second race, six furlongs—Never Fret won; Antonius second; Joe Martin third. Time 1:13 1-5.

Third race, Derby trial special, mile and an eighth—Savable won; Linguist second; Judge Himes third. Time 1:53.

Fourth race, steeplechase, short course—Golden Link won; Mrs. Grannan second; Ceylon third. Time 3:34.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Peter Paul won; Auditor second; J. P. Mayberry third. Time 1:00 1-5.

Sixth race, mile—Colonnade won; Sir Hugh second; Vulcan third. Time 1:40 1-5.

Seventh race, mile and 70 yards—Alfred C. won; Lord Touchwood second; Milas third. Time 1:46.

TWENTY-ONE STARTERS FOR SUBURBAN HANDICAP

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—Twenty-one horses are announced as starters in the Suburban handicap tomorrow and it seems likely that the race will be run over a muddy track with strong probabilities of rain. Every sunny hour between the downpours of the last two weeks has been utilized at the Coney Island track to rake and dry the course.

On the eve of the great race E. R. Thomas, the young millionaire who is a recent recruit to the turf, has furnished another sensation by purchasing the control of Jockey Rice from L. V. Bell. Mr. Thomas paid Mr. Bell $60,000 for Hermis a month ago and is said to have given $5,000 for Rice's contract which runs two years.

The boy's salary it is said, will be $10,000 a year. He rode Hermis in all his victories last year but the most frequent comment on his riding was that the horse won in spite of the jockey.

AT ST. LOUIS.

By Associated Press.

St. Louis, June 17.—Fair Grounds summary:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Quaker Girl won; Comora second; Peach Juice third. Time 56¾.

Second race, 6½ furlongs—Lady Vashti won; Harold Parker second; Sceptre third. Time 1:20¾.

Third race, six furlongs—Louis Wagner won; Maud Gonne second; A. D. Gibson third. Time 1:14¼.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Wreath of Ivy won; Mafalda second; St. Agnes II. third. Time 1:03½.

Fifth race, mile and 70 yards—Hilee won; Father Wentker second; Kenova third. Time 1:46¼.

Sixth race, mile and a quarter—The Wizard won; Kingstelle second; Eliza Dillon third. Time 2:08½.

AMERICAN CRICKETERS WON.

By Associated Press.

London, June 17.—The Philadelphia cricketers today won their match with the Gloucestershire team by an inning and 26 runs.

TODAY WILL SEE FINISH OF RACES

Roswell Meet Will Not Be Prolonged.

Big Crowd in Attendance Yesterday---Billy Mason Was a Surprise---Today's Events.

There were two features to the racing at Roswell yesterday afternoon, the third day's events of the spring meet of the Colorado Springs Racing association. In the 2:19 pace Young Hal won the race, taking the last two heats after losing the second and third to Gayfield. Young Hal opened the favorite but after capturing the first heat let down, but recovered well at the finish. Gayfield, winner of the second and third heats, broke in the last heat and finished fifth. The free-for-all pace was easy for Winfield Stratton, Estabrook's horse taking three straight heats. Miss Williams was easily second, while the other money caused the only contests of the race. In the runs Billie Mason, a 10 to 1 shot, outran Mabel, the favorite in the four and one-half furlongs, and won in an exciting finish. The other races offered no surprises. The match race between Clark Mellen's Way Behind and F. Bean's Amarillo, which was to have taken place, was not run yesterday, being postponed until this afternoon. The management of the races have decided to extend today's program to include tomorrow's events and end the meet today.

The visiting horsemen had made plans to leave here this evening for the Overland track and on this account the meet will be cut off this afternoon and the extra events included in today's program.

The 2:40 trot, a seven and one-half furlongs and six and one-half furlongs for three-year-olds and upwards and the consolation run for horses that have started and have not made a showing in any of the other runs will be run. As many of these will be pulled off as the time will permit.

A feature of today's program will be the automobile race. This will be run immediately after the harness events and running races. The auto race will be a two-mile dash. Those entered for the race are C. M. MacNeill, Bert Wade, W. W. Price and H. M. Carlton.

The management of the Overland meet desires to announce that owing to the fact that their program has been published and horsemen have made their plans accordingly they will be unable to substitute other races for the 2:32 pace and the 2:30 trot on Saturday, their opening, as has been requested by horsemen at the local meet. The 2:35 pace will be run here today, which will make hard work for this class of pacers attending both meets.

The Results.

First Race, 2:19 Pace, Purse $500:

Russell S., ch. g., by Carlyle; owned by R. F. Stubbs, La Junta	2 3 4 4
Gayfield, b. m., by Oldfield; owned by J. H. Thatcher, Pueblo	5 1 1 2 5
Stark, b. g., by Pilot Knox; owned by Stark and Hancock, Colorado Springs	4 4 3 3 3
Young Hal, b. m., by Hal Dillard; owned by Joe Barnett, Albuquerque, N. M.	1 3 2 1 1
Arrowpene, b. h., by Nutbreaker; owned by Wood and Morgan, Durango	3 5 5 5 2

Time, 2:20½; 2:23; 2:24¾; 2:24¾; 2:27¾.

Second Race, Free-for-all Pace, Purse $500:

Shecam, b. g., by Durfee; owned by W. L. Trimble, Albuquerque, N. M.	4 5 3
Polar Wilkes, b. h., by Erie Wilkes; owned by Wood and Morgan, Durango	3 4 4
Winfield Stratton, b. h., by Sireway; owned by George H. Estabrook, Denver	1 1 1
Dora Delpha, b. m., by Wrestler; owned by S. S. Bernard, Colorado Springs	5 3 5
Miss Williams, b. m., by Williams; owned by Thos. F. Burns, Colorado Springs	2 2 2

Time, 2:17; 2:16¾; 2:19.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, purse $200—Cerro Santa won; Lightball second; Fernandino third. Time 1:26. Sister Allie, Montach Trilby and B. G. Fox also ran.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $125—Billy Mason won; Mabel second; Bourbon third. Time :56 Percy Clark, Dan Collins, Democrat, Beacon Light, Bettie B. and Nellie May also ran.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $200—Madam Bishop won; Thisby second; T. J. Washburn third. Time 1:12. Capitan and The Dinmont also ran.

The program for today will include the 2:35 pace in which there will be 16 entries, for a $600 purse; the 2:25 trot, in which there will be a field of eleven, for a purse of $1,000; and three running races, a one and one-sixteenth mile for three-year-olds and upwards for a purse of $200; a four-furlong, for horses of all ages, for a purse of $125, and a run of six furlongs for three-year-olds and upwards for a purse of $200. All these have a good entry.

AT NEW YORK.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—Gravesend summary:

First race, about six furlongs, selling—Vanness won; Petra II. second; Blue Banner third. Time 1:11.

Second race, mile and a sixteenth—Proper won; River Pirate second; Himself third. Time 1:47 3-5.

Third race, about six furlongs—Valour won; Reveille second; Mohave third. Time 1:12 3-5.

Fourth race, the Myrtle stakes, mile and 70 yards—Duke of Kendall won; Highlander second; Zoroaster third. Time 1:46.

Fifth race, five furlongs, selling—Bob Murphy won; Julia M. second; Pompano third. Time 1:02.

Sixth race, mile and sixteenth—Faulcon Bridge won; Spring Silk second; Aminta third. Time 1:50.

LIPTON'S DEPARTURE.

By Associated Press.

London, June 17.—There was a large gathering of people at the Euston railroad today to bid good-bye to Sir Thomas Lipton, who started for Liverpool to board the steamer Oceanic for New York. The crowd cheered him heartily while Sir Thomas waved his farewell.

On the same train was J. P. Morgan, who was also cheered by the Lipton contingent.

King Edward telegraphed to Sir Thomas Lipton as follows:

"As you are just about leaving for America let me wish you a prosperous journey and all possible good luck for the great race in August. Edward R. and I."

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH DENOUNCES ASSASSINATIONS

Vienna, June 17.—Cordially worded telegrams have been exchanged between Emperor Francis Joseph and King Peter, but the emperor, in the midst of his congratulations to the new ruler, seized the occasion to denounce the assassinations.

The text of the new king's message follows:

"I hasten to inform your majesty of my call to the Servian throne to which I have been elected by the unanimous vote of the senate and skuptschina. I intend to take up again my ancestral traditions and hope to bring freedom and happiness to my fatherland. I respectfully pray that your majesty continue to evince to me those feelings of sympathy which your majesty entertained for my father up to the time of his death. Should your majesty be pleased to show me the same sympathy in the fulfillment of my duties it will make lighter the task for me. It is my intention and firm resolve to merit it."

The emperor replied in the following terms:

"In acknowledging the friendly notification of your accession to the throne, I desire to assure you without delay of my complete sympathy and wishes that you may have a long and happy reign. May it be vouchsafed to your majesty to carry out successfully the noble mission devolved upon you by restoring peace, quiet and esteem to your unhappy land, so sorely visited by a succession of internal storms and by raising it again after the severe fall which it recently sustained in the eyes of the civilized world, through the heinous and universally reprobated crime. Your majesty may rely on my support and friendship in executing this task and you may be convinced that it will always be my heartfelt desire as it is your own, to maintain and strengthen the friendly and neighborly regulations which have existed so long between our two countries."

An Irishman's Mistake.

Lord Snook's regiment was ordered to India; but before he went he gave orders to a local builder to erect a wall around a certain ruined castle on his Irish estate, which was being picked to pieces by excursionists.

Then he went to India, feeling that, whatever happened, his ruin at least was secure.

After long years he returned, and lo, the wall stood as he had ordered it; but the historic castle had vanished even as a beautiful dream.

"Where, oh, where is my beautiful ruin?" he demanded of the man to whom he had intrusted the contract.

"What!" cried that worthy "do ye mane that tumble-down shanty that used to be here? Sure, I pulled it down and built the wall wid the bricks."—(Answers.

Had a Large Family.

It is said that a farmer living near Fulton was standing in his barnyard a few days ago when a well-dressed stranger leaned against the fence and inquired how much he would take for one of the cows in the lot.

"One hundred dollars," was the reply.

"I'll take her," said the man. "Can you give me two more like her?"

The farmer, thinking he had a chance to dispose of several of his cows at good prices, drove two more out of the barn and offered the three to the stranger for $300.

"All right," said the stranger, beginning to climb the fence. "I want them to furnish milk for my children."

"How many children have you?" asked the farmer, in some astonishment.

"Ninety-three," was the calm reply.

The farmer was getting ready to ask the man his name, with the purpose of sending an account of his life and public services to President Roosevelt as evidence that American families are not growing smaller, when two guards from the Fulton insane asylum appeared and led the stranger gently away.—(Kansas City Journal.

Elmer Foster's Fly.

Elmer Foster must always be borne in mind when one is relating the wonders of baseball. Late in the afternoon, as fans will remember, the shadow of the grandstand falls over the field at the West Side park and makes it impossible for the outfielders to see a hit ball until it has traveled beyond the shadow.

Back in 1894 one of the eastern teams was playing Chicago on the west side, with Foster in center field. The man at bat made a terrific swipe at the ball and hit it. The shadow was deep over the infield and Foster could not see the ball. He started to run out into far center, so as to be prepared.

As a matter of fact the ball was only a bunt. The shortstop caught it and threw the batter out at first. But Foster kept on running—running like mad.

"Look at Foster!" yelled the crowd in the bleachers. "What does he think he is after?"

Foster ran at the top of his speed almost to the center field fence. Then he jumped high up into the air, threw up his left hand and came down to the ground with—an English sparrow tightly clutched in his fist.—(Chicago Tribune.

Light Is on the Way.

Never heed the storms, my dear—
Grief is for a day:
Far above the stars shine clear;
Light is on the way!

Sorrow sable robes must wear—
Sadly sing and say;
But the morning draweth near;
Light is on the way!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Defective.—The Patron—"Your picture isn't bad, but the drawing's a bit off, isn't it?" The Artist—"How's that?" The Patron—"Why, the clock says ten past ten, and the right time now is a quarter to four."—(Pick-Me-Up.

"I am so glad," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that there seems to be a promise of a real Shakespearean revival." "Is there?" asked Mrs. Packingham. "It'll surely be a good thing for this town. Revivals always do lots of good, even if lots of the people that go forward do backslide afterward. I never knew before that Shakespeare was a Methodist."—(Chicago Record-Herald.

Wells—The last I heard of Brooks he was suing for Lottie Frisbie's hand.

Rivers—Oh, that's ancient history. She is suing him for alimony now—(Town Topics.

Madge—He stole a kiss from me.

Mabel—Well, that was only petit larceny.

Madge—It wasn't—it was grand—(Town and Country.

So Say We All of Us.

When I was just a little boy,
My gran'ther used to say:
"Just keep on growing, sonny, and
You'll be a man some day."
Ah! would my gran'ther could decree
Another kind of joy,
And I could grow the other way
Until I was a boy!
—Baltimore News.

"Why, the bare idea!"

"Of what, dear?"

"Telling the naked Truth!"—(Princeton Tiger.

GENERAL SHERMAN BELL QUIETLY MARRIED

(Continued from Page 1.)

where they will be at home to their friends at the corner of Colfax avenue and Corona street.

Present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Russell, Secretary-Treasurer E. G. Thomas of the Independence Consolidated Gold Mining company, and Mrs. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seeley, Goldfield; Colonel J. Q. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Harl, Maple Harl, Miss Edith Vaughn, Gilbert Tanner, Miss Elsie Vaughn, Howard Vaughn and Master Thomas Seeley.

"We will remain in Denver until all arrangements are completed, so far as the guard is concerned, for the annual army maneuvers," said General Bell. "The guard will be under the orders of the regular army at that time, but until their departure there will be many small matters of more or less important nature that will keep me in Denver. After the maneuvers we will go east and visit President and Mrs. Roosevelt."

There is probably no one better known in connection with the Roosevelt Rough Riders—with the exception of Colonel Rosevelt, of course—than Sherman M. Bell. Prior to his enlisting in the cavalry regiment he was engaged in mining in the Cripple Creek district. He was one of the celebrated regiment of troops and remained with the rough riders until the disbanding of the regiment at the close of the war. In the series of papers by Colonel Roosevelt appearing in Scribner's magazine in regard to the exploits and work accomplished by the cavalry, space was devoted to Sherman Bell, which served to bring him before the country. The friendship of the president has been unwavering. A certificate of merit and distinguishment before Santiago, upon the recommendation of Colonel Roosevelt was presented to Trooper Bell, signed by President McKinley and the secretary of war. Upon his discharge papers from the volunteer army Colonel Roosevelt wrote: "On the whole I think Trooper Sherman M. Bell was the very gamest man in a regiment of game men. He showed himself in every emergency absolutely fearless, absolutely trustworthy, and with singularly good and cool judgment. I cannot speak too highly of him."

After the close of the war, Bell returned to mining in Colorado. Twice he visited Washington and was entertained by Roosevelt. Upon the incoming of Governor Peabody's administration he was appointed adjutant general. The president telegraphed: "Congratulations to General Sherman Bell with good wishes from his old colonel," and also wrote a personal letter to Governor Peabody. Again, at the dedicatory exercises of the St. Louis World's fair the president showed his continued interest. At the dinner given by D. R. Francis, president of the exposition, to President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, the diplomatic corps, Generals Miles, Corbin and other guests, to which Governor Peabody, General Bell and Colonel MacDonald were also invited, the president, addressing Governor Peabody and Colonel MacDonald, and throwing his arm over Bell's shoulder, said: "Boys, I want to tell you what I think of your adjutant general. If I had a regiment and could have only one man in it, that man would be Sherman Bell."

General Bell has known Mrs. Carter, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Russell, for some time, for months, but until yesterday no one, not even his intimate friends, suspected that the soldier's heart had completely capitulated and the young bachelor had decided to enter the pleasant paths of matrimony.

AMMON CONVICTED OF RECEIVING STOLEN MONEY

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—Robert A. Ammon was convicted today of feloniously receiving stolen money, the proceeds of the 520 per cent Franklin syndicate. The amount specifically stated in the indictment was $30,000. The jury was out just 51 minutes. Ammon took the verdict nonchalantly. Just before he was taken back to his cell he said:

"Well, I've got as much nerve with me as Miller had."

Ammon's counsel made the usual motions for a reversal of judgment and a new trial. Judge Newberger promptly denied them and announced that sentence would be pronounced June 29. The penalty may be imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor for more than five, or a fine of $250 and imprisonment in the county jail for six months, at the discretion of the court.

The case has been on trial for the last two weeks, the feature of interest being Miller's appearance on the stand against his former legal adviser and his sensational testimony regarding the Franklin syndicate. Ammon's advice to flee when the crash came, and the transfer to Ammon of the remaining funds on hand.

Mi

MINES AND MINING

STRATTON EXECUTORS LEASE ABE LINCOLN

Eight Blocks of the Property Leased to U. S. Hollister and Milton Smith of Denver, Under the Name of the Tunnel Mining and Leasing Company.

The executors of the Stratton estate yesterday granted the first lease on property owned by the estate in the Cripple Creek district. Eight blocks of the Abe Lincoln were leased to the Tunnel Mining and Leasing company, the lease running from June 15, 1903, to January 1, 1905. Other properties will be let at subsequent meetings called to receive reports of the standing of the various applicants.

The Abe Lincoln is in Poverty Gulch, to the west of the city of Cripple Creek. The mine has been worked by the estate. The Tunnel Mining and Leasing company is represented in the lease by U. S. Hollister and Milton Smith; the latter is a prominent Democratic politician and attorney of Denver, who is interested in Cripple Creek mines. Walter Swanson of Cripple Creek will have charge of the operations, being superintendent of the company. It is reported in Cripple Creek that the capital behind Messrs. Hollister and Smith is held by officials of the Standard Oil company. The executors stated yesterday that they did not know this to be the case; they treated with the individuals named and were not advised that Standard Oil money is behind the new company. As one of the executors said:

"We know Mr. Smith and Mr. Hollister have plenty of capital behind them."

The terms of the lease provide that the estate shall receive thirty per cent. royalties.

The eight blocks leased are adjacent to the main workings of the Abe Lincoln, where a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 500 feet below the tunnel level. Another 100 feet will be added to its depth. In Cripple Creek it is reported that Superintendent Swanson will have 100 men at work in a short time.

The executors have learned that the impression has gone abroad that W. G. Rice of the Stratton company is the judge in matters regarding the letting of leases. This is not the case; the board is the only body passing on applications for leases or with the power to effect any arrangements of this nature.

DONALDSON WILL NOT BE CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION AS PRESIDENT

"I will not be a candidate for re-election as president of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association," said President D. V. Donaldson, last night. "I have served the exchange for a year, having been asked to take the head of that institution by a number of prominent mining men upon the resignation of the former president, Mr. Bolles. I have other business interests which are now requiring my time and attention and so must refuse to let my name be considered in the selection of a president of the exchange."—D. V. Donaldson.

The fiscal year of the mining exchange terminates June 30, so that some time between this date and the end of the month President Donaldson will call the governing board together, submit his year's report and state to them that he will decline to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the presidency of the exchange. The members of the governing board when seen relative to the matter were noncommittal, refusing to say anything until the board should come together and hear from Mr. Donaldson personally. In the event that President Donaldson adheres to his present course and declines re-election, it is altogether probable that the governing board will elect an honorary president to succeed President Donaldson and practically combine the duties of that office with those of secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Kinney now holds the latter important post and is one of the most qualified men available for the position. He has been connected with the exchange practically from its inception, having succeeded D. V. Donaldson when the latter resigned from that position a number of years ago. There is a strong sentiment against Mr. Donaldson severing his connection with the exchange as he was one of the leading spirits in the organizing of the exchange in 1894 and his ideas and plans were followed materially during the formative years of that institution.

The annual election of members of the governing board occurred yesterday when the following members were elected: J. A. Hayes, F. F. Castello and J. W. D. Stovell for three years, and C. H. Dudley, for one year. There were some 60 members present and voting out of a total membership of 120, many of whom are non-resident.

LESSEE GRANFIELD'S PROFITS NEARING HALF MILLION

Lessee Horace Granfield, operating the Raaler property of the C. K. & N. company on Beacon hill, is the luckiest man in the Cripple Creek district, judged by the standard of his earnings from that mine. This fortunate easterner has made $264,435.84 cold cash since the first day of January, 1902, and in addition to this the company has made $66,108.30 on royalties derived from Granfield's operations.

Assistant Treasurer Taylor of the C. K. & N. company yesterday computed what this wonderful little mine has done since ore was first encountered during the last week of 1900. The first shipment went out and was settled for on the sixth of January, 1902, since which time 3,857 tons of ore were shipped from which was derived a gross value of $181,886.24 and on which the company received $26,266.30; since January 1, 1903, to June 13, inclusive, 3,768 tons were shipped, which have yielded $248,295.35 gross value, on which the company received royalties amounting to $39,842, making the total production to date, $330,180.59, and the company's royalties $66,108.30. Officers of the C. K. & N. state that Granfield will take out in the last six months of this year quite as much as he has up to date, in which event this lucky easterner will have a cool half million profits to his credit by next New Year's day.

The company received the following returns yesterday: 40 tons, $61.20 to the ton; 46 tons, $62.10 to the ton; 60 tons, $61 to the ton, and 42 tons, $40.40 to the ton, all shipped last week.

GOLD SOVEREIGN IN FINE FORM

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 13.—The Gold Sovereign property never looked better than at the present time. Regular shipments are being made by the lessees, also the company, and everything together is piling up the company's treasury in a gratifying way. The company is now cutting a station at the 625-foot level of the Jackson shaft and when completed will drive to the vein that was opened up on the level above, this being the vein that the high grade ore was taken from a short time ago and deposited in the First National bank of this city. The company claims that it will not have to drift over 10 feet before it strikes the ore shoot. This will give them another good stretch of stoping ground. The vein is known as the Whisper vein and runs from three to four feet in width, while the high grade streak is the center of this vein. The Cripple Creek Gold Temple company has also a lease on this same shaft and is sending out shipments right along. Besides three other sets of lessees are working on the property. Joe Haas is working in the Whisper shaft, T. Clements operating on the Clements shaft and Lessee French working in another claim and all are sending out shipments that pay handsomely from this estate.

Rich Shipment.

As development proceeds the C. K. and N. property of Beacon hill is becoming more and more the First National bank to the lessees and owners and the fact is being proven that it contains the largest body of rich ore ever opened in the district. Their last shipment was small in tonnage but gave them returns of better than $20,000 for the ore which in weight was less than a ton. That is the best shipment that was ever made from the district, it being pretty good evidence as well that there is more to follow. This month the lessees who are operating on the property expect to ship very close to 1,000 tons of ore and they expect it to average all of $100 to the ton. The month's production will net the company almost sufficient royalties to meet their next regular quarterly dividend. The C. K. and N. mine is proving every day to be a wonderful proposition. While their acreage is small, there is only one vein being worked so far and what may be found in other parts of the property is conjectural. The main vein which crosses the property gives the company an ore shoot of about 630 feet in length.

Sheriff.

Gilbert and others who own a lease on a block of the Sheriff property located at Windy Point, resumed operations today. The lessees who stopped work on this property a short time ago, received returns from a shipment from the four-foot vein encountered at a depth of 30 feet, when suddenly it dipped out of the shaft. Continuing their sinking for another 30 feet at the time expecting that the vein might return to their shaft course, but on finding it did not they quit work. Today they commenced again and are now drifting towards the vein, where they expect to find it much richer and wider than when it left the shaft. The returns for the only shipment sent out gave them values of $20 to the ton. S. N. Simmonds, the well-known lessee, who has been operating on the Zenobia property, has also commenced operating on a lease on the south end of the Sheriff. His lease covers a block of 350 by 300 feet, which adjoins the Twin Sisters, on which property J. Kain and others have cut a fine lead at surface, the discovery being only a few feet distant from the line of the Simmonds vein on the Sheriff and this vein is believed to extend through the Sheriff grounds.

Around Gillett.

Gillett section is becoming one of the most active outlying districts of the camp. The heavy rains of the past week have somewhat interfered with work on a number of the properties, but still many are operated. The surface of the Snow Shoe property is covered with a deep wash of disintegrated granite which during the last week permitted the water to pour into the shaft in a torrent, keeping the engine busy operating the pumps. Superintendent James Sweetser of the Arena mine in this section received instructions yesterday to get everything in readiness to start up the property as it is expected that within 10 days two steam plants will be added by the starting up of this property. On the Lincoln mine the large 120-horsepower boiler is nearly finished and this property will commence work on quite an extensive scale within a few days while at the Gillett cyanide mill new steel tanks are being placed in position, replacing the experimental wood tanks of the past, as the company has assurance that their cyanide method is a success.

Acacia.

The recent strike made in the 300-foot level of the Burns of the Acacia company, is holding up in a remarkable manner and the sub-lessees who were so fortunate as to encounter this body of ore are expected to make a small fortune out of their operations. Every shipment they send out seems to get a little better each time and the ore is coming from a 4½-foot vein that averages very close to $150 to the ton, it proving to be one of the biggest things ever opened on the property.

DE LA VERGNE REPORTS TWO NEW STRIKES IN ELKTON.

E. M. De La Vergne, general manager of the Elkton Consolidated Gold Mining company, returned yesterday morning from Cripple Creek and makes the statement that the camp has not been in such good shape for many months past. He noted a decided betterment of mining conditions generally, which he says is the result of a number of good strikes which have been made and the general improvement among big mines. Mr. De La Vergne said:

"The production for June will be materially increased over that of May, which is due to the new strikes throughout the district and to the way the big mines are doing. The Elkton mine has two new strikes which are of considerable importance and which are yielding a good deal of ore. Lessee Bannigan, operating a block of the old Raven mine, has just opened a new find in the 300-foot workings and will be able to mine 10 tons of three-ounce ore a day. The vein lies west of the main Raven vein and is about three feet wide. Lessee Clements, operating the Tornado, has a good strike also, which has been reported to the public. I also learned on reliable authority that the Little Nell strike is a good one, although I did not stop to get the details. Altogether the camp is looking up decidedly and I think better times are coming."

EL PASO WILL SINK 400 FEET DEEPER.

S. S. Bernard announced yesterday on his return to the city that the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company will immediately sink its big three compartment shaft to 1,000 feet, adding 400 feet to the present depth. Mr. Bernard said: "We will cut stations at 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 feet and will run out crosscuts from the seventh and eighth levels opening the vein as soon as the drainage tunnel commences to make some appreciable impression on the water of the Cripple Creek basin. We plan to open the rich ore shoot which we discovered some nine months ago in the main vein in the 600-foot level south of the shaft, from which we extracted those bonanza shipments sent out at that time. The vein is dipping to the west and the ore shoot pitching north so that at 800 feet it will be directly in the shaft. From the latter depth, the shaft will be continued downward for the purpose of getting to 1,000 feet as speedily as possible as we are now in shape to mine on a large scale, having completed our $140,000 surface equipment and are anxious to get to work."

Mr. Bernard stated that the sinking would be inaugurated some time this summer and in all probability about the time the drainage tunnel was completed. Thus, if a heavy flow of water is encountered in the shaft all that will be necessary is to drop a large sinker pump down to the scene of trouble and throw the water to the tunnel level at 600 feet. The company has plenty of funds on hand to do the heavy work so that when once inaugurated there will be no delay on that score.

NEW COMPANY MAKES STRIKE IN GRANITE.

The Standard Mining & Milling company, operating in the Granite mining district near Leadville, has just made what appears to be an important strike west of the main workings in which a good body of low grade ore has been opened. The strike was made at a depth of only about 25 feet and the ore disclosed is a hematite carrying the principal values in the iron with some free gold scattered through the mass of the rock. So far the ore is running from $10 to $25 a ton which is nothing against it seeing the strike was made at such shallow depth. A new shaft is being sunk which will be continued down to 100 feet or more. On the Sunrise claim the 65-foot shaft has opened a five-foot vein which is showing an ore shoot opened at this time 100 feet in length.

The Standard Mining & Milling company has just been organized by H. R. Chapman, John C. Schneider of this city and H. R. Penfield of Manitou, to operate the Sunrise and Jasper groups at Granite. The capital stock is 1,500,000 shares, par value $1 with 500,000 shares in the treasury as a reserve. The directors are: H. R. Penfield, ex-mayor of Manitou; H. R. Chapman, professor of Colorado State Blind Institute; W. L. Howe, G. H. Schneider of Chicago, and J. C. Schneider.

The new company is well backed and is taking up mining in an earnest manner with a view to developing something of permanent value.

GRAY COPPER IN THE MABEL M.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 12.—A find of gray copper that is of great importance to the district was made this afternoon in the Mabel M. workings of the Gold Dollar Consolidated territory situated on the east slope of Beacon hill. Lessees Griggs and Barger, who are operating on the lease on the fourth and fifth levels of this property have been following down the rich strike recently made on the fourth level by a winze. The ore shoot is from three and one-half to four feet in width and exceptionally strong. The beauty of the vein is that every bit is of shipping grade of ore between walls and walls, there being considerable sylvanite showing through the rock, beautiful specimens being obtained, the grade of the ore being around six ounces to the ton. The lessees were also driving for this ore shoot in the fifth level but were brought to a standstill this afternoon when they broke into a streak of gray copper, the core of which is nearly solid metal for over an inch in width. The Woods Investment company, who are the heaviest holders in this company are greatly elated over the new find on this property as they believe it will be of great importance to this part of the district and especially to their property. This is the first time grap copper has ever been found on this hill.

Increased Output.

The tonnage of the output of the district is gradually increasing. From reliable sources it is learned that there has been a decided improvement made in the ore shipments of the camp during the last 12 days. The railroad figures show a steady increase of the tonnage outgoing to the mills and smelters and there is a substantial gain of the first one-third of June over a similar part of the preceding month. Many explained the fact that the people of the district have got over their unsettled feeling and are quietly getting down to business once more, so consequently much additional development work is being inaugurated which naturally adds to the output of the camp. The large mines of the camp have been making larger productions than ever during the last week, while the smaller properties and lessees have been doing just as well if not better than in former months.

Experimental Cyanide Mill.

A small cyanide mill is being erected by Assayer Heslit on Straub mountain about three miles south of Victor. Mr. Heslit is working under the direction of prominent men of the Chicago Metropolitan Street Railway company, and if the experiment with a trial mill now being erected proves satisfactory, a mill with 150 tons capacity will be erected. The greater part of Straub mountain is gravel while some of the richest float ever found in the district has been picked up on this hill. But the new cyanide company expects that the entire surface of the hill will yield from $3 to $8 in gold to the ton and they claim by their process they will be able to treat the rock at a cost of $1 per ton, there being no mining to do, which materially lessens the expense. The company has secured patents on 57 acres on this hill and if everything works as they expect it to it will be a small mint for them. Shafts have been sunk at different times to distances of from 25 to 75 feet and nothing was ever encountered but this gravelly rock. Each laboratory test that has been made has proved satisfactory and the owners, Messrs. Fry and others, have great expectations for the future of this hill.

Shipment From Puzzle.

Returns were received today from a carload shipment sent out by Lessees Doty and Robinson, who are operating on the Puzzle claim of the German-American company. The ore was broken from a narrow streak that the lessees are working from the tunnel level, and gave returns of $266 to the ton.

Free Coinage.

Harry Shell, operating under lease the Pinto shaft of the Free Coinage company, recently made a rich strike on that property which is holding out exceedingly well. At a depth of 200 feet a crosscut was run to the west and at a distance of 40 feet from the shaft a new vein of ore was found nearly three feet in width the entire vein returning values of $150 to the ton. The workings at other points on the property show good values and a shipment of 30 tons is now in the bins ready to be marketed tomorrow which will go five ounces or better to the ton. Today returns were received from an 80-ton shipment that was sent out a few days ago which netted the lessees $40 to the ton.

Vindicator.

Lessees Lancto & Jones, who are operating under lease a part of the Vindicator No. 2, have made a splendid production the past week, three carloads of ore being sent out that had average values of over $50 to the ton. Tomorrow 60 tons more will be sent out to the smelters with about the same values. There are six different sets of sub-lessees operating on this property, all of whom are sending out shipments with good paying values. The Maynard lease on block 5 of the Vindicator received returns today from a two-carload shipment of ore which was sent out the first of the week, it returning them values of $60 to the ton.

Trachyte.

The Practical company, operating on the Trachyte property, made the largest output during the month of May that was ever made from this property, sending out over 1,000 tons of ore. While not a very rich grade it had values of $30 to the ton and is shipped without much sorting as everything broken in the ore shoot goes as ore.

Delmonico.

The Rocky Mountain company, operating on the south end of the Delmonico property, will send out their second shipment tomorrow from the recent strike made on the 100-foot level. The shipments consist of 25 tons of ore. Returns were received on the previous shipment which gave values of $50 to the ton.

From Edward No. 2.

Burg & Johnson, operating a lease on Edward No. 2, sent out a shipment today of 40 tons which will have about $30 values. Crosscutting is still in progress on the 900-foot level and no great results are expected until after the completion of this work.

McGarry and others leasing on the Annie J. of the Golden Cycle, sent out a shipment of 25 tons of $30 ore today.

ON THE MOUNTAIN BEAUTY.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 15.—Lessee Tom Williams and others who recently secured a lease on the Mountain Beauty property located on Bull hill adjoining such well known properties as the Lucky Guss and Last Dollar, are pushing active work on the territory at the present time. On this ground there has been a shaft 130 feet deep sunk with about 300 feet of drifting in all and the lessees now have an ore body that from assays taken is running around three ounces to the ton and the lessees are confident of developing a producer with a little work and claim they will send out a shipment in a very few days.

Hoover Tunnel.

In the Gillett section the Hoover tunnel has reached a length from portal to breast of 1,200 feet and will be pushed until the center of Trachyte mountain is reached, after which drifting will be commenced on the veins which have been encountered during the progress of the tunnel, Manager Wright of the Lincoln property, will commence this week to sink the main shaft an additional 150 feet when he will prospect the territory thoroughly at the depth of 350 feet.

Work on Christmas.

Vaine and associates who are operating the Christmas on Bull hill today commenced drifting on the 500-foot level in an easterly direction. The claim extends 700 feet in this direction. The lessees who have worked this property for some time past and have shipped considerable ore are confident that they will encounter a new ore shoot in this direction, thereby opening up another mine in this section.

Cyanide Mill Clean-up.

The Globe Reduction company stated today that at 12 o'clock tonight they would commence their first clean-up at the cyanide mill near Goldfield and it would take them at least 24 hours to complete the work. The plant has been running since May 25 and during that period has treated from 50 to 75 tons of ore a day, which it is believed will average about $8 per ton. The ore has all come from the Ironclad mine, which is under lease to the Reduction company, and Manager Pruit said today that the mill is running very smoothly and that the tonnage will shortly be increased.

CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN GIVES UP ANOTHER STRIKE STORY

News regarding what appears to be a reliable discovery of pay ore on Cheyenne mountain has just been brought to town. The strike has been made on the Golden Eagle group of claims above Wade's camp, about nine miles south of the city, on the north side of the mountain and at an altitude of approximately 2,500 feet above the Cripple Creek toll road. Here William Babcock, George and William Wilson and others have opened a strong quartz vein seven and a half feet wide, which is yielding assays running from $20 to $120 to the ton and are at this time saving some ore for shipment.

The strike was made at a depth of 40 feet in sinking a working shaft and has been developed by a tunnel which has been run into the mountain about 100 feet, showing ore for 60 feet with good values still in the breast. The owners will continue their tunnel as the vein is showing improvement with every foot of development work that is being done.

Mr. Babcock and his associates have taken 40 acres which they have located and are patenting and will push their development work with all speed as what they have found appears to be much better than the ordinary strike of which one hears so much in the Front range. They sank a shaft to a depth of 40 feet when they opened the ore. Immediately a drift was started out of the mountain, emerging on the surface about 50 feet distant. This tunnel is being used to mine through, thus saving all hoisting and at the same time giving them good depth as they drift into the mountain, which is very steep, giving almost foot for foot. The vein has good granite walls and is filled with a porphyry and quartz gangue with the values disseminated through the mass.

There have been so many strikes reported from time to time on Cheyenne mountain that the reading public has come to regard any new find with suspicion, but from investigation it can be said that Babcock and his associates appear to have a bona fide find. They are not claiming more than a good showing and are willing on that to go ahead with their development work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Olalla Copper Mining and Smelting company is steadily pushing development on the Flagstaff tunnel, says the Grand Fork correspondent of the Boston Mining bureau. This tunnel is now in over 50 feet. The small quartz stringer along which the tunnel is being driven continues its course, and is stronger and more heavily mineralized now than at any point since work was first commenced. The entrance of this tunnel is some 1,500 feet from the company's smelter site, so that any ore mined through it can be cheaply and quickly deposited at the smelter when it is ready for business.

The Bullion property is making a magnificent showing. A crosscut of 12 feet was run in the No. 1 tunnel, and a number of strong stringers of ore were cut, samples of which, when assayed, ran $10 in value. The No. 2 tunnel has advanced six feet during the month. The ore above this No. 2 tunnel opened on the surface and which the tunnel is intended to cut into at a depth of about 150 feet, has been further developed during the month, and with most satisfactory results, ore being found at a point eight feet deeper than outside the formerly opened up ore body. This work is now being continued, and every day is showing the ore to be of wider extent, and of more permanent character. Twelve feet of this ore body was sampled in two sections of six feet each, the eastern sample running $12 in ore values, and the western section sample $17 in ore values, gold value predominating.

No. 3 tunnel was opened by a 10-foot open cut, and the tunnel continued for 19 feet into the ore body. This ore assayed up to $12 per ton, and as far as can be judged at present, it is very great. This No. 3 tunnel is being driven along the contact along the foot wall of the ore zone on the Bullion, and the general appearance of the ore body and the ease with which it can be mined and transported to the company's smelter site, suggests the idea that the problem the Olalla company has to solve is not the discovery of ore in large quantities, but the means of utilizing even a reasonable proportion of what they have already opened up on Bullion mountain, without taking into consideration the known ore bodies of the other groups and claims forming the combined property.

Word comes from the Boundary of preparations being made for work on the Great Northern between Grand Forks and Phoenix. The larger part of the right-of-way, some 24 miles, has been secured and much of it paid for and the deeds delivered, including the Granby smelter spur.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, has only just returned from a trip to Europe, and the definite plans of location are probably now being submitted to him for approval. He will give the final word to proceed.

Arrangements have been concluded for purchase from the Canadian Rand Drill company, of a 30-drill compressor plant for the Nickel Plate mine in Hedley camp. The plant is to be delivered in the course of the approaching summer.

Preliminary hearing of Chauncey Dewey and associates, Kansas cattlemen accused of killing the Berry family, will begin today.

State Mining News

CHAFFEE.

Salida, June 13.—At Bell View siding two miles higher up the river, and near the noted Sedalia copper mine, the construction of a 100-ton copper matte plant is going on. It is designed for the treatment of the large bodies of copper ore known to exist in that property. The enterprise has been promoted by Francis Shine of Salida, and it is understood that he has ample home and eastern capital with which to build, equip and put the plant and mine on the basis of profitable production. E. B. Green of Salida, a competent mill man, has completed the plans and is in charge of the mechanical construction. He hopes to have it in operation early in July, and, perhaps, celebrate the event with other good things on the glorious Fourth.

Henry Silf, a well-known contractor and builder of Salida, has quite a force of men pushing on the masonry work, and it looks as if the enterprise would be carried to completion as rapidly as men and money could do it. The Sedalia mine has more than a local record. It has produced thousands of tons of copper ore, much of it high grade and it is said 200,000 tons of it are at present virtually in sight that can be easily and cheaply mined. With this plant so near the great deposit, it has been carefully estimated that handsome profits can be realized.

No one can safely calculate what the mine contains beyond its deepest workings. Millions of tons that will pay may be found there, and this plant will prove only a small beginning of what will follow. It is understood that John Harrison, a competent mining man, will have personal supervision of the mine. E. B. Green, well-known in the San Juan, and other parts of the state as an expert mill and smelter man, will have charge of that branch. The entire enterprise will be managed by Francis Shine.

E. L. Mitchell, one of the well known mining men of the Cameron Mountain district, returned a few days since from Appleton, Wisconsin, and other eastern cities, where he perfected the sale of mining properties owned by him in the Cameron Mountain district and known as the E. L. M., Mary D. and the south half of the Leo M. claims.

The purchaser of this property is the Wisconsin-Colorado Mining company capitalized for $3,000,000 and now being incorporated under the laws of Arizona by D. M. Hyde one of the prominent residents of Appleton, and a number of other capitalists of Wisconsin and Michigan. The price paid Mr. Mitchell was $25,000 and he is to retain 12,500 shares of the capital stock of the company at five cents per share.

Treasury stock to the extent of 1,500,000 shares will be sold at once in order to create a fund for extensive development work which will be inaugurated on or about the first day of next month. A complete plant consisting of the most improved mining machinery is being purchased and will be installed at once. Plans are now being made for the most extensive development work ever undertaken in the Cameron Mountain district. This is universally considered one of the biggest deals made in this district the past season, and Chaffee county residents are confident of more activity in the gold camps adjacent to Salida the coming season than ever before.

SAN JUAN.

Charley Kirkpatrick and Arthur Rice who are working a lease on the Golden Eagle, in Picayune gulch, are taking out some very rich ore. Tests were made from ore taken out of this property that run from one to four hundred ounces in silver and from two to six ounces in gold per ton. This property belongs to James Hart and is considered to be as good as any in that section.

Peek Bros' burro train is kept busy these days packing to and from the Bon Homme mine, in Burrows' park. They are making regular daily trips.

Dan Donovan was down to Eureka last week hiring men for work on his property in Mastodon gulch. Dan is head push for the Sunlight company and expects to do something while the weather is good.

The Astor Mines company of which E. C. Condit is superintendent, are working two shifts on their tunnel above Eureka, crosscutting to tap the Toltec vein. They are now in between 400 and 500 feet. The work is being done with machines.

The properties of the Sioux Mining company have been absorbed by the Astor Mining company and a large number of new claims of excellent promise taken in. The management will remain the same, E. C. Condit being in charge of the work. Several new air drills are now being installed, the drills previously in use being not heavy enough for the hard rock encountered. The company is now working 16 men, which number will be doubled within a month. The directors of the company will visit the property this month.

J. L. Furguson, one of the leasers on the Golden Fleece in Picayune gulch, was in town the first of the week. He reports the looks of his lease as improving. This mine has some very rich ore, but as it is very pockety, it is necessary to do considerable dead work in order to reach or find the pay rock, but when they do strike the pay ore it more than pays them for the work they have done.

A large mule train loaded with supplies for the Western States Mining company, was taken up to Deer park yesterday. The company is preparing for an active season's work.

Parties are now in Eureka with the intent of examining the Index mine. If the conditions prove satisfactory extensive development will be undertaken this season. Mr. John McCoy thinks he can make a steady shipper out of the Index with a moderate amount of capital and work.

The new machinery for the Silver Wing mill is about all in place and will soon commence work on ore from the Frederika mine in Burns' gulch. This company has gone to a considerable expense in fitting up their mill with machinery that will treat the ore from their several properties, and it is hoped they have the right thing. The company also has a lease on the Scotia dump which they intend to work as soon as possible.

John McCoy, Chester Pinney and George Warden are making preparations to work some prospects in Picayune gulch. These gentlemen are all residents of Eureka and have some good prospects.

Jack Craig, who has some good locations up Picayune gulch, is waiting for the snow to go off so as to get supplies up.—(Silverton Miner.

BOULDER.

Eldora, Colo., June 13.—The Rosalind Gold Mining, Milling and Tunnel company resumed work a few weeks ago on the Rosalind tunnel, which they are driving to cut the famous Rosalind and Anything veins on Hematite mountain. The property of the company is well located in close proximity to such famous properties as the Caribou, No Name, Poorman, Potosi, and Boulder County. This entire section is heavily mineralized and the company owns 140 acres of this, lying in a compact body and possessing an ideal tunnel site.

On Wednesday Manager Hughes cut the Anything vein at a depth of 500 feet and opened a body of fine iron sulphide ore about two to three feet wide. Some of it carries free gold and the strike has every appearance of being very rich. Manager Hughes is much pleased with the showing and the work will be rapidly pushed along. The company have immense bodies of low-grade ore. Indiana and Denver capital is interested.

Wall Street, June 13.—One of the great properties in Boulder county is the group of claims owned by the Nancy Gold Mining and Tunnel company at Wall Street, and which is being cut at depth by the Nancy tunnel. Work is being pushed in many sections of the tunnel. Stoping has been commenced in the 200-foot stope of the Last Chance, the timbering of which is nearly finished. The vein is nearly five feet wide.

The Gray Copper and Gillard are showing some fine ore. The company are constantly hauling smelting and milling ore from the bins which are overflowing.

The Nancy is a steady shipper to the Wall Street mill and is preparing to pay a small dividend; its first, which, from appearances at the mine, is likely to be followed by many more.

The Fourth of July tunnel at Arapahoe Peak is being pushed ahead in good shape and will open a fine body of copper ore when it cuts the Fourth of July and Olympic veins. The Consolidated Copper Mining and Smelting company are opening what is destined to be one of the greatest copper fields in the country. There is a dyke of which Mr. Fossett, an eminent geologist, says in his history of Colorado, published as far back as 1876: "The Fourth of July is an immense ore channel situated several miles west of Caribou and near Arapahoe Peak. This is from 50 to 100 feet wide and has been traced and preempted for its entire course of three miles. It crosses some very rich seams of ore but requires capital to open it into conditions for advantageous mining."

This great dyke has been proved to be even wider than above stated and in some places is 200 feet in width. The ore is bornite, chalcopyrite and copper glance. It runs from five to 45 per cent copper, and also carries gold in payable values, together with silver and lead.—(Eldora Miner.

Salina is rejoicing over one of the richest strikes made in the Boulder gold belt for some time. On Thursday of last week a body of ore was opened in the lower tunnel of the Belle, owned by County Commissioner Herivel, one mile above Salina, that is very rich in free gold, running $20 to $30 a pound. The find was made at the intersection of the Belle and Fortune veins, and occurs in a vein of lower grade ore 12 to 14 inches wide. The owner was preparing to sink a winze at this point and the first shot opened this rich ore streak.

There is a body of low-grade free milling ore at this point at least 10 feet wide and 700 feet in height. The mine has nearly 2,600 feet of development work in the form of tunnels, drifts and shafts. No stoping has been done in the 30 years the property has been worked, but the ore taken out in the developing of the property has more than paid the cost of the work. Twenty men, under E. T. Webber, are employed. A large ore house is being erected at the lower level. A first-class plant of machinery is to be installed.

CURIOSITIES IN BISMUTH.

The reports of Dr. Joseph Struthers on the production of the bismuth, graphite and antimony in 1902, just published by the United States Geological survey, shows that the production of bismuth ore in the United States during 1902 amounted to 37.5 short tons, as compared with the marketed output of 318.5 tons in 1901. The entire output during 1902 was from the Ballard mine, Colorado, none of it being sold during the year. The imports of metallic bismuth into the United States in 1902 were 190,887 pounds, valued at $213,704, as compared with 156,182 pounds, valued at $239,061, in 1901.

Here is certainly a peculiar condition of affairs, which among other things demonstrates trust methods, once a company can obtain complete control of a certain commodity. This has been comparatively simple in the case of bismuth. The use of the metal is limited, and its preparation for commercial use is absolutely under the control of a single concern. They regulate the price and the output. Two mines in the Leadville district had shipped some of the ore, and the amount of mineral in sight warranted the belief that these properties could furnish all that the country needed. But in 1902 the bismuth trust shut down on production, and refused to accept any more ore from this camp. Still the United States was compelled to import over $200,000 worth, while mines in this country that could produce were unable to supply the demand, simply because the trust would not let them. It probably suited their purpose to import the material.

Of course the industry is so small and the amount consumed so insignificant that nobody will take the trouble to make a complaint. We simply cite the fact as an example on a small scale of the tactics of a trust clothed with absolute power over a certain commodity. The consumer pays whatever the trust chooses to demand for the product. The miner produces just as much as the trust says and no more and accepts whatever the trust chooses to pay. Whenever the trust chooses to close down a mine it does so without compunction and proceeds to import. Consumer and producer are both at the mercy of a benevolent syndicate, and an artificial condition created which has no relation to the law of supply and demand.

An investigation into the ways of the little trusts which control such things as bismuth for which there is no great demand would we believe reveal a curious state of affairs. It would furnish in miniature exactly what larger trusts hope some day to be.—(Leadville Herald-Democrat.

IDAHO.

Boise, Idaho, June 13.— The Gold Coin Mining company, owning several claims in Gambrinus district, Boise county, is advertising for bids for the running of a tunnel to cut the vein at the depth of 250 feet. The mines have not been developed to any great depth, but yield good concentrating ore at the surface and give every indication of becoming valuable properties, with small expense in development work.

The greatest mining enterprise of the year is a three-mile tunnel to cut the ledges at Bullion, in Blaine county, at depths of from 1,200 to 2,500 feet. M. M. Lipman of Salt Lake City, financed the enterprise, and he says work will soon begin. There are over 100 mines that the tunnel will cut, and many of them have in past years been great producers. The tunnel will be of great advantage, not only in getting greater depth, by draining the veins. Of the mines that will be cut the Bullion has yielded over $1,300,000, the Mayflower about $1,000,000, the Jay Gould the same, and several others smaller amounts.

As soon as the snow disappears from the high mountains there will be a stampede for Loon Creek district, where several very rich gold ledges were discovered last year. During the winter considerable development work was done on two or three of them. The Last Packer, the principal mine of the district, yields ore running from $100 to $400 a ton through a width of from one to five feet. Sixteen tons of the ore sent to Salt Lake netted over $2,000.

Four hundred tents from Fort Riley have arrived at Topeka for flood sufferers.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
Cures Grip in Two Days.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

The King's Visit

By ROBERT BARR

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"No, no," said the King decisively. "Bring them in; bring them in. I'll have none cast into prison without at least a hearing. Have any of your men been killed?"

"No, Your Majesty," replied Sir Donald, "but some of them have wounds they will not forget in a hurry; the Highlandmen fought like tiger cats."

"How many are there of them?" asked the king.

"Something more than a score, with a piper, led by a breechless ruffian, although I must say he knows what to do with a sword."

"All armed, you say?"

"Every one of them but the piper. About half an hour ago they came marching up the main street of Stirling, each man with his sword drawn, and the pipes skirling death and defiance. They had the whole town at their heels, laughing and jeering at them, and imitating the wild Highland music. At first they paid little attention, but in the square their leader gave a word in Gaelic, and at once the whole company swerved about and charged the crowd. There was instant panic among the townspeople, who fled in all directions. No one was hurt, for the Highlandmen struck them with the flat of their swords.

"It serves them right," commented the king. "I hope it will teach them manners. What followed?"

"A whistle from their leader collected his helots again, and so they marched straight from the square to the gates of the castle. The two soldiers on guard crossed pikes before them, but the leader, without a word, struck down their weapons and attempted to march in. There was a bit of a scuffle at the gate, then the bugle sounded, and we surrounded them, trying to disarm them peaceably at first, but they fought like demons, and so there's sore heads among them."

"You disarmed them, of course?"

"Certainly, Your Majesty."

"Very well; bring them in, and let us hear what they have to say for themselves."

The doors were flung open, a sharp command was given, and presently there entered the group of Highlanders, disarmed and with their elbows tied behind their backs. A strong guard accompanied them on either side. The Highlanders were men of magnificent physique, enhanced by the picturesque costume they wore, in spite of the fact that in some instances this costume was in tatters, and the wearers cut and bleeding. Their leader was a truly magnificent specimen of the human race, who strode up the long room with an imperial swagger such as never before had been seen in Stirling. He marched on until he came before the king, and there took his stand, without any indication of bowing his bonneted head or bending his sturdy bare knees. The moment the leader set his foot across the threshold, the unabashed piper immediately protruded his chest and struck up a wild "Salute to the Chief."

"Stop it, ye deevil!" cried the captain of the guard. "How dare you set up such a squawking in the presence of the king?" and he struck the mouthpiece from the lips of the performer. This, however, did not cause a cessation of the music, for the bag under the piper's elbow was filled with wind and the fingers of the musician bravely kept up the strain on the reed chanter with its nine holes, and thus he played until his chief came to a stand before the king. The king gazed with undisguised admiration upon the foremost Highlander, and said quietly to the captain of the guard:

"Unbind him!"

On finding his arms released the mountaineer stretched them out twice, then folded them across his breast, making no motion, however, to remove his plumed bonnet, although every one else in the room except himself and his men was uncovered.

"You have come in from the country," began the king, a suspicion of a smile hovering about his lips, "to enjoy the metropolitan delights of Stirling. How are you satisfied with your reception?"

The big Highlandman made no reply, but frowned heavily.

"These savages," suggested Sir Donald, "do not understand anything but the Gaelic. Is it Your Majesty's pleasure that the interpreter be called?"

"Yes, bring him in."

The interpreter put the question in Gaelic, and was answered with gruff brevity by the marauder. The interpreter, bowing low to the king, said smoothly:

"This man humbly begs to inform your Majesty"—

"Speak truth, MacPherson!" cautioned the king. "Translate faithfully exactly what he says. Our friend here, by the look of him, does not do anything humbly or fawn or beg. Translate accurately. What does he say?"

"He says, your Majesty, he will hold no communication with me, because I am of an inferior clan, which is untrue. The MacPhersons were a civilized clan centuries ago, which the MacNabs are not to this day."

The MacNab's hand darted to his left side, but finding no sword to his grasp it fell away again.

"You are a liar!" cried the chief in very passable English, which was not to be misunderstood. "The MacPhersons are no clan, but an insignificant branch of the Chattan. 'Touch not the Cat' is your motto, and a good one, for a MacPherson can scratch, but he cannot handle the broadsword."

MacPherson's hand also sought instinctively the hilt of his sword, but the presence in which he stood restricted him.

"It is quite safe," he said with something like the spit of a cat, "for a heathen to insult a Christian in the presence of his king, and the MacNabs have ever shown a taste for the cautious cause."

"Tut, tut," cried the king, with impatience, "am I to find myself involved in a Highland feud in my own hall? MacPherson, it seems this man does not require your interpreting, so, perhaps, it will further the peace of our realm if you withdraw quietly."

MacPherson, with a low obeisance, did so; then to MacNab the king spoke:

"Sir, as it appears you are acquainted with our language, why did you not reply to the question I put to you?"

"Because I would have you know it was not the proper kind of question to ask the like of me. I am a descendant of kings."

"Well, I am a descendant of kings myself, though sorry I should be to defend all their actions."

"Your family only began with Robert the Bruce; mine was old ere he came to the throne."

"That may well be; still you must admit what Robert lacked in ancestry, he furnished forth in ability."

"But the Clan MacNab defeated him at the battle of Del Rhi."

"True, with some assistance, which you ignore, from Alexander of Argyll. However, if this discussion is to become a competition in history I may be allowed to add that my good ancestor, Robert, did not forget the actions of the MacNabs at Del Rhi, and later overran their country, dismantled their fortresses, leaving the clan in a more sane and chastened condition than that in which he found it. But what has all this to do with your coming storming into a peaceable town like Stirling?"

"I came," said the chief, "because of the foray you have mentioned. I came because Robert the Bruce desolated our country."

"By my good sword!" cried James, "Speaking as one king to another, your revenge is somewhat belated, a lapse of two centuries should have outlawed the debt. Did you expect, then, to take Stirling with 20 men?"

"I expected King James the Fifth to rectify the wrong done by King Robert the First."

"But I have already discredited responsibility for the deeds of ancestors less remote than good King Robert."

"You have made proclamation in the Highlands that the chieftains must bring you proof of their right to occupy their lands."

"I have, and some have preferred to me their deeds of tenure, others prepared to fight; the cases have been settled in both instances. To which of these two classes do you belong, chief of the Clan MacNab?"

"To neither. I cannot submit to you our parchments, because Robert, your ancestor, destroyed them. I cannot fight the army of the Lowlands because my clan is small; therefore I, Finlay MacNab, come to you in peace asking you to repair the wrong done by your ancestor."

"Indeed!" cried the king. "If the present advent typifies your idea of a peaceful visit, then God forfend that I should ever meet you in anger."

"I came in peace and have been shamefully used."

"You must not hold that against us," said James. "Look you, now, if I had come storming at your castle door, sword in hand, how would you have treated me, Finlay the Fifth?"

"If you had come with only 20 men behind you I should treat you with all the hospitality of Glendochart, which far exceeds that of Stirling."

"It has all been a mistake," said the king with great cordiality. "The parchment you seek shall be given to you, and I trust that your generosity, Lord of Glendochart, will allow me to amend your opinion of Stirling hospitality. I shall take it kindly if you will be my guests in the castle until my officers of law repair the harshness of my ancestor, Robert." Then, turning to the guard, the king continued:

"Unbind these gentlemen and return to them their arms."

The captain of the guard brought the chief his sword and would have presented it to him, but the king himself arose and took the weapon in his own hand, tendering it to its owner. The chieftain accepted the sword and rested its point on the floor, then in dignified native courtesy he doffed his broad, feathered bonnet.

"Sire," he said, with slow, deliberation, "Scotland has a king that this good blade shall ever be proud to serve."

For three days the MacNabs were the guests of the king in his castle, while the legal documents were being prepared. King and chieftain walked the town together, and all that Stirling had to show, MacNab beheld.

On the last night there was a banquet, which was the best that Stirling could bestow, in honor of the Clan MacNab. The great hall was decorated with the colors of the clan, and at the further end had been painted the arms of the MacNab. Five pipers of the king's court had learned the "Salute to the Chief," and now, headed by MacNab's own, they paced up and down the long room, making it ring with their warlike music. The king and the chieftain came in together, and as the latter took his place at his host's right hand his impassive face betrayed no surprise at the splendid preparations which had been made for his reception. Many dainties were placed on the ample board cunningly prepared by foreign cooks, the like of which the Highlanders had never before tasted, but the mountaineers ate stolidly whatever was set in front of them, and if unusual flavors saluted their palates the strangers made no sign of approval or the reverse.

The red wine of Burgundy, grown old in the king's cellars, they drank like water, emptying their tankards as fast as the attendant could re-fill them. Soon the ruddy fluid, whose potency had been under-estimated, began to have its effect, and the dinner table became noisy as the meal progressed, songs bursting forth now and then, with strange shouts and cries more familiar to the hills of Loch Tay than to the rafters of Stirling. The chief himself lost the solemn dignity which had at first characterized him, and as he emptied flagon after flagon, he boasted loudly of the powers of his clan; foretold what he would do in future fields now that he was allied with the king of Scotland. Often forgetting himself, he fell into the Gaelic, roaring forth a torrent of words that had no meaning for many there present, then, remembering the king did not understand the language, he expressed his pity for a man in such condition, saying the Gaelic was the oldest tongue in existence, and the first spoken by human lips upon this earth. To all of which the smiling king nodded approval.

At last MacNab sprang to his feet, holding aloft his brimming flagon, and called for cheers for the king of Scotland, a worthy prince who knew well how to entertain a brother prince. Repeating this in Gaelic, his men, who had also risen with their chief, now sprang upon the benches, where, standing unsteadily, they raised a series of yells so wild that a shudder of fear passed through many of the courtiers. The chief, calling to his piper, commanded him instantly to compose a pibroch for the king, and that ready musician, swelling with pride, marched up and down and round and round the great hall pouring forth a triumphal quickstep with many wonderful flourishes and variations. Then at a word from the chief each man placed his flagon on the table, whipped out his sword, swung it overhead, to the amazement of the courtiers, for it is not in accord with etiquette to show cold steel to the eyes of the king. Down came the blades instantly and together, each man splitting in two the goblet he had drunk from.

"You must all come to Loch Tay," cried the chief, "and I will show you a banqueting hall in honor of James V. such as you have never before seen." Then to the horror of the courtiers he suddenly smote the king on the back with his open palm and cried, "Jamie, my lad, you'll come and visit me at Loch Tay?"

The smitten king laughed heartily and replied:

"Yes, Finlay, I will."

The next day the MacNabs set faces toward the north on their long tramp home.

"What proud 'deevils' they are!" said Sir David Lyndsay to the king after the company had departed. "I have been through the MacNab country from one end of it to the other, and there is not a decent hut on the hillside, let alone a castle fit to entertain a king, yet the chief gives an invitation in the heat of wine, and when he is sobered he is too proud to admit that he cannot make good the words he has uttered."

"That very thing is troubling me," replied the king, "but it's a long time till July, and between now and then we will make him some excuse for not returning his visit, and thus avoid putting the old man to shame."

"But that, too, will offend him beyond repair," objected the poet.

"Well, we must lay our heads together, Davie," answered the king, "and think of some way that will neither be an insult nor a humiliation."

Affairs of state gave James the valid excuse he required, and so he sent a commission to the chief of the MacNabs. "His Majesty," said the head commissioner, "is entertaining the ambassadors from Spain and from France, and likewise a legate from the Pope. If he came north he must at least bring with him these great noblemen with their retinues, and while he would have been glad to visit you with some of his own men he could not impose upon your hospitality by bringing also a large number of strangers and foreigners."

"Tell His Majesty," replied MacNab with dignity, "that whether he bring with him the king of Spain, the emperor of France, or even the Pope himself, none of these princes is, in the estimation of MacNab, superior to James the Fifth of Scotland. The entertainment, therefore, which the king graciously condescends to accept, is certainly good enough for any foreigners that may accompany him, be their nobility ever so high."

When this reply was reported to the king he first smiled and then sighed.

"I can do nothing further," he said. "Return to MacNab and tell him that the Pope's legate desires to visit the priory on Loch Tay. Tell the chief that we will take the boat along the lake on the day arranged. Say that the foreigners are anxious to taste the venison of the hills, and that nothing could be better than to give us a dinner under the trees. Tell him that he need not be at any trouble to provide us lodging, for we shall return to the island priory and there sleep."

In the early morning the king and his followers, the ambassadors and their trains embarked and sailed from the island priory the length of the beautiful lake; the numerous craft being driven through the water by strong northern oarsmen, their wild chanting choruses echoing back from the mountains. The evening before horses for the party had been led through forests, over the hills and along the strand to the meeting place at the other end of the lake. Here they were greeted by the MacNabs, pipers and all, and, mounting the horses, the gay calvacade was led up the valley. The king had warned their foreign highnesses that they were not to expect in this wilderness the niceties of Rome, Paris or Madrid, and each of the ambassadors expressed his delight at the prospect of an outing certain to contain so much that was novel and unusual to them.

A summer haze hung in the valley, and when the king came in sight of the stronghold of the MacNabs he rubbed his eyes in wonder, thinking the misty uncertainty of the atmosphere was playing tricks with his vision. There, before them, stood the most bulky edifice, the most extraordinary pile he had ever beheld. At one end a great square keep arose, its amazing height looming gigantically in the gauze-like magic of the mist. A high wall, machicolated at the top, connected this keep with a small octagonal tower, whose twin was placed some distance to the left, leaving an opening between for a wide entrance. The two octagonal towers formed a sort of frame for a roaring waterfall in the background. From the second octagonal tower another extended lofty wall connected it with a round peel as high as the keep. This castle of a size so enormous that it made all others its beholders had ever seen shrink into comparative insignificance, was surrounded by a bailey wall; outside of that was a moat which proved to be a foaming river fed by the volume of water which came down the precipice behind the castle.

"We have many great strongholds in Italy," said the Pope's legate, "but never have I seen anything to compare with this."

"Oh," said MacNab, slightingly, "we are but a small clan; you should see the Highland castles further north; they are of stone; indeed our own fortresses, which are further inland, are also of stone. This is merely our pleasure house, built of pine trees."

"A castle of loge," exclaimed the Pope's legate. "I never before heard of such a thing."

They crossed the bridge, passed between the two octagonal towers and entered the extensive courtyard, surrounded by the castle itself; a courtyard broad enough to afford maneuvering ground for an army. The interior walls were as attractive as the outside was grim and forbidding. Balconies ran around three sides of the inclosure, tall, thin, straight pine poles, rising three stories high, supporting them, each pole fluttering a flag at the top. The balconies were all festooned with branches of living green.

Inside the king and his men found ample accommodations; their rooms were carpeted with moss and with flowers, forming a variety of color and yielding a softness to the foot which the artificial piles of eastern looms would have attempted to rival in vain. Here for three days the royal party was entertained. Hunting in the forest gave them prodigious appetites, and there was no criticism of the cooking. The supply of food and drink was lavish in the extreme; fish from the river and loch, game from the moors and venison from the hills.

It was evening of the third day when the calvacade set out again for the priory. The chief, Finlay MacNab, accompanied his guests down the valley, and when some distance from the castle of logs James smote him on the shoulder, copying thus his own astonishing action.

"Sir Finlay," he cried, "a king's hand should be no less potent than a king's sword, and thus I create thee a knight of my realm, for never before has monarch been so royally entertained, and now I pause here to look once more on your castle of pine."

So they all stayed progress and turned their eyes toward the wooden palace they had left.

"If it were built of stone," said the Pope's legate, "it would be the strongest house in the world as it is the largest."

"A bulward of bones is better than a castle of stones," said Sir Finlay. "That is an old Highland saying with us, which means that a brave following is the best ward. I will show you my bulwark of bones."

And with that, bowing to the king as if to ask permission, he raised his bugle to his lips and blew a blast. Instantly from the corner of the further bastion a torch flamed forth, and that torch lighted the one next to it, and this another, so that speedily a line of fire ran along the outlines of the castle, marking out the square towers and the round, lining the curtain, the smaller towers, turrets and parapets. Then at the top of the bailey wall a circle of Highlanders lit torch after torch, and thus was the whole castle illuminated by a circle of fire. The huge edifice was etched in flame, against the somber background of the high mountain.

"Confess, legate," cried the king, "that you never saw anything more beautiful in fair Italy."

"I am willing to admit as much," replied the Roman.

Another blast from the bugle and all the torches on the castle itself disappeared, although the fire on the bailey wall remained intact. From machicolated tower, keep, peel and curtain, the nimble Highlanders, torchless, scrambled down, cheering as they came.

For a moment the castle walls were alive with fluttering tartans, strongly illuminated by the torches from the outer bailey. Each man held his breath while this perilous acrobatic performance was being accomplished, and silence reigned over the royal party until suddenly broken by the Italian.

"Highlander," he cried, "your castle is on fire."

"Ay," said the Highlander, calmly, raising his bugle again to his lips.

At the next blast those on the bailey wall thrust their torches, still burning, among the chinks of the logs and swarmed to the ground as speedily and as safely as those on the main building. Now the lighted torches that had been thrown on the roof of the castle, disappearing a moment from sight, gave evidence of their existence. Here and there a long tongue of flame sprang up and died down again.

"Can nothing be done to save the palace?" shouted the excitable Frenchman. "The waterfall! the waterfall! Let us go back or the castle will be destroyed."

"Stand where you are," said the chief, "and you will see a sight worth coming north for."

Now, almost with the suddenness of an explosion, great sheets of flame rose, towering into a mountain of fire. The logs themselves seemed to redden as the light glowed through every crevice between them. The bastions, the bailey walls, were great wheels of flame, encircling a palace that had all the vivid radiance of molten gold. The valley for miles up and down was lighter than the sun ever made it.

"Chieftain," said the legate, in an awed whisper, "is this conflagration accident or design?"

"It is our custom," replied MacNab, "A monarch's pathway must be lighted, and it is not fitting that a residence once honored by our king should ever again be occupied by any one less noble. The pine tree is the badge of my clan. At my behest the pine tree sheltered the king, and now, at the blast of my bugle, it sends forth to the glen its farewell of flame."

SMOKE AND LIVE LONG.

The Advice of the Oldest Woman in the World.

Mary McDonald, the oldest woman in the world, imputes her longevity to tobacco. She is 133 years of age, and since she was 12 she has smoked. Her advice to those who would be centenarians is: "Enjoy at least three pipes of tobacco daily."

Mrs. McDonald is an inmate of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons in Philadelphia. About her great age there is no doubt, for this matter has been investigated by a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To students of history the old woman is a mine of information. She remembers the colonial period as though it had been yesterday. To students of longevity she is no less valuable a mine, for she has thought much on hygiene, and has drawn up a series of "Rules of Right Living."

These are Mrs. McDonald's rules:

"Smoke after each meal, and before going to bed.

"Marry young.

"Rise with the sun, winter and summer, but always retire early enough to have had, by sunrise, eight full hours of sleep.

"Drink as little as possible.

"Never take cold baths.

"Keep the mind occupied with work during the day.

"Do not work at night."

The years have withered Mrs. McDonald as, in Rider Haggard's forgotten novel of "She," they withered Ayesha. Mrs. McDonald was in her youth above the medium height and of robust figure. Today she is smaller than an 8-year-old child. Her height is four feet and she weighs 51 pounds.

No living skeleton in a side show ever had arms more frightfully emaciated than hers. No mummy's face was ever more withered, more lined, more sunken. Yet the little, gnarled hands at the ends of these emaciated arms are strong and capable and the black eyes set in the wrinkled face shine with intelligence.

She discussed her "Rules of Right Living." Of these she is proud.

"I have used tobacco since I was 12 years old," she said, "and it has been a staff and a comfort to me. I have never smoked excessively. From four to six mild, clean pipes has been my daily allowance always. I have never smoked before breakfast nor on an empty stomach. I have found that tobacco eases pain, helps the digestion of food, cures insomnia, and lightens sorrow. Therefore I recommend it to the world. Tobacco has made my life long and pleasant, and before I would give it up I would give up food.

"I advise every one to marry early, because I married early myself. Early marriages are good for men. They keep them out of bad habits and bad company, make them temperate, and cause them to be punctual and industrious. Early marriages are good for women because they make them happy. A single woman is always more or less unhappy, just as a single man is. We have the good book's authority for that. It says it is bad for us to be alone, and that is the truth; for when we are alone we are wretched. All the animals and birds marry early. Early marriages are what nature bids.

"Nature bids us, too, to sleep when it is dark, and to be up when it is light. That is why I advise early retiring and early rising. It is always best to keep as closely as we can to the commands of nature.

"Young folks should not drink at all if they would live long. I have known a half dozen people of great age, and their experience of drinking was like mine in each case—they did not begin to use alcohol until they were 50 or 60 years old. When one gets to be that age a small drink of whisky now and then does good—seems to build up the system like bread and meat. But in the young whisky and beer only do harm. The young have plenty of strength, courage and high spirits. What do they need, then, with stimulants? Furthermore, it is only they who begin to drink early who become drunkards. If you don't begin to drink till you are middle-aged you will never drink to excess."

The committee of the Daughters of the Revolution that investigated Mary McDonald's case made a report guaranteeing her to be over 131 years old. Mrs. McDonald claims that in her childhood she lived near Valley Forge in the township called King of Prussia, in the family of Reese Howell. She said she knew Isaac Walker and his family well, and there were other revolutionary characters whom she cited. The committee's investigation proved that the obscure persons whom Mrs. McDonald named had indeed been residents of Valley Forge and its neighborhood during the revolution, and all her other statements were borne out by research into the original documents of the neighborhood.—(Kansas City Journal.

Prosperous Days for the Sea Cook on Board the Modern Ocean Liner.

New York, June 13.—These days of mighty steamships—leviathans that day by day push the white sails of the old-time commerce carriers farther and farther from the direct routes of trade—have worked revolution in the lives of men "who go down to the sea in ships." To some these changes have worked a certain woe. There is the foremast hand who once was weatherly wise aloft, knew how and when to reef and furl, could steer the plunging packet into the froth of a gale by the shiver of the foresail leech, and work wonderful devices with a marlin spike and a rope; and who now is a deck washer, a scrubber of paint, and a booster of passengers' luggage. On the other hand, there is the sea cook, once the despised and derided "doctor" of the sailing ships, a man with two dishes which were worth while, one of which was "lobscouse" and the other wasn't. Today the sea cook on the liner is a functionary, a man of mark, drawing a salary that would make an old-timer green with envy, having satellites, attendants and understrappers galore.

The struggles of the old-time sea cook with his limited larder, his unhandy surroundings, would have been ludicrous had they not been fraught with too deep a significance to the hungry crew; this made them pathetic. The cook is a regularly articled member of the crew on a sailing vessel, and this is no nominal service. At the cry "All hands on deck," he may have to leave his kettles, no matter how critical the moment. On some ships it used to be the cook's especial duty to tend the foresheet. When he came back the soft bread was burnt in the baking, the "hot pie" was a wreck, and the "dog's body" reduced to unnourishing bones.

Even with smiling skies and everything going his way the sailing cook's life is by no means a merry one. His gallery is on deck, often forward, just where a good boarding sea can soak it, and where he gets the full fling and send of the rollers. How he keeps pots on the stove in a jumping sea is a question which he could not answer himself, but he must manage it. Perhaps the small size of his galley helps, for its space is usually not more than 6 feet by 12, and he can stand in the middle and reach almost anything without jumping for it. Then again the restrictions are such that he is not apt to have his pots brimming over. On most sailing vessels the sea cook is limited to two quarts of fresh water daily for each man, and with this he is expected to produce a full quart of coffee, a pint and a half of tea, and a pint of pea soup. It will be seen that clever management is needed for this feat.

On three days of the week he has to make duff of bread instead of pea soup. The ingredients for this duff or bread, are a half pound of flour per man, some fat boiled from the salt beef, generally known as "slush," and the aforesaid water.

Gastronomic luxuries on the sailing ship include such luxuries as "lobscouse," "dandyfunk" and "dog's body." "Lobscouse" is, withal, a simple luxury, but it has its draw-backs for it can be made only after a heavy shower of rain or at such times as the steward can be prevailed upon to be generous and serve out an extra bucket of water. The amount of water on a long voyage is necessarily limited, and the usual service does not admit of "lobscouse."

Having the water then, heaven sent, or otherwise, this is how "lobscouse" is made. Take the salt beef and pork scraps remaining from previous meals, cut into junks and heave into a pot. Smash up some hard tack with a belaying pin and heave in about an equal quantity with the meat. An onion and some pepper, if obtainable, will add to the flavor. Cover with water, let it simmer gently, and serve hot.

"Dandyfunk" is a sort of nautical gingerbread. You put hard tack into a canvas bag and pound it with a sailmaker's mallet until it is reduced to minute fragments. Mix to a paste with water, molasses, and carefully selected "slush." Put in a baking pan and bake until brown. A little piece of ginger, of course, adds to this delectable dish, and is available if the steward is feeling good natured.

"Dog's body" hardly merits so unpropitious a name. It is really "dandyfunk" with the molasses left out and replaced by the day's allowance of pea soup and some bits of fine chopped pork. Onions must be obtained, either by cajolery or treachery, added, and the whole baked and served hot. Sometimes the men themselves prepare this dish from the remnants of preceding meals and, if the cook is feeling well, he puts it in the oven for them; if not, it has to wait over till a more auspicious day.

Such were the table luxuries served by the old-time sea cook, and it must be confessed that he did as well as he could, surprisingly well under the circumstances. Such an one would be lost in amazement, nowever, on a modern liner. Serve "lobscouse" on any one of the passenger ships of the Morgan "merger" and where would you be? Not one of these but serves a daily menu equaled only in the very best and most expensive hotels. Here is not one cook, but many, and the duties are divided so that each may pursue his specialty. Take one of the American line vessels, for instance, where American wages are paid and things are done in American fashion. There is the chief cook, earning $60 a month; a second, who gets $40, and a third receiving $25. There is the French cook, a chef, drawing $50, a first vegetable cook, $25, and two more at $17. There are two scullery men who draw $17 each, and all this imposing array is for the first cabin alone.

For the second class there is still another chief cook, drawing $37.50 a month; a second at $25, and two more receiving $17. When you come to the third class—the steerage as we used to call it before the big improvements that were made in recent years, when "third class" on a boat like the Cedric or the Celtic means more than "cabin" did once on a time—there are still three cooks, first, second and third, drawing $32.50, $20 and $17, according to their respective importance. The second and third class passengers have no French chef, as yet, though with the improvements and luxuries added year by year to the great ocean liners, it is quite possible that these will arrive in due season.

A similar service prevails on other first-class liners, though it is worthy of note that wages do not range as high, as a rule. The highest wages are invariably paid under the American flag—on shipboard, at all events.

Among all this array of highly paid and highly skilled professionals the old-time sea cook would no doubt be figuratively, as well as literally, "at sea." Yet it is probable that not a single liner cook could properly prepare "dog's body" or "dandyfunk." Instead, he has at his service all the luxuries that modern life ashore can command. The world is drawn upon for his supplies and such materials as go to garnish the larder of the finest hotels are at his beck and call. Deep in the cavernous hold of the great ship are a dozen storerooms, packed, locked, and guarded, and from these he draws as occasion demands. From the refrigerating rooms, iced by special machinery run for that purpose alone, the ship's butchers bring meats and cut them to his taste. There is the poultry and game room, the fruit room, the butter and cream room, the vegetable room, all a part of his storehouse. In the latest modern ovens bakers bake bread and cake for him. A confectioner prepares dainties and serves ice cream from the ice cream room where it is kept frozen the voyage through. And so it goes.

But if the old-time cook were amazed at all this he would be still more astonished at the liner's galleys. In the Philadelphia or New York of the American line—in all the big ships, for that matter—there are placed low in the hull amidships where there is little to be feared from the motion of the sea. There is a galley for the first class, another for the second, and still another for the third. While on some ships the food for the crew comes from the third class galley, on others it is cooked in a special galley, where there is a first and second cook, especially for the crew. In all these every modern appliance is to be found, just as would be the case in the hotel ashore, and, indeed, the labors of the cooks on a liner differ little from those in a city hotel where 2,000 or 3,000 people are fed daily. The same appliances, the same supplies, and the same results are all found there. The space is rather more circumscribed than in a hotel, but it vastly exceeds that to which the old sailing vessel cook is accustomed. There is room enough to do the work without crowding, and that is all any cook may ask.

The modern liner cook is no longer a sailor. He wouldn't know a reef point from a belaying pin if the two lay side by side. He is no longer required to be able to "hand, reef, and steer," but he can broil and brew to a nicety, he can manage a gang of bakers, stewers, and roasters, and he knows to a dot the ingredients of a thousand luxuries of the palate that one would expect only in king's houses. His scullions wash the dishes by machinery and clean the silver in gangs. The crew of the liner eat the best of modern food, cooked with skill, and the old allowance of two quarts of water to a man has long since ceased to hamper the cook's output and test his ingenuity. He himself is hired ashore in the same way and from the same sources that a cook for a hotel would be hired, and he has his special stateroom and even his allowance of wine with meals. The sea cook's lines have surely fallen in pleasant places and his path is one of peace.

GET RICH SCHEMES.

An Illinois banker writing to the editor of The Financier of New York city makes some pertinent remarks upon the subject:—The Evolution of the Get Rich Concern; which may be applied to the get rich mining concerns with which unscrupulous promoters are attempting to gull the innocent investor. The banker says:

Sir:—In a recent issue of your paper, you published an editorial, "The Evolution of the Get Rich Concern," in which you make the assertion that the only relief from this species of nuisance lies in the enactment of laws which will make it impossible for people who do not understand financial problems, to be robbed at frequent intervals.

As a country banker, I believe you are right. We have here a town of 2,500 people, mostly prosperous and inclined to save money. To my certain knowledge no less than ten "fake" propositions, mining and otherwise, have been worked in this vicinity within a year. Our bank, while not particularly a savings institution, encourages small accounts, more from a desire to aid the town in its progress than with any idea of making much profit out of the savings depositor. We carry the money of this class, and are intimately acquainted with the little family tragedies, the rise and fall of the houses of Smith, Jones, Brown, et. al., as expressed in the fluctuations of their hard-earned surplus in our bank. When a new member of these families comes into the world, the bank account diminishes; when one of them goes out of the world, same result is seen. The ease with which these little accounts diminish, and the real struggle indicated in the slow progress of building them up, tell their own story of self denial. Yet these people bite at the "get rich" swindle without hesitation. About two years ago, when some of our customers of this class began buying New York drafts, we were rather mystified, knowing that the thing was unusual. We did not like to express too much curiosity, as this would have been resented. Our president was of the opinion that some mail order firm had been circulating literature locally, but when we suddenly dropped to the fact that the drafts were going to one firm, although under different names, at the same address, we had a key to the mystery. The "get-rich-quick" concern was reaping its harvest. The board discussed the matter, and as we severally were personally acquainted with the majority of the depositors, we initiated a campaign of missionary work. When one of the victims came in to buy a draft, our president would take him into his office and talk to him truthfully, and often bluntly, for the president is a forceful man. He saved many of our humble depositors from losing their small hoards. Some, however, resented the interference, and accused the bank of being unable to furnish the amounts called for. What the respected head of our bank went through in the first "get-rich-quick" raid is still a subject of mirthful allusion among our junior clerks, but in the end he gave it up, pleading that no member of the church and head of the Sunday school could combine teaching finance and religion. The strain on the temper, he said, was too great.

He got me to try it awhile, but I will not dwell on the soul-stirring experience I went through in the next few weeks. I did better, however, for I am mild-mannered and never got angry when a depositor who saw a fortune at the end of his nose would drawl out: "O, yes, but I guess the bank can stand for this $20 draft, even if your old shebang is hard up, and it must be when you make so much fuss over a few dollars."

Finally, I quit myself, but I hung up a sign over the window which worked for a time. This read in effect: "Any concern which guarantees 100 per cent. dividends is a swindle, and we will furnish the name of a man who will bet two to one that you lose every dollar you put in any such scheme." The president said that the sign was not very dignified, and it wasn't, but it scared a few. Others drew out all their money and patronized the postoffice, being ashamed, apparently, to let us know what they were doing.

To make a long story short, the get rich swindlers have taken $3,000 of hard-earned money out of this town in twelve months, and heaven only knows how much more they will obtain if New York and Chicago do not shut down on the meanest device ever practiced for robbing innocent people of their money.

It is out of the province of "The Financier" perhaps, as a technical banking journal, to institute a crusade, but every word you print finds an echo in the heart of the country banker, who, while he is often accused of selfishness, yet has a friendly interest in his townsmen, and likes to help the men who are trying to lay aside a dollar or two for a rainy day.

Why He Married Many Times.

When Tolstoi was preparing to write "Resurrection," he frequented the criminal courts of Moscow and St. Petersburg. He tells, in a letter to an American friend, how a bigamist appeared one day before a Moscow judge. The man had married seven wives in three years. This he himself admitted.

"Why on earth," the judge asked, "did you want to marry so many times?"

"In order, sir," he replied, "to find a good one, if possible."—(New York Tribune.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Messrs. Svensgard and Frank Millright spent a few days last week in Colorado Springs. They returned Wednesday evening.

Mr. Isaac Gutshall attended the races in Pueblo Thursday. His horse, Jess C., won third money.

Jack Allis came up from Colorado Springs Saturday to visit his uncle, Chas. H. Allis.

Mrs. Alice Wilson and daughter, Miss Laura, of Table Rock, returned on Thursday from a few days' visit with relatives in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Parker of St. Louis stopped off on her way home from California for a visit with her cousin, Dr. Wynne, and wife. She left for her home on Saturday.

Mrs. Pierson came from Golden Tuesday. At present she is staying with Mrs. Anderson but expects to go to housekeeping on the Woodbury ranch soon. Mr. Pierson has charge of the tie cutters at that place.

Mr. Arthur Peterson purchased Mr. Hames' interest in the meat market last week and the two brothers will conduct the shop from now on.

Mr. and Mrs. Hames, Miss Fields, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Gutshall, Dr. and Mrs. Rupp and children, Florence and Harry, and Mrs. Woodworth were Colorado Springs visitors Saturday.

Mr. W. A. Perkins of Colorado Springs spent Sunday in Monument.

Mr. Duncan, a traveling salesman, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Will Foster, of Table Rock.

The Children's day exercises were postponed for two weeks. A number of the children of the community have chicken pox. Mrs. E. Myers remembered the children with a large box of roses from Rocky Ford.

The Woodmen have decided to have their Fourth of July picnic in the woods two miles east of town. The program will consist of speaking, music, races and games. A grand ball will be given at their hall in the evening.

Mr. Betts of Colorado Springs will open a meat market in the shop formerly occupied by Allis Bros.

Mrs. Chrisman of Denver came Sunday for a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. Wythe McConnell.

Mr. Harry Limbach, who has been teaching in a military school at Macon, Missouri, came home Friday for his summer vacation.

Mr. B. Brawner, brother of P. V. Brawner, is now employed as night operator at the A. T. & S. F. depot in place of Mr. Johnson, who has gone to Pueblo.

Mrs. Davis, who has been staying with Mrs. Vail at Pring, left for her home in Butte the forst of the week.

Mr. Henry Limbach is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Messrs. Frank and Chas. M. Kirk of Denver and Mr. Fowler of Eastonville were in town Sunday.

Mrs. H. R. Butler of Palmer Lake was a Denver visitor Friday.

Mr. Priestly, who was taken very ill one day last week at Palmer Lake, was removed to Denver Saturday.

The Sunday school children will picnic in the grove on Mr. Getting's ranch on next Friday.

Mrs. Frank Bell and niece, Miriam Bell, returned from Las Animas on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Allen who were married in Denver last Tuesday, are visiting at the home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan. They expect to leave soon for Pittsburg, where Mr. Allen has a position as electrician.

The Palmer Lake ball nine was defeated by the Monument boys Sunday afternoon at this place.

County Commissioners Fairall and Rouse were in Monument Monday.

Mr. Sirey bought a herd of horses from Dr. Bonnet last week. He and Mr. Wiley are busy breaking horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Harding and Miss Pearl Jones of Cherry Creek went to Colorado Springs Sunday for a visit.

Miss Pring of Colorado Springs visited her sister, Mrs. McConnell, Monday.

The Misses Jessie and Alice Dougherty of Husted, who have been attending school in Colorado Springs, came home Saturday to spend their summer vacation.

Mr. Oscar Mackelfresh visited at the home of Mrs. Roberts last week.

Miss Taylor, who has been stopping at Dr. Rupp's for the past two weeks, left on Tuesday morning for Rocky Ford.

Mr. W. D. Watts has disposed of his ranch interests at Elbert and will move his family to Monument soon.

Mr. A. F. Davis of Table Rock took his young son to Pueblo to the sanitarium on Tuesday for treatment for rheumatism.

Mr. Schubarth moved his saw mill to the Sterling ranch on Monday to saw wood.

H. Londenberg of Chicago is stopping at the Curtis ranch.

EASTONVILLE

Mr. Reynolds, representing the Continental Insurance company, was doing business in town the latter part of the week.

Miss Pearl Payton of Colorado Springs, Miss Pearl Ross and Miss May Hart of Manitou, attended Children's day exercises at Eastonville Sunday, returning to their homes Sunday evening.

Miss Mabel Ross went to Manitou Sunday where she expects to stay during the summer.

Allen Hilliebert made a business trip to Colorado Springs the first of the week.

Miss Jennie Taylor of Black Hawk, Colo., who has been the guest of Miss Ruby Ross, returned home Monday morning on account of the sickness of her mother.

Fred Eubank of Calhan, Chas. Aldrich and James Surber of Surber, Colo., went to Denver Tuesday for a few days.

Russell Gates Mercantile company shipped a car of hogs to Denver Wednesday.

Forrest Woodside of Falcon, was doing business in town the first of the week.

Miss Stella Meyers returned Sunday after a tour through California and the west.

ELKTON'S GRATIFYING SHOWING

Ore Is Being Mined From Three Distinct Shoots and an Average Value of $20 a Ton Is Being Maintained---Initial Clean-up of the Globe Mining and Reduction Company Employing the Cyanide Process---Damon Lessees Are Sending Out Regular Shipments.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 17.—The development performed on the Thompson mine belonging to the Elkton company is of late extremely gratifying both to the officers of the company and to Lessee Wright, who is operating on the property. Ore is now being broken from three separate and distinct ore shoots and the entire product will average around $20 to the ton, there being more ore in sight at the present time than ever before in the history of the property. The ore in the Appie Ellen shoot has been fully opened on the 500-foot level and a drive is now being made to this body in the third and fourth levels. This ore shoot averages better than 3½ feet in width and runs slightly over an ounce to the ton. The Thompson shoot in the Elkton vein is being broken on an average of 20 feet in width, which returns values of from $13 to $15 to the ton. This ore has been exposed in every level of the mine and was recently opened on the surface where it outcropped. The Thompson shoot in the Walter vein is averaging 3½ feet in width while the ore broken runs between $20 and $30 to the ton. Lessee Wright, who is operating the property under lease, expects to send out at least 1,200 tons of ore during this month.

Cyanide Clean-up.

Secretary B. Ross of the Globe Mining and Reduction company, stated today that the clean-up at its cyanide mill near Goldfield was perfectly satisfactory to the officers of the company. It has taken the managers just 32 hours since they started the clean-up until they have produced a handsome gold brick, the amount and value of it being positively refused for publication. During the 22 days the mill has been in operation some 700 tons of ore have been treated which makes an average of 32 tons per day, but owing to the bad weather in the last two weeks the company had not been able to mine the ore and haul it so it is on this account that the average is so low. Mr. Ross said that during the next 15 days when the next clean-up will be made they would treat on an average of 75 tons a day with ease as all the machinery and everything at the mill was now in perfect working condition. The ore this company is treating comes from the Ironclad property, which they have under lease, and runs between $7 and $8 per ton, leaving them a handsome profit after all the expenses are paid.

Damon.

The Damon Leasing company operating under lease a part of the Damon property, is sending out shipments of ore pretty regularly. The Leasing company is working all the property aside from the disputed territory that is in litigation between the United Gold Mines company and the Jerry Johnson company. Ore is being broken in the fourth level south of the shaft where it averages about 2 feet in width, it returning values of about $25 to the ton.

Pointer.

The shaft of the Pointer mine, located on the west slope of Gold hill, is being sunk an additional 100 feet where the company expects to exploit their territory at that depth. The property is being operated under lease by Lally and associates who send out occasional shipments of ore. The Pointer shaft is now at a depth of 540 feet and they will be able to sink it an additional 85 feet before attaining the water level and the lessees believe that they will make a full lift before the water bothers them. There is good ore in the bottom of the workings and there is no reason why splendid shipments should not be made. From the bottom level a winze has been sunk on the vein some 60 feet and gave them a very good showing the entire distance down. The general average of the ore streak runs about eight inches in width from which they receive values of from $35 to $50 to the ton.

El Paso.

The El Paso property, located on Beacon hill, yesterday sent out six carloads of ore of a smelting grade, it all coming from the upper workings. The output from this property is about 30 tons per day.

Little Nell.

A shipment of ore was made from the Little Nell property on Gibbons hill last night, which is expected to return values of 10 ounces to the ton. It is only a trial shipment of about 10 tons but the lessees now expect to make a much larger production right along Another shipment of high-grade is reported to have gone out from the Ida May property situated on Raven hill, which adjoins Gibbons hill. The shipment was sent out by Smith and associates who are operating one of the Ida May blocks under lease.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 12.—Bradstreet tomorrow will say:

Weather crop report and labor conditions all show improvement this week and the feeling has grown that damage from the foregoing sources has been overestimated. Wholesale business generally is still seasonably quiet but already an improvement in tone is noticeable as the result of the better outlook agriculturally: Iron production is at the highest point ever recorded but the late weakness in quotations has given way to a firmer tone, though advance buying is still the exception. Tin plate production at present is of enormous volume.

Lumber shows a firm tone despite labor troubles. Hardware, after a long period of activity is quieter in demand. The jewelry trade is dull, the cheaper grades particularly so. Groceries are active and reflect a better demand. Refined sugar advanced 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Business failures for the week ending June 11 number 181, against 157 last week, 165 in the week of 1902, 188 in 1901, 180 in 1900 and 150 in 1899.

In Canada for the week 16, compared with 13 last week and 12 in this week one year ago.

R. G. DUN & CO'S. REVIEW.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 12.—R. G. Dun & company's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Except in those branches of business that are always quiet at this season, reports indicate a steady demand and prices of commodities are fairly maintained. Manufacturing returns are irregular, idleness in textile lines partially offsetting the good effect of activity elsewhere. Earnings of railroads reporting for the first week of June are only three per cent larger than last year and 7.8 per cent greater than in 1901, a condition due entirely to western floods. The furnace stocks of pig iron increased only 40,000 tons despite the unprecedented output testifies to the great consumption of the steel industry.

Leather and hides are strong and active. Failures this week were 215 in the United States against 162 last year and 14 in Canada compared with 17 a year ago.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

A narrow market, sensitive to every touch, was the order of the day yesterday. The tone, however, was good and trading in the mines department quite active. C. K. and N. sold up to 20½; which was ½ above Tuesday's closing bid price. Black Bells showed a gain of ½ above Tuesday for a small block with no apparent reason for the advance. Elkton was also stronger and sold at 41 5-8, which was Tuesday's closing asked price. Findley appeared, selling at 14 for 1,000 shares, after several days of inactivity. Golden Cycle changed slightly from the day before, selling down to 71, netting a loss of half a cent a share. Isabella remained stationary at 15 for 3,500 shares, while Lexington sold at Tuesday's bid price, 2,000 shares changing hands at 3½. Portland was the exception in the mines list and sold two cents lower than the last recorded sale, 1,200 shares going at $1.28 and $1.28½. The break is nothing out of the ordinary and was caused simply by a selling order appearing when there was no demand on the market for this specialty.

In the prospect department, Mary Nevin varied slightly from the figure it has been selling at for several days and 4,000 shares went at 3 3-8 and 2,000 at 3½. Merrimac appeared, selling at 2⅛ for 5,000 shares and Missouri 1,000 shares at 1. In the miscellaneous department, Echo was talked about considerably yesterday, as liable to go higher but nothing trustworthy could be gleaned, 2,000 shares sold at $9 a thousand and 10,000 shares at $9.50. The rest of the market was without feature.

MINES.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	8	8½
Anaconda	....	14¾
Black Belle	4	5
C. C. Cons.	3	3
C. K. and N.	20	21
Coriolanus	....	3
Dante	2	3
Dr.-Jack Pot	....	9
Elkton Con.	41	42
El Paso	60	61½
Fanny R.	3	4
Findley	13½	15
Gold Dollar Con.	5	5¼
Golden Cycle	71	72
Golden Fleece	....	11
Gould	....	4
Isabella	14¾	15¼
Jack Pot	....	9
Last Dollar	....	60
Lexington	3½	4
Mollie Gibson	5½	6½
Moon-Anchor	....	9
Pharmacist Con.	4	5
Pinnacle	....	4¼
Portland	1.27	1.30
Prince Albert	2	3
Vindicator	75	92
Work	5½	5⅞

PROSPECTS.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.
Alamo	2	3
American Con.	2½	3
Aola	1	1½
Banner	1⅝	2
B. H. Ajax	2¼	2¾
Ben Hur	3	....
Blue Bell	5	6
Bob Lee	....	0085
Buckhorn	....	1¾
Calera	4	10
C. C. G. Ex.	....	2½
C. C. and M.	2	2¾
Constantine	....	008
Creede and C. C.	....	4
Dead Shot	2½	3
Des Moines	2⅝	4
Dillon	5	....
Easter Bell	007	009
Flower of West	1¼	....
Gold Bond	....	3
Gold Hill	1	....
Gold Knob	1¼	1¾
Gold Sovereign	4	4½
Hart	2	5
Ida May	....	11
Ironclad	....	2½
Jolly Jane	1¾	2¼
Keystone	4⅞	6¾
Kitty	....	1
Little Bessie	....	4
Little Joan	....	3
Little Nell	3¼	4
Little Puck	2	3
Magnet Rock	1½	2
Maria A.	1	1¼
Marquette	009	1
Mary Cashen	1⅞	2½
Mary Nevin	3⅜	3½
Merrimac	2	2⅞
Midway	1	2
Missouri	008	1¼
Mobile	1	1
National	....	1
Nellie V.	005	1½
New Haven	2¾	3
Old Gold	6½	6⅞
Oriole	1	2
Pappoose	1	1¼
Pilgrim Con.	2¼	....
Pointer	1	1½
Princess	1⅜	2½
Progress	1	2
Rattler	1¾	1¼
Republic	2¼	3
Robert Burns	1⅛	2
Rocky Mountain	2¾	3½
Rose Maud	1½	2
Rose Nicol	2½	3
St. Thomas	1½	1⅞
Sun.-Eclipse	2½	....
Twin Sisters	1¼	2
Uncle Sam	....	2
Virginia M.	1⅜	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask
Anchor	007	008
Antelope	....	006
Astor	....	002
Cable Con.	003	....
Cadillac	....	005
C. C. Bullion	....	0025
Champion	1	2
Detroit	004	006
Dorothy	....	008
Echo	009	1
Eleanor	....	0055
Favorite	003	....
Gold Calf	003	005
Golden Age	003	....
G. Eagle, C. C.	007	....
Goldstone	003	....
Grace	0025	....
Hayden	003	....
Kaffirs	....	1
Key West	005	1
Lucrative	005	....
Madeline	....	5
Magic	....	0015
Margaret	....	005
Marion	....	002
Mariposa	001	....
M. J. T.	007	....
Montreal	1	....
O. K.	004	009
Olive Branch	006	1½
Palace	....	005
Pelican	0035	0045
Prin-Sotl	001	003
Red Spruce	....	006
Shannon	006	1½
Silver State	001	....
Silver Gold	001	....
Spar	007	0055
Texas Girl	005	006
Union	4	....
Volcano	004	009
Xerxes	....	003
Zoe	003	005

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

Black Belle, 1000 at 5.
C. K. and N., 2000 at 20½.
Elkton Con., 1000 at 41⅝.
Findley, 1000 at 14.
Golden Cycle, 500 at 71.
Isabella, 3500 at 15.
Lexington, 2000 at 3½.
Portland, 700 at $1.28, 500 at $1.28¼.

PROSPECTS.

Dead Shot, 2000 at 2½.
Mary N., 4000 at 3⅜, 2000 at 3½.
Merrimac, 5000 at 2⅛.
Missouri, 1000 at 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anchor, 5000 at .0075.
Echo, 2000 at .009, 10,000 at .0085.
Spar, 2000 at .0075.

MALONE'S
Thirst Parlors
AND CAFE
1611 Welton St. Denver.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Deering & McCormick Machinery of all kinds will be found at 17 West Huerfano St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

MILLIKEN PROPOSES TO WITHDRAW GOLDEN CYCLE STOCK FROM EXCHANGE

Resolution Passed at Stormy Meeting of Directors Held After Judge Lewis Rendered Decision Yesterday---Other Propositions to Be Voted Upon by Stockholders.

The Golden Cycle controversy, which has engrossed the attention of the local courts for over a month past, was by no means terminated by the decision of Judge Lewis yesterday. Within a half hour after the decision of the court was rendered yesterday afternoon, a stormy meeting of the board of directors was held in the offices of the company at which a number of resolutions were passed which threaten the further peace and tranquility of the Golden Cycle household. Summarized briefly the action of the directors was as follows:

A dividend at the rate of three cents a share on the issued capital stock of 1,500,000 shares was declared, amounting to $45,000, and made payable June 25 to stockholders of record June 20.

A general meeting of the stockholders was called to be held July 10 in this city, at which the future policy of the company is to be determined.

The propositions to be voted on at that meeting are: the removal of the principal office of the company from Colorado Springs to St. Louis; the election of two or more eastern directors; that the stock be not registered with the Colorado Title and Trust company; that the Colorado Springs Mining exchange be so notified; that the general manager be instructed to ascertain and audit the bills of the several counsel for the defense incurred in the recent suit, and if found correct, the treasurer ordered to pay the same; that the treasurer be ordered to reimburse the Theresa Gold Mining company to the extent of $24,497.60 for ore extracted by the Golden Cycle company from within the lines of the Theresa company.

Yesterday afternoon's meeting was the most important in many respects held since Mr. Milliken and his associates came into power. The dividend declared is an indication of what this wonderful mine is capable of producing, for it is learned that it is paid entirely from the May profits, which amounted to $55,000 from a gross production of $85,000. The company is in excellent shape financially and the mine is making a showing never before equaled in its history.

Relative to the removal of the offices of the company from this city to St. Louis, a representative of Mr. Milliken said last night: "Mr. Milliken stated frankly in the directors' meeting that whereas two-thirds of the stockholders of the company live in eastern states they are entitled to have the offices in St. Louis, and were also entitled to eastern directors who could attend the meetings, which was impossible as long as the principal offices were located in the west. As to the cancellation of registration with the Colorado Title and Trust company, which means that the stock is to be withdrawn from the local mining market, Mr. Milliken stated in the meeting that the eastern stockholders had bought the stock for an investment and not speculation. He further stated that in bringing the suit against the majority directors and stockholders the minority litigants had among other things done so to frighten out-of-town stockholders and had scared out over 150,000 shares which had been bought up by the minority at lower figures, and Mr. Milliken said he didn't propose to have the stockholders handled in that way. He was therefore taking the stock from the local market. The stock will probably be listed in the east where it may command a higher price in view of the large dividends which the company has been paying."

When it became known in mining circles that the stock was to be removed from the local board considerable discussion was provoked and the action of the majority directors was strongly criticised in this particular. Mr. Milliken claims, however, that the action has become necessary to protect the stockholders and that the directors are justified in their step. The resolution authorizing the reimbursement of the Theresa was in accord with the decision of a board of appraisers appointed a month ago to compute the value of the ore which had been extracted in running a stope between the ninth and eighth levels of the Cycle in Theresa ground. The committee consisted of Lewis S. Noble representing the minority, and L. E. Smith representing the majority, and Oliver Matthews, who was chosen by the two others. Their work was done June 4 and 5 and the report submitted to the board June 8. The appraisement was unanimous.

The payment of the fees of counsel hired to defend the company was authorized by a vote of the majority and has been a bone of contention at successive meetings of the directorate whenever the subject was broached. The sum of $15,000 was appropriated several weeks ago to cover counsel fee and if this is sufficient to meet the bills, no more will be drawn, but if the bills of the lawyers exceed this the treasurer is instructed to pay the orders.

The majority directors voting for the above resolutions were John T. Milliken, L. L. Rollestone and L. E. Hill. The minority directors, consisting of F. L. Ballard and F. J. Campbell, concurred in the dividend, but disputed the other propositions, and in this division the stormy meeting was engendered. The minority directors withdrew after the adjournment of the meeting but did not care to make any statement for publication. Mr. Milliken left for the east last night, immediately after the directors' meeting.

EASTERN MARKETS

STOCK LETTER.

From McIntyre & Marshall by Private Wire to Otis & Hough.

New York, June 17.—The improvement in the general stock market today reflected the much better feeling which now prevails over the crop situation and outlook from the very fine weather conditions, which have set in throughout the west and south. Particularly in the cotton and corn belts. There was a sharp reactionary movement early in the day on a bear attack against C. F. & I. securities and their sharp break, with several houses contemplating shipments of gold, had a disturbing influence but when shorts tried to cover, they found that they themselves had been about the only sellers and the market gradually hardened towards the close on a better class of buying. We look for a good trading market for moderate turns and believe more money will be made on the bull side and by taking advantage of weak days to buy the better class of stocks.

Sharp & Bryan—The stock market closed with an irregular tone, after a day of uncertain fluctuations. Trading was highly professional all day so that such movements were without particular significance. In the early part of the day, Reading and the Wabashes were bid up sharply but neither stock retained its full advance. Towards midday there was a sharp rise in Penna., which was followed by a recovery in the general market, but the greater part of the improvement in this rally was lost before the close of business. The most extensive movement was in C. F. & I, which broke very sharply on this morning's news respecting the difficulty the company has had in meeting some maturing notes. It looks as though quite large amounts of gold might go out in a short time. Speculative sentiment seems more cheerful and we think the market would have a good rise with little encouragement. Mr. J. P. Morgan sailed for this country today.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

Stocks—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Penn. R. R.	125	127	124⅝	126¼
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27¾
Pres. S. Car	53⅞	54¼	53⅞	54¼
do do pfd.	87	87	87	87
Reading	48	49	47½	48
do do 2nd pfd.	66	66½	66	66⅞
Rep. I. and S.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
do do pfd.	74	74½	74	74½
Southern Ry.	24	24½	23⅝	23¾
do do pfd.	88½	89	88½	88⅝
Southern Pac.	49	49⅝	48½	48⅞
St. L. and S. W. pfd.	39½	39	38½	38⅝
do do 2nd pfd.	61	62	61	62
T., St. L. and W.	24⅝	25	24⅜	25
do do pfd.	43½	44	43½	44
Texas Pacific	28⅝	29	28½	28½
T. C. and I.	51	51¼	49½	51
Union Pacific	80¾	81½	79¾	80
do do Pacific	88	88	88	88
do do bonds	96⅜	95½	95¼	95½
U. S. Leather	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
U. S. Steel	30¼	30⅝	29⅝	30¼
do do pfd.	80	80¾	79½	79⅝
Wabash	23⅞	26	23⅞	24⅜
do do pfd.	42¼	43⅞	42½	43⅝
do do bonds	73¼	73⅝	72¼	73¼
Wis. Cen.	20	21	20	21
do do pfd.	41½	41½	41½	41½
Western Union	85¼	85¼	85	85¼

GVERNMENT BONDS.

From McIntyre & Marshall by Private Wire to Otis & Hough.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

Bonds—	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 2s, registered	105¾	106¼
do do coupon	106¼	106½
U. S. 3s, registered	107¾	108¼
do do coupon	107¾	108¼
do do small bonds	107	....
U. S. 4s, old, registered	135½	136
do do coupon	135½	136
U. S. 4s, new, registered	110	111
do do coupon	111	112
U. S. 5s, registered	102½	103
do do coupon	102½	103
District of Columbia	121	....

GRAIN LETTER.

From Logan & Bryan by Private Wire to Otis & Hough.

Chicago, June 17.—Wheat — Liverpool unchanged to ¼ lower; Paris, ½ lower; Antwerp unchanged. Market here much more active and higher. The strength was almost wholly speculative. Cables only show steadiness and there is no great activity in the cash markets. A good deal of the buying today was, no doubt, covering of shorts, but there is quite a strong feeling among a good class of local speculators. We are still inclined ourselves to advise the purchase of wheat. Our reasons are, in the first place, stocks are very light, and there is no selling pressure from that cause; the record of the movement of the world's crop for the past year indicates large consumption and little surplus. The winter wheat crop, in our judgment, will be at best a moderate affair. As compared with other farm products of every description, wheat is low. The speculative conception at the moment is based upon perfect conditions of the spring wheat crop. As we have before said, perfect conditions are hard to maintain. The official bulletin shows that the rain-fall for the past three weeks in the northwest has been abnormally small. Already complaints of the result of this upon the crop are beginning to come. Any material deterioration in the northwest crop, would likely mean fireworks in the market. On the other hand, a relief by rain in that section would mean but a small decline, in our judgment. We feel, therefore, that the odds are about ten to one in favor of the buyer of wheat at the moment, so far as a possible advance or a probable decline are concerned. Broomhall estimates the official French crop report to indicate from 20 to 40,000,000 below the five years average. Estimated cars, 26.

Corn—Liverpool unchanged to ⅛-8 higher. Market here again active and strong. Small stocks, small farmers' deliveries, and a considerable short interest are the dominating factors. The market still has support of quite a coterie of strong local operators. The Iowa crop report while admitting the unfavorable conditions at the start of the crop, rather indicates an improvement of late. We are inclined to think the small movement from the farmers' hands is the strong feature of the situation. Demand is moderate. Estimated cars, 480.

Oats—Market moderately active and strong. Small farmers' deliveries and a good cash demand are still the supporting factors, with the corn market lending some strength through sympathy. The Iowa crop report is rather favorable in respect of the improvement of the crop, and probability of a record-breaking hay crop. Cars, 155.

Provisions—Market dull and unsettled. That is all that can be said of it. Speculative operations are reduced to a minimum and the packers are struggling with the proposition of liberal receipts of hogs with prospect of their continuance and an inferior cash demand. We think the end will be lower prices.

(Quotations furnished by Otis & Hough.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July, new	75⅜	76½	75½	76⅛
July, old	76⅛	76⅝	75¾	76⅜
Sept., new	73½	74½	73¼	74⅛
Sept., old	73⅝	74⅝	73⅝	74¼
Dec., new	73¼	74¼	73	73⅞
Dec., old	73⅝	74¼	73⅜	74⅛
Corn—				
July	49½	50⅝	49¼	50⅜
September	49	50	48⅞	49½
December	47½	48¼	47¼	48
Oats—				
July	38⅜	39¾	38⅞	39½
September	34	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞
December	33⅞	34¼	33¾	34¼
May	35¼	35¾	35½	35¾
Pork—				
July	16.95	17.00	16.95	17.00
September	16.90	16.90	16.85	16.85
Lard—				
July	8.82	8.85	8.82	8.85
September	8.97	9.00	8.95	8.97
October	8.80	8.82	8.77	8.82
Ribs—				
July	9.25	9.30	9.25	9.30
September	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.27
October	8.97	9.02	8.97	9.02

By Associated Press.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour, steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 76@77; No. 3, 73@77; No. 2 red, 73½@77¼; No. 2 corn, 49¾; No. 2 yellow, 50¾; No. 2 oats, 39; No. 2 white, 41; No. 3, white, 39¼@40¼; No. 2 rye, 52; good feeding barley, 46@48; fair to choice malting, 50@53; No. 1 flax seed, $10.04; No. 1 northwestern, $10.07; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl., $17.00; lard, per 100 lbs., $8.77½@8.80; short ribs, sides, loose, $9.20@9.30; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $8.12½@8.25; short clear sides, boxed, $9.02½@9.95; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.75.

Articles—	Rec'pts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	22,600	24,500
Wheat, bu.	36,500	175,300
Corn, bu.	51,000	51,600
Oats, bu.	265,600	170,700
Rye, bu.	18,100	5,000
Barley, bu.	107,100	900

On the produce exchange today the butter market steady; creamery, 16@21; dairy, 15½@15¾; eggs, easy at market, cases included, 13@14¼; cheese, 10½@11¾.

COTTON LETTER.

From McIntyre & Marshall, by Private Wire to Otis & Hough.

New York, June 17.—The cotton market obeyed the dominating influence in this market with declines from the highest of Monday of 30 to eight points. The selling was principally of the realizing variety though not a few transactions have been recently placed on the short side of the next crop options based on what is hoped to be a marked change for the better in crop conditions. The strength of the summer options continues, and doubtless the outside bull following will leave this position and confine their operations to the fall months which still promise to many speculative results based on the strong statistical position. The market seems to have hardened somewhat as the result of the two days' trading, but so long as crop news continues favorable an advance in the winter options would be hard to expect, and on the contrary, a softening tendency is more probable. The foreign markets will doubtless follow a selling movement very cautiously.

We believe that the world must get used to a higher level until supplies shall resume more normal conditions. We are inclined to believe that the lesson of past season has not been lost, particularly as it relates to superstition that to sell cotton at the ten-cent level is always profitable.

Copper Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 17.—There was a decline of 10s in the quotation for spot copper in London where that position closed at £57 2s 6d. Futures were 15s lower at £56 5s. Locally copper was quiet and nominally unchanged. Lake and electrolytic are quoted at $14.50@14.75 and casting at $14.00. Lead lost 1s 6d in London, closing at £11 3s 9d, and here it was also lower, closing quiet at $4.12½. Spelter was 2s 6d lower in London at £20 2s 6d and nominally unchanged here at $6.25. Iron closed at 52s 6d in Glasgow, 46s 1½d in Middlesboro. Locally iron was nominally unchanged with No. 1 foundry Northern quoted at $19.50@20.00. No. 1 foundry Southern soft at $19.00@19.50.

Chicago Cattle Market.

Chicago, June 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; steady to 10c lower. Good to prime steers, $2.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; heifers, $2.50@4.80; canners, $1.60@2.80; bulls, $2.50@4.25; calves, $2.25@6.50; Texas fed steers, $3.75@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 30,000; tomorrow, 25,000; left over, 3,000; average steady. Mixed and butchers', $5.95@6.25; good to choice heavy, $6.20@6.30; rough heavy, $5.90@6.20; light, $5.95@6.15; bulk of sales, $6.05@6.20.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; sheep 15@25c lower; lambs 15@25c lower; good to choice weathers, $4.25@4.75; fair to choice mixed, $3.25@4.00; western sheep, $4.00@5.00; native lambs, $4.00@6.00; western lambs, $4.00@6.00.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

For Week Ending Monday, June 15, 1903.

Denver, June 16.—The weather has been cold, cloudy and showery, the deficiency in temperature having exceeded 6 degrees a day in the western counties, 6 degrees to 8 degrees on the eastern slope and more than 10 degrees a day in the southeastern counties. Light frosts occurred in exposed localities and in the parks on the morning of the 11th. Warmth and sunshine are still much needed. Rain has been general and as a rule heavy, except in the extreme north and northeast counties. In parts of the Arkansas valley and south-central counties the amounts were excessive, resulting in floods, with damage to low land crops, ditches and the loss of many bridges.

Small grain continues excellent, wheat especially, and fall wheat is heading, while rye shows bloom and is much improved in growth of straw; fields are generally free from grasses and weeds. Little millet has yet been sown. Corn is making slow growth because of the cold, but potatoes, beets, gardens, alfalfa and grasses are generally doing well. Rodents are causing considerable damage to corn in eastern counties. Cultivation has been somewhat delayed by wet fields, but thinning of beets continues.

Fruits are generally doing well, especially on the western slope, where thinning of peaches is necessary in localities. Cherries and strawberries are being marketed in southern and southwestern counties.

Alfalfa cutting is becoming general and a light crop is reported east of the mountains. Ranges have been greatly benefited, and are now in fine condition; a marked improvement in the condition of live stock is noted.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

By Associated Press.

Boston, June 16.—Very little business has been done in the wool market during the last week and no material change in prices has resulted. New territory wools are fast disappearing and it is estimated that from half to two-thirds of the clip has been sold or contracted at the following quotations:

Fine new territory scoured, 50@62; fine medium, 46@60; medium 43@45; old territory wool is in small supply here except for Montana. Quotations are as follows: fine staples are firmer, 52@53; fine, 50@53; fine medium, 47@48; medium, 43@46. Fleece wool in small request.

Bank Clearings.

New York, June 12.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended June 11, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,362,101,735	23.0	....
Chicago	169,564,776	85.0	....
Boston	144,137,233	12.5	....
Philadelphia	106,743,051	6.4	....
St. Louis	41,887,878	....	13.2
Pittsburg	52,912,263	34.4	....
San Francisco	25,490,600	11.2	....
Baltimore	25,617,726	16.1	....
Cincinnati	23,758,200	1.8	....
Kansas City	14,760,780	40.1	....
Minneapolis	11,724,914	....	5.8
Totals, U. S.	$2,191,770,817	12.2	....
Outside N. Y.	829,669,082	9.6	....
Totals, Canada	64,225,118	16.7	....

EVIDENCE OF MURDER.

By Associated Press.

Ashland, Ore., June 17.—The body of a young man found on Wagner hill last night proves to be that of H. W. Ibbings, a medical student of Madison,